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· FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

M A N A G E R S

OF THE

**Syracuse State Institution for
Feeble-Minded Children.**

FOR THE YEAR 1898.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 11, 1899.

WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO.,

STATE PRINTERS,

NEW YORK AND ALBANY.

1899.

MANAGERS.

The Rt. Rev. FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON,
S. T. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

Col. JOHN W. YALE.

Maj. ALVA W. PALMER.

Col. JOHN T. MOTT.

Mrs. C. E. CROUSE.

LEWIS F. WEAVER, M. D. WILBER S. PECK, Esq.

Hon. WALTER W. CHENEY.

Ex Officio Manager.

Hon. CHARLES R. SKINNER, Supt. of Public Instruction.

Permanent Chairman.

The Rt. Rev. FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON,
S. T. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

Secretary.

Mrs. CHARLES E. CROUSE.

Treasurer.

ALFRED WILKINSON.

Executive Committee.

Col. JOHN W. YALE.

Maj. ALVA W. PALMER.

WILBER S. PECK, Esq.

OFFICERS.

Superintendent.

JAMES C. CARSON, M. D.

Matron.

Miss ALVIRA E. WOOD.

Steward.

JOHN L. BARNETT.

Medical Assistant.

JULIA ST. J. WYGANT, M. D.

Assistant Matrons.

Miss LOUISE C. RICHARDS.

Mrs. A. W. LOSKY.

Housekeeper.

Miss ALICE M. PALMER.

Teachers.

Miss SARAH P. YOUNG. Miss MARGARET H. NEY.

Mrs. M. ELIZABETH COOK. Miss CORNELIA DEUEL. ■■

Mrs. OLIVE M. SAWTELLE. Miss FLORENCE M. STACY.

Miss MARY F. COZZENS. Miss MARY E. GAFFEY.

Mrs. JAMES A. SHELDON. Miss BESSIE H. SMITH.

Clerk.

WILLIAM J. HALLWORTH.

Storekeeper.

NORELL E. SMITH.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 12.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 11, 1899.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Agreeably to the provisions of the act establishing this institution, the undersigned managers respectfully submit this their forty-eighth annual report:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1897.....	\$2,155 76
Receipts from State appropriation during fiscal year,	79,100 00
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils.....	9,941 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	2,703 49
Receipts from sale of productions of shop.....	62 65
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	520 00
Receipts from sale of old material.....	23 40
Receipts from nurses services.....	44 40

Receipts from cash refunded.....	\$18 20
Receipts from overdraft at bank.....	197 57
Total	<u>\$94,766 47</u>

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

On current expense account of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children for the year ending September 30, 1898 :

Salaries of officers and teachers.....	\$12,660 12
Wages and labor.....	20,998 19
Expense of officers and managers.....	233 63
Provisions.....	24,796 61
Household stores.....	5,053 95
Clothing	8,855 48
Fuel and lights.....	9,381 15
Hospital and medical supplies.....	1,367 94
Shop, farm and garden.....	5,617 22
Ordinary repairs.....	1,578 92
Transportation of pupils.....	78 49
Miscellaneous	4,154 77
Total	<u>\$94,766 47</u>

From an examination of the books of the institution, we are able to report that on the 30th day of September, 1898, there were outstanding indebtedness and cash assets in the following amounts :

OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS OCTOBER 1, 1898.

Overdraft on bank.....	<u>\$197 57</u>
------------------------	-----------------

ASSETS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

Due from individuals for board, instruction and clothing.....	\$1,082 50
Due from counties for clothing.....	1,117 00
Due from sale of shop products.....	6 95
Due from sale of farm products	50 00
Total assets	<u>\$2,256 45</u>

The foregoing statements show the year's financial receipts and their several sources and the purposes of the expenditures in a classified summary under twelve heads as required in the monthly estimates made to the State Comptroller. The receipts shown are practically the same in amount from all sources as for the year previous, except for clothing, which is a little over \$1,000 more. The expenditures show an increased cost of maintenance for the year of over \$4,000. By comparison this increase in cost is found to be for the three items, provisions, household stores and clothing. While the prices of nearly all provisions were higher throughout the year, those for the two essential articles of consumption, flour and potatoes, were materially so, and to them the aggregate increase in expenditures was chiefly due. A large acreage of potatoes is always planted on the Fairmount farm property, and with a good crop would be sufficient for all the needs of the institution, but for both years 1897 and 1898 the yield was only about one third of that expected. Largely as a result of the increased expenditures for provisions, and for which over \$1,000 was for potatoes alone, the average weekly cost of maintenance for the year, \$3.22, was in excess by 12 cents over that for 1897, five-sixths of which amount, or ten cents per week, is entirely due to the increased cost of provisions.

The amount available by appropriation for the maintenance of the institution for the year 1899 is \$84,500. This sum is believed to be ample for the purpose. Based upon the total expenditures of recent years, it is estimated that about \$2,000 of the sum appropriated for this year's maintenance will be unexpended. If this calculation proves correct, an appropriation of only \$81,000 for the year 1900 should be sufficient, and that amount from the incoming legislature will accordingly be requested.

The unfinished work authorized by chapter 950, Laws of 1896, for electric lighting equipment, and that by chapter 790, Laws of 1897, for building a stone wall fence on Delaware street and Grand avenue and for constructing an underground tunnel or conduit for the steam and other pipes from the boiler house to the hospital was all completed during the past year. As was stated in our report for 1897, the plan for the electric lighting of the buildings was constructed in order to receive the light from the Syracuse Electric Light Company. The year's service of obtaining light in this

manner was only intended as an experiment, and has proved entirely satisfactory, the actual cost for the year being about one hundred dollars less than for gas the year previous. This showing, made when the charge for gas was only one dollar per 1,000 cubic feet, has been so favorable and we are so well pleased with the present method and arrangements for lighting the buildings that we deem it inexpedient to ask an appropriation to establish and maintain our own plant, as was thought would probably be the alternative.

By chapter 606, Laws of 1898, an appropriation of \$1,000 was granted for new floors and steel ceilings in various parts of the buildings, and one of \$1,400 for constructing an underground tunnel for steam and other pipes between the boys' building and stable. The latter amount has been entirely expended and the work was satisfactorily completed during the summer months when no steam was required. With the completion of this tunnel and that of the one to the hospital building above mentioned all underground steam pipes upon the premises, except the line running between the main building and the superintendent's residence are now made readily accessible for repairs in case of leaks or breaks.

As only a portion of the amount authorized for "new floors and steel ceilings," has at this writing been expended, a report covering the item in full will be reserved until next year. A full statement of the sums expended during the year for work done under special appropriations will be found on another page in the report of the treasurer.

A special appropriation of \$2,500 will be requested of the legislature of 1899 for repairs, alterations, additions, plumbing and heating the building known as the farmhouse. This house was moved from the street below upon these premises thirty-five years ago and has since been constantly occupied by the carpenter and his wife, who have acted in the capacity of supervisors over a class of seventeen large boys domiciled therein. It is proposed to raise the building about two feet, excavate and build walls under it, replace the old sills, which are in a bad state of decay, lay new floors and make alterations where needed and build on a small addition. This house is without plumbing and has been heated by stoves. It is further proposed to provide it with a washroom, bathroom and

water-closets and arrange to heat it either by furnace or steam. Special appropriations may be requested for one or two other matters now under consideration, but for which estimates have not yet been fully determined. The total amount contemplated will in any event be less than \$10,000. The managers feel that as many buildings as should be are already located upon the grounds here in Syracuse. In establishing public institutions it is generally conceded that one acre of land should be provided for each inmate. The institution premises comprise sixty-five acres and the present capacity of the buildings is over 500 or about eight inmates per acre, a number considerably in excess of that commonly advised. For this reason we believe that the future necessities of extending accommodation for the feeble-minded in this State should be undertaken elsewhere. If this institution could be promptly relieved of its inmates when they prove unteachable or pass the school age, its present capacity would fairly meet the demands upon it for the young and teachable feeble-minded of the State for several years to come. As a rule the training here given to children is helpful, to their benefit and welfare, to that of society if returned to their friends, or to other institutions at Newark or Rome if transferred to them. A policy, therefore, which places such children as are gathered together here under safe guardianship and affords them a kind and degree of training and education to the extent of their capabilities during their impressionable years is, in our opinion, the wise one to pursue, and should as it merits continue to receive a full measure of encouragement from public officials and the support of the legislature.

Embraced under the cover of this report will be found the reports of the treasurer and superintendent. In connection with the report of the latter, at our request and by special resolution of the managers made a part of the annual report of the superintendent, will be found a report read by him as chairman of the committee on "The prevention of feeble-mindedness from a moral and legal standpoint," at the meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, held in New York city last May; also, as an appendix to this report will be found a paper upon the same subject and read at the same meeting by Geo. H. Knight, M. A., M. D., superintendent of the Institution for the Feeble-Minded at Lakeville, Conn.

These papers read upon that occasion were, in our estimation, exceedingly interesting and instructive. Although their publication will appear in the Annual Proceedings of the National Conference, we believe their further circulation desirable, particularly in this State, and we have therefore specially requested their incorporation in this report. Under another cover and supplemental to the report of the superintendent is also submitted a most interesting and valuable contribution to the study of anthropology by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, associate in anthropology of the Pathological Institute of the State Hospitals for the Insane, upon a series of investigations conducted at this institution in the year 1897.

F. D. HUNTINGTON,
Permanent Chairman.

A. W. PALMER.

J. W. YALE.

LEWIS F. WEAVER.

W. W. CHENEY.

ALTA PEASE-CROUSE.

Report of the Treasurer.

Alfred Wilkinson, treasurer of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, in current account with the State of New York, for cash received and expended for the general supplies and salaries and wages of officers, teachers, attendants and employes of said institution, etc., during the year ending September 30, 1898 :

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank, October 1, 1897.....	\$2,155 76
State appropriation for maintenance.....	79,100 00
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils....	9,941 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing.....	2,703 49
Receipts from sale of productions of shop.....	62 65
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	520 00
Receipts from sale of old material.....	23 40
Receipts from nurse's services.....	44 40
Receipts from cash refunded.....	18 20
Receipts from overdraft at bank.....	197 57
Total	<u><u>\$94,766 47</u></u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants of executive committee for month of October, 1897.....	\$7,464 50
Warrants of executive committee for month of November, 1897.....	8,359 80
Warrants of executive committee for month of December, 1897.....	9,285 88
Warrants of executive committee for month of January, 1898	7,664 49

Warrants of executive committee for month of February, 1898	\$8,159 02
Warrants of executive committee for month of March, 1898	7,938 43
Warrants of executive committee for month of April, 1898	7,619 06
Warrants of executive committee for month of May, 1898	8,541 83
Warrants of executive committee for month of June, 1898	7,083 62
Warrants of executive committee for month of July, 1898	7,707 77
Warrants of executive committee for month of August, 1898	7,731 75
Warrants of executive committee for month of September, 1898	7,210 32
Total	<u>\$94,766 47</u>

There was received and expended under special appropriations, chapter 950, Laws of 1896; chapter 790, Laws of 1897, and chapter 606, Laws of 1898, as follows:

Appropriation for new floors and steel ceilings, chapter 606, Laws of 1898, cash received from Comptroller August 30, 1898	\$686 80
Voucher paid aggregating	<u>686 80</u>

Appropriation for electric lighting, chapter 950, Laws of 1896, cash received from Comptroller, October 23, December 8, December 31, 1897, and January 26, 1898	\$3,369 55
Vouchers paid aggregating	<u>3,369 55</u>

Appropriation for conduit and pipe covering, chapter 790, Laws of 1897, cash received from Comptroller, July 13, August 3, and August 30, 1898	\$1,096 56
Voucher paid aggregating	<u>1,096 56</u>

Appropriation for stone-wall fence, chapter 790, Laws of 1897, cash received from Comptroller, October 6 and November 17, 1897	\$2,000 00
Voucher paid aggregating	2,000 00
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Appropriation for underground tunnel for pipes, chapter 606, Laws of 1898, cash received from Comptroller, July 19 and August 3, 1898	\$1,358 47
Vouchers paid aggregating	1,358 47
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RECAPITULATION.

Total of special appropriations received and expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1898.

New floors and steel ceilings, chapter 606, Laws of 1898,	\$686 80
Electric lighting plant, chapter 950, Laws of 1896...	3,369 55
Conduit and steam pipe covering, chapter 790, Laws of 1897.....	1,096 56
Stone-wall fence, chapter 790, Laws of 1897.....	2,000 00
Underground tunnel, chapter 606, Laws of 1898	1,358 47
<hr/>	
Total	\$8,511 38
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Report of the Superintendent.

To the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children:

Gentlemen.—In accordance with the requirements of the law and your board, I beg leave to submit the following annual report, exhibiting statistics and other matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1898:

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Present at the beginning of the year.....	256	256	512
Absent on vacation.....	9	12	21
Since admitted.....	28	28	56
Readmitted.....	1	2	3
Total for the year.....	294	298	592
Discharged.....	33	12	45
Died.....	1	6	7
Present at the close of year.....	244	265	509
Absent on vacation.....	16	15	31
Total on the rolls.....	260	280	540
Average daily attendance..	253	258	511
Total number of weeks' board furnished to the pupils		26,665	
Total cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils including all expenses, except clothing		\$85,910 99	
Cost of clothing.....		8,855 48	
Total cost		\$94,766 47	

Average weekly cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils	\$3 22
Average weekly cost, including clothing	3 55

The following are the causes of death of those who died during the year :

Phthisis pulmonalis	3
Bright's disease	1
Pericarditis	1
Heart disease	1
Debility of age	1
	<hr/>
Total deaths	7
	<hr/>

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED.

Abscess	11
Anaemia	7
Bronchitis, acute	2
Burn	1
Carbuncle	1
Conjunctivitis	10
Cholera morbus	4
Coryza	4
Chorea, acute	2
Debility	8
Diarrhoea	2
Diphtheria	46
Dislocation	1
Eczema	3
Epilepsy	6
Erythema, nodosum	1
Fever, ephemeral	3
Fractures	2
Furuncle	5
Gastritis	2
Heart disease	1
Haematoma	1
Influenza	1

Ingrowing toenail.....	1
Lithaemia	1
Mumps	5
Neuralgia	1
Otitis media	1
Otorrhoea	7
Phthisis pulmonalis	2
Paronychia	3
Pericarditis	1
Ringworm	7
Rachitis	1
Rheumatism	2
Rhus poisoning.....	2
Sprains	6
Stomatitis	1
Tonsillitis	7
Tuberculous knee.....	1
Tumor of thigh	1
Typhoid fever	2
Ulcers	2
Varicella	5
Whooping cough	32
Wounds.....	3

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Removal of tonsils.....	10
Removal of adenoids.....	2
Teeth extracted	120

The following table presents the movement of pupils by counties for the year:

	Remaining September 30, 1897.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Remaining September 30, 1898.
Albany	15	.....	1	14
Allegany	4	.....	.....	4
Broome	8	1	.....	9
Cattaraugus	6	1	.....	7
Cayuga	8	.....	.....	8
Chautauqua	9	.....	.....	9

	Remaining September 30, 1897.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Remaining September 30, 1898
Chemung	20	.....	1	19
Chenango	2	.....	.....	2
Clinton	4	1	.....	5
Columbia	9	.....	1	8
Cortland	2	.....	.....	2
Delaware	2	1	1	2
Dutchess	5	.....	.....	5
Erie	40	9	1	48
Essex	2	.....	.....	2
Franklin	4	.....	2	2
Fulton	2	.....	.....	2
Genesee	5	.....	.....	5
Greene	3	.....	.....	3
Herkimer	3	1	.....	4
Jefferson	4	1	1	4
Kings	44	5	7	42
Lewis	5	1	.....	6
Livingston	1	2	.....	3
Madison	10	1	.....	11
Monroe	28	2	6	24
Montgomery	7	1	.....	8
New York	57	12	13	56
Niagara	9	.....	.....	9
Oneida	26	1	1	26
Onondaga	33	4	3	34
Ontario	7	1	.....	8
Orange	6	.....	1	5
Orleans	1	1	.....	2
Oswego	9	.....	2	7
Otsego	8	1	1	8
Queens	7	.....	2	5
Rensselaer	18	1	1	18
Richmond	3	.....	.....	3
Rockland	1	.....	.....	1
St. Lawrence	5	1	1	5
Saratoga	5	1	.....	6

	Remaining September 30, 1897.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Remaining September 30, 1898.
Schenectady	2	1	.....	3
Schoharie	2	.....	.....	2
Schuyler	2	.....	.....	2
Seneca	1	2	.....	3
Steuben	7	1	1	7
Suffolk	1	1	.....	2
Sullivan	8	.....	1	7
Tioga	9	.....	1	8
Tompkins	11	.....	2	9
Ulster	11	.....	.....	11
Warren	3	.....	.....	3
Washington	4	.....	.....	4
Wayne	6	.....	.....	6
Westchester	13	2	1	14
Wyoming	3	2	.....	5
Yates	2	.....	.....	2
Other states	1	.....	.....	1
Totals	533	59	52	540

The matron presents the following report of work done during the school hours by the sewing classes, one of boys and three of girls, and by the classes at tailoring, hosemaking and shoemaking:

BOYS' LIST.

Shirts	77
Neckties	416
Pillow covers	34
Handkerchiefs	508
Names on garments	66
Towels	521
Bedspreads	16
Work aprons	81
Collars	128
Sheets	56
Bibs	572

Door mats	22
Puzzles sawed	27
Rollers	157
Blankets restitched	54
Bean bags	12
Laundry holders	18
Basket covers	24
Wash cloths	41

LIST OF BOYS' TAILORING CLASS.

Suits	231
Coats	90
Trousers	351
Overalls	134
Blouses	10

GIRLS' LIST.

Bibs	165
Sheets	256
Dresses	715
Drawers (pairs)	6
Handkerchiefs	326
Nightgowns	62
Aprons	51
Caps	30
Underwaists	15
Blankets restitched	86
Undergarments restitched	285
Napkins	11
Bedspreads	18
Skirts	61
Table covers	27
Towels	407
Wash cloths	18
Shirt waists	29

Besides many dresses made over and a large amount of crocheting, embroidery and other fancy work.

CLASS AT HOSEMAKING.

Boys' hose (pairs) :	821
Girls' hose (pairs)	1,0 0
	<u><u> </u></u>

CLASS AT SHOEMAKING.

Shoes (new pairs)	53
	<u><u> </u></u>

And all the repairing.

LIST OF GIRLS' BUILDING KINDERGARTEN CLASS.

Bands	141
Bureau covers	3
Bureau covers hemstitched.	1
Kindergarten baskets, chairs, etc	58
Bibs	7
Dust cloths	4
Doily	1
Laundry holders	47
Handkerchiefs	146
Handkerchiefs hemstitched	3
Mats	4
Pillow covers	25
Pillow covers hemstitched	5
Sheet	1
Sheets hemstitched	4
Tray cloth	1
	<u><u> </u></u>

LIST OF CLASS AT GIRLS' BUILDING.

Night dresses	139
Laundry holders	202
Aprons	179
Drawers	147
Bands	207
Towels	212
Chemises	3
Dresses	118
Napkins	236
Pillow covers,	405

Underwaists	61
Skirts	115
Sheets	398
Shirtwaists	19
Piano cover	1
Screen covers	6
Tray cloths	2
Handkerchiefs	762
Names on garments	1,502
Garter (pairs)	149
Blankets hemmed	52
New sleeves, extra (pairs)	139
Dish cloths	70
Bibs	91
Camisoles	6
Wrappers restitched	64
Table covers	16
Table cloths	12
Dress waists	3
Extra button-holes	3,645

And a very large amount of mending.

The steward reports the following as the products of the farm and garden for the year ending September 30, 1898 :

Apples, bushels	43
Asparagus, bunches	4,581
Beans, butter, bushels	246
Beans, lima, bushels	59
Beets, green, bushels	236
Beets, garden, bushels	335
Beets, bunches	2,349
Cabbage, white, heads	9,085
Cabbage, blue, heads	598
Cauliflower, heads	1,211
Currants, red and white, quarts	1,120
Corn, sweet, bushels	668
Corn, fodder, tons	42
Cucumbers, hothouse, dozens	875

Cucumbers, pickle.....	84,300
Carrots, bunches.....	377
Carrots, long orange, bushels.....	233
Carrots, white, bushels.....	302
Celery, heads.....	3,938
Cherries, bushel.....	1
Ensilage, tons.....	300
Eggplant, dozen.....	49
Eggs, dozen.....	1,398
Grapes, ton.....	1½
Gooseberries, quarts.....	96
Horseradish, bushels.....	6
Hay, tons.....	123
Kohlrabi, bushels.....	75
Lettuce, dozen heads.....	1,405
Milk, quarts.....	105,774
Oats, bushels.....	300
Onions, bushels.....	126
Onions, bunches.....	3,172
Parsley, bunches.....	350
Pears, Vergaloo, bushels.....	7
Pears, seckel, bushels.....	22
Peas, bushels.....	234
Potatoes, bushels.....	1,825
Pumpkins, dozens.....	39
Peppers, bushels.....	30
Parsnips, bushels.....	211
Plums, bushel.....	1
Pieplant, bunches.....	3,787
Poultry, pounds.....	353
Pork, pounds.....	5,716
Raspberries, red, quarts.....	93
Raspberries, black, quarts.....	128
Radishes, bunches.....	3,678
Rye, bushels.....	206
Sage, bunches.....	42
Salsify, bushels.....	102
Spinach, bushels.....	283

Squash, summer, bushels	236
Squash, winter, tons	4½
Strawberries, quarts	1,587
Straw, tons	15
Turnips, early stone, bushels	100
Turnips, strapleaf, bushels	85
Turnips, sweet, bushels	130
Tomatoes, bushels	336
Wheat, bushels	164

The number of applications for admission received and placed on file during the year was one hundred and twenty-four, the largest number for any one year in the history of the institution. Of the number received seventy two were for boys and fifty-two for girls, of which sixty were accepted, thirty-eight rejected, and twenty-six deferred for lack of accommodation. The by-laws require that children shall be between seven and fourteen years of age when admitted, and of those rejected nineteen were over and five under the admissible age. Of the remainder refused admission eleven were confirmed epileptics and three were helpless, these being also ineligible for admission under the by-laws, and owing to the crowded condition of our departments and in accordance with your resolution upon the subject the by-laws were adhered to *strictly*.

The number of pupils admitted during the year was fifty-nine, of which three were readmissions, or a total of twenty-nine boys and thirty girls. The number discharged was forty-five, or thirty-three boys and twelve girls. There were besides six girls and one boy who died, making in all a total of fifty-two discharges and an increase of seven on the rolls at the close of the year. Of the boys discharged, four were removed by parents and eleven by county officials, thirteen were transferred to the Rome State Asylum, one was transferred to the Craig Colony, and four eloped. Of the girls, six were removed by parents, three by county officials and three were transferred to the Rome Asylum. Of the four boys who eloped two found their way to their homes and the others had no friends and have so far succeeded in eluding all knowledge of their whereabouts.

The number of deaths during the year, seven, and their causes were as stated on a preceding page. The average age of those who died was thirty-one years. With a daily average population of 511 the percentage of mortality was less than .014, being the smallest death rate for many years. That the average age of those who died appears so high is owing to the occurrence of three deaths of the seven among the oldest inmates, two of the three being among the first pupils admitted to the institution, one in December, 1851, one in May, 1852, and the third in September, 1878. The one admitted in 1851 was the one known as "Willie" and described at length by Dr. Wilbur in the second annual report, as follows:

"CASES NOS. 8 AND 9.

"Natty and Willie—boys of seven and eight years old, taken from what is called the idiot-house, on Randall's Island, an island occupied by the alms-house department of the city of New York, for the residence of the children supported at the city's expense.

"There were no applications from the first judicial district at the opening of the asylum, and I, in company with one of the board of trustees, visited the island. These two were selected on account of their age. Both had been regarded as idiots from birth; both were partially paralyzed; both entirely dumb, though comprehending some simple commands, and the names of a few familiar objects. The resident physician of the establishment, who was absent when I made the selection, thought it an unfortunate one, as he feared the pupils in question would never do any credit to the new State charity. They made their appearance, however, on the 14th of December, 1851, in company with another child taken from a cellar in New York city.

"I hurried them into the bathing room, to be washed, and brushed, and combed, and aproned, after their journey, before they should be seen by the teacher. for I feared the discouraging influence upon my new assistants of seeing these poor unfortunate children.

"But they soon felt the genial influence of our special system of instruction adapted to their wants and deficiencies, and returned a daily recompense for the care and labor bestowed upon them, in increasing intelligence, increasing animation, and increasing desire of knowledge.

“ We commenced at first by teaching the names of objects about the room, then those in a wider circle. One of the first lessons was the names of different parts of a door, as the lock, the handle, the bolt, the key ; then the command to open and shut it. After awhile came the study of forms and colors, and size ; then lessons with pictures. They were taught to notice the differences in the forms of letters, by exercises upon a letter-board. Then followed words printed on cards, as the representatives of objects. Sufficient regard, I must confess, has not been had in these cases to the physical training or to exercises in articulation, for their wondrously rapid mental development has engrossed our attention.

“ They were taught to spell words at command, by pointing out the letters composing them on an alphabetical card. Then came lessons upon the outline maps, designed, at first, namely to cultivate the power of attention and a habit of rapid thinking. They learned to count, and also some of the simple relations of numbers.

“ Finding that their progress in articulation did not keep pace with their improvement in other respects, we were compelled to teach them the deaf mute alphabet. During all this course of instruction they have kept nearly side by side, the one excelling in one branch to be left a little in the rear by the other in some other study.

“ Nor has their moral education been neglected. Willie was described as very irritable by those who had previously had him in charge. He is now very much more easily governed. Natty, amiable and affectionate from the beginning, is now still more lovable and interesting, because his countenance is now more radiant with the expression of the kindly feelings that animate him, and because he is now more capable of expressing his affection.

“ They can now spell almost any word of one syllable with rapidity with their hands. They can speak much better ; can form some letters and words upon the blackboard ; understand simple relations of numbers, and are familiar with three of our series of outline maps.

“ I might almost say that from the very outset of their educational course, I have myself been daily astonished by the rapidity of their progress, and their facility of instruction.”

This boy, although sadly afflicted by a moderate degree of paralysis and physical infirmities, which gave him an awkward, unsteady gait and uncouth appearance, learned to talk so that he could be understood by those accustomed to his manner of speech and to read books and papers understandingly. He was unable to work except to do chores and errands, which he always did cheerfully and faithfully. He became a constant reader of the Bible, a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in this city and a regular, interested and devoted attendant at all of the services in that church. His conscientious Christian life was a most worthy example to those better endowed and won many friends to him in the church, at the Y. M. C. A. and throughout the city. During his last illness these friendships were well attested by the many inquiries about him and the almost daily calls he received; and again at his funeral services, which were held in the chapel of the church, a large attendance was present, of whom a goodly number followed his remains to their final resting place at Oakwood.

With the exception of an epidemic of a mild diphtheria, which began in the month of October and prevailed chiefly through that month and November, with infrequent cases occurring thereafter until into the month of April, the health of the institution inmates and employees was extraordinarily good throughout the year. In all, forty-six cases of diphtheria occurred, one case or more appearing during the epidemic in each of the different buildings upon the premises except the one known as the farmhouse. It began almost simultaneously in three separate departments among pupils who had not at all been associated together. The cases occurred as follows: October 14, one case at the hospital; October 15, one case at the south wing, one at the north wing, one at the main building, and two at the west wing; October 16, one at the west wing; October 20, one at the west wing, and two at the main building; October 24, one at the main building; October 25, three at the main building, one at the boys' building, one at the west wing, and one at the south wing; October 26, one at the main building and one at the west wing; October 30, one at the main building; October 31, one at the west wing; November 1, one at the north wing and two at the main building; November 2, one at the main building; November 3, one at the main building and one at the

boys' building; November 4, one at the main building and one at the north wing; November 6, three at the main building; November 11, one at the boys' building; November 12, one at the boys' building; November 13, one at the south wing; November 14, one at the main building; November 18, one at the hospital; November 20, one at the main building and one at the boys' building; November 21, one at the main building; November 29, one at the boys' building; December 1, one at the main building; February 3, one at the Fairmount cottage; March 28, one at the main building; April 10, one at the girls' building; April 13, one at the main building; April 17, one at the superintendent's residence. Cultures from the throats in these cases were sent in nearly every instance to the city bacteriologist, who almost invariably reported finding the diphtheria bacillus present. In each case upon discovery antitoxin was promptly administered, and in but few of the number was more than a single dose found necessary. But few of the cases were considered severe, and not in one did the symptoms become alarming. All recovered without sequelae and without unhappy symptoms from the use of the antitoxin; and to the prompt administration of this remedy the remarkable success in treatment was attributed. The cause or origin of the disease could not even be conjectured. Each case was promptly isolated at the hospital as soon as discovered, and from the scattered manner in which cases continue to appear it did not seem, except in a few possible instances, as if the disease developed by contagion.

Besides many improvements of a general character during the year to the buildings, farm and grounds, repairs to furniture, agricultural implements, fences, etc., the following by the carpenter and his assistants are worthy of mention: New floors were laid in the attic of the main building, in the north and south halls of the boys' building dormitory, in the farmhouse dormitory and in the stable; about six thousand square feet of steel ceiling was put on in the superintendent's office and in the matron's rooms and dormitories at the girls' building; six gates and two hayracks were made for the Fairmount farm, and two gates and several benches for the lawn and children's yard on the Syracuse grounds; also a large writing desk for the steward's office and a number of window, door and bed screens and picture frames for various departments; about sixteen

hundred, or all of the common wood chairs in the buildings, were scraped, sand papered, repaired and revarnished. During the winter the gardener and his assistants completed the grouting in the basement of the south wing. The basements under all of the buildings, except two small rooms at the north wing, are now all grouted and covered with a smooth coat of cement, which places them in a condition where they can be easily kept cleanly and wholesome.

Entertainments were given to the pupils on twenty-seven occasions during the year. These consisted of music by the orchestra and dancing on twelve occasions, as follows: November 29th, January 25th; February 1st, 8th and 15th; March 7th, 8th, 15th, 22d and 29th, and April 12th and 19th. One was a Thanksgiving party arranged by the teachers and selected pupils; one was stereopticon pictures and lecture by Miss Irene Sargent of Syracuse on December 7th; one was a Christmas operetta by the teachers and pupils; assisted by Miss Olive DeGolia, Miss Eloise Holden, Miss Helen Butler and Mr. John Stevens of Syracuse; one was amateur theatricals, "Pallo's Luck," on February 14th, by the teachers, assisted by Mr. Donald Stacey of Syracuse; one was by a magician, Mr. Frank Ilurd, on January 6th; one was magic lantern pictures on January 18th; one was patriotic exercises on Washington's birthday; one was music and recitations on March 14th; one was amateur theatricals, "Off the Stage," by a class of boys and girls, on March 21st; one was by the Syracuse Banjo and Mandolin Club and songs by Mrs. Alex. Brown of Onondaga Valley, on March 25th; one was the comedy, "Engaged," by the teachers, assisted by Mr. Donald Stacey, Mr. Howard Clark, Mr. John Stevens and Mrs. P.W. Button of Syracuse, on April 18th; one was a musical trio, the piano, violin and violincello, on May 18th; and one was a picnic and lawn party with a matched game of baseball and fireworks, on the Fourth of July. Besides during the winter months sleighing parties and in the summer months picnic parties were arranged, so that nearly every one capable of appreciating such pleasures was given the happy opportunity of participating.

The public was admitted to the school exercises and industrial rooms on thirty-seven Friday afternoons of the school year. Upon these occasions an aggregate of four thousand two hundred and

twenty-three attended. The fewest number of visitors present upon an afternoon was thirty-three and the largest number was two hundred and ninety. By this it is seen that the public interest in the work of the institution from year to year is well maintained.

The institution was also visited during the course of the year by the grand jury of Onondaga county; by a committee of the board of supervisors of Chautauqua county; by a committee of the board of supervisors of Erie county; by Dr. A. C. Rogers, superintendent of the Minnesota Institution for the Feeble-Minded; by Dr. J. M. Murdock, superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Feeble-Minded; by Dr. John F. Fitzgerald, superintendent of the Rome State Asylum; by Mr. B. M. Childs, chief of the bureau of charitable institutions of the State Comptroller's office; by Mr. Everett Brown, editor of the "The Charities Review;" by Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Superintendent of State Charities; by President Stewart of the State Board of Charities; twice by Commissioner Putnam, and three times by Commissioners Walrath and McCarthy of the State Board of Charities.

We hereby take pleasure in acknowledging the following regular publications received throughout the year:

"Development," of Elwyn, Pa.; "The Summary," of Elmira, N. Y.; "The Charitable Observer," of Lincoln, Ill.; "The Optic," of Little Rock, Ark.; "The Daily Paper for Our Little People," Rochester, N. Y., and "The Washingtonian," two copies, of Vancouver, Wash. We also gratefully acknowledge the valued assistance gratuitously rendered at the entertainments for our pupils by Mr. Donald Stacey, Mr. John Stevens, Mr. Howard Clark, Miss Eloise Holden, Miss Helen Butler, Miss Olive DeGolia and Mrs. P. W. Button of Syracuse, and by Mrs. Alexander Brown of Onondaga Valley, N. Y. Our thanks are also due and heartily given to Mr. A. W. Palmer, treasurer of the New York State Agricultural Fair Society, for a day's enjoyment afforded to our boys by the donation of one hundred and twenty-five tickets of admission to the fair grounds.

In accordance with your request and the resolution passed at your semi-annual meeting, I herewith present the report read by me as chairman of the committee on "The prevention of feeble mindedness from a moral and legal standpoint," at the annual meeting of

the National conference of Charities and Correction held in the city of New York last May. In connection with this subject, and that the people of the State may better understand and appreciate its importance, as an appendix to this report, will be found a paper read at the same session of the conference by a member of the committee, George H. Knight, M. A., M. D., superintendent of the School for Imbeciles at Lakeville, Conn. This paper of Dr. Knight's was so replete with interest and so valuable an addition to a subject of such wide relation to the public weal that I requested permission for its publication in this report, to which request assent was most kindly and courteously granted.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PREVENTION OF FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS.

Sixty years ago Dr. Edouard C. Seguin began the instruction of an idiot boy in France; and about ten years later, now just fifty years ago, Dr. Hervey B. Wilbur, of Barre, Mass., and Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, receiving inspiration from the work of Seguin, began the first efforts in behalf of the feeble-minded in this country. They were the pioneers in the cause of the feeble-minded in America. By their zeal and enthusiasm they brought it forth to public attention and attracted to it the first legislative interest. Their work and that of their contemporaries and successors in the past sixty years has been largely a study into the educability and amelioration of the condition of the feeble-minded; and while prolific in good results, we think it has failed in realizing an original hope, that of qualifying a large number of these unfortunates for safe citizenship after a term of special training and education. In proof of this statement and by way of showing some of the results of education and training, let me cite the opinions of certain authorities in their own words. Seguin, after thirty years' experience, says:

"Idiots have been improved, educated and even cured; not one in a thousand has been entirely refractory to treatment; not one in a hundred who has not been made more happy and healthy. More than thirty per cent have been taught to conform to moral and social laws, and rendered capable of order, of good feeling and of working like the third of a man. More than forty per cent have become capable of the ordinary transactions of life under

friendly control, of understanding moral and social abstractions, of working like two-thirds of a man, and twenty-five to thirty per cent have come nearer and nearer the standard of manhood till some of them will defy the scrutiny of good judges, when compared with ordinary young men and women."

It will be seen by a study of this report from one even so sanguine as was Seguin that the number of those claimed to be advanced to a condition of normal intelligence and citizenship is extremely limited, if any at all.

The statistics of the Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster, England, show that "ten per cent of the pupils discharged after seven years' training were or had been earning wages, that five per cent were remuneratively employed at home, and three and one-half per cent were reported to be more or less useful to their friends at home, while another twenty-four per cent were said to be of little or no use. Twenty-nine per cent had gravitated to workhouses and lunatic asylums and the remainder, eight and one-half per cent, had died." Dr. Shuttleworth, in speaking of this report, says: "It must not be imagined, however, that even the best of the above were in all respects equal to persons of average intelligence. Some residual peculiarity usually remains to handicap the feeble-minded in the race of life."

The results reached in American institutions have been practically the same. Dr. Walter E. Fernald, of Massachusetts, in speaking on this subject, says: "Not over ten or fifteen per cent of our inmates can be made self-supporting in the sense of going out into the community and securing and retaining a situation and prudently spending their earnings; with all our training we cannot give our pupils that indispensable something known as good plain common sense."

Dr. Martin W. Barr, of Pennsylvania, says emphatically that "An abnormal can never become a normal child. The best we can hope to do in any case is to arouse dormant faculties, * * * train the child for that life occupation for which he may seem best fitted; * * * but weak will and indolent temperament will forever forbid for him successful competition with normal people."

The results cited do not by any means include all the benefits of the training and education of these children. Previously to the first efforts of Seguin, Wilbur and Howe the condition of the

feeble-minded had been regarded as altogether hopeless. The past sixty years are filled with proof that their lot, far from being hopeless, is full of promise. The experiences of these years have shown us that most of them can be taught to be cleanly, orderly and obedient; to dress, undress, feed themselves and perform other simple duties of life. Bad habits and dispositions can also be corrected and improved, and we have further learned that a favorable mental change almost invariably follows upon a state of physical health, brought about by medical attention and treatment, exercise and occupation. And lastly, these years have shown us how many of these children can be taught nearly all domestic and household duties, simple tasks, farming and gardening, and so, in a measure, be made self-supporting.

These results of education and training, marvellous as they are in many cases, fall short, as we have seen, of developing that indescribable something which removes the stigma of feeble mindedness. Far be it, however, from the sentiment of this report to disparage in the least the value of the education and training of these children. Our duty on this line, we think, is but begun. Each succeeding year unfolds to us new methods of instruction, new means of training and new discoveries in their medical care and treatment until we feel sanguine that their state will yet be much further advanced.

Granting, however, that these children cannot be so educated and trained as to fully or properly care for themselves without supervision, what is to be their future, and what the future of those yet untrained and abroad in every community? Their number, now over one hundred thousand in this country, precludes the hope of securing safe and watchful tutelage for those dismissed after terms of training; and yet left to their present environment and lack of control we see among them imbecile girls and women everywhere an easy prey to the wiles and lust of brutal men and becoming mothers of children like themselves. The abandonment of the original hope of elevating these children to a normal mental and moral standard, and an appalling increase in the ranks of the feeble-minded and the insane, the criminal and the pauper, have within recent years been more and more strongly attracting our attention to the possible prevention of feeble-mindedness, and this question,

in our judgment, takes precedence to-day over all others connected with this philanthropic body in demanding a speedy solution.

This question takes its importance primarily from the fact that the ranks of the feeble-minded are being constantly multiplied by the feeble-minded, and secondly by the fact that they are also prolific in the production of crime, pauperism, illegitimacy, prostitution, insanity and epilepsy. In 1850 there were reported in the United States census nine thousand one hundred and forty-nine idiots. The census of 1890 gives ninety-five thousand five hundred and seventy-one. The number of feeble-minded to one million of population in 1850 was six hundred and eighty-one. In 1890 it was one thousand five hundred and twenty-six. In other words, there has been in forty years an increase in round numbers from ten thousand to one hundred thousand. Of this number, only about seven thousand are provided for in public institutions especially designed for them. The fact that there has been such an increase in their number and that so many are unprotected and unprovided for is sufficiently deplorable in itself, but even more so is the fact that the existence of so many feeble-minded establishes a center from which emanates an almost endless chain of evil. These ninety-five thousand uncared for we find to be not only a burden to their relatives and friends, but also a burden and menace to the public by their reproduction of other mental weakness, insanity, epilepsy, pauperism, illegitimacy and every form of degeneracy.

In June, 1890, there were reported in the United States one hundred and six thousand insane, forty thousand deaf and dumb, fifty thousand blind in both eyes, ninety-three thousand blind in one eye, seventy-three thousand paupers in the almshouses, and between ninety thousand and one hundred thousand tramps. How many of these insane, deaf-mutes, blind, paupers and tramps, not to mention the criminal and other degenerates, are either mentally feeble or the progeny of feeble-minded parents? The reports of the infamous Juke family, of "Margaret the Mother of Criminals," and of "The Tribe of Ishmael", with which you are all familiar, answer this question pointedly, their originally feeble-minded parentage resulting in pauperism, blindness, prostitution, crime and degeneracy to an appalling extent.

As has been stated, we have in this country an army of from ninety thousand to one hundred thousand tramps. The late Dr. Isaac N. Kerlin, in speaking of moral imbecility, once stated that he had "examined and interrogated many tramps and was ready to aver that the tramp is a low, cunning imbecile." We know not how many prostitutes our country harbors, but how much more even would they become objects of our pity were we to know the number of them in whom mental weakness was the cause of their loathsome condition, the sinned against rather than the sinner? Mr. Howard Edwards, a philanthropist of Philadelphia, who has spent many years in the rescue of fallen women, once stated that he felt "the cause of prostitution to be mainly mental and moral instability or imbecility and not downright wantonness."

And so, too, with the criminal, for Mr. Z. R. Brockway, of the Elmira Reformatory, reports, in one thousand four hundred and sixty-three examinations, one thousand and eighty-two as "having absolutely no moral sense," and he gives it as his opinion that "something that may be called imbecility lies at the foundation of a vast amount of crime".

What, then, is the panorama, in other words, that confronts us? Not alone an appalling number of unfortunates demanding our sympathy and care, but, in addition to that, a mighty host of defectives without custody or proper protection procreating others of their kind and constantly increasing the ranks of every form of degeneracy.

This condition of affairs, so easily related, we find beset with many difficulties in the way of its solution. The uncharity of awaiting the self-extirpation of this class and so a "survival of the fittest," far from receiving consideration in this conference, would be a parody on its name. It is obvious, then, that if we do not lend ourselves to this unfeeling disregard of wretchedness, something in the nature of the prevention of its furtherance is our line of duty, a duty of paramount importance to the welfare of society and the State.

The literal stamping out of imbecility we all recognize as impossible, such a thing being precluded by the nature of its origin, an array of mental feebleness at once confronting us whose causes are so remote, uncertain, indirect and so interwoven one with another as to make such a task impossible.

The accomplishment of any practical benefit in the line of prevention of feeble-mindedness can only follow upon a deeper study into its causation and a wider public dissemination of our knowledge. Of the many diverse and complicated causes of feeble-mindedness none is so important for our consideration as that of heredity.

A study of the records of our institution will convince even the skeptic that direct heredity is one of the greatest sources, if not the greatest source, of supply to this increasing number of degenerates.

In speaking on this subject, Ribot, in his work upon "Heredity," says: "All forms of mental activity are transmissible; instincts, perception, faculties, imagination, aptitude for the fine arts, reason, aptitude for science and abstract duties, sentiments, passions, force of character. Nor are the morbid forms less transmissible than the normal, as we have seen in the case of insanity, hallucination and idiocy "

Grouped under the head of heredity we find intemperance, consanguinity, phthisis, general neuroses, insanity, epilepsy and idiocy,

Let us consider some of these various causes briefly, others more at length.

Our statistics show that intemperance on the part of one parent or both occurs so frequently that at a glance, if considered alone, it might be thought a potent cause of idiocy. But intemperance, like many other causes, is often only an evidence of a weakness in the individual, and is really but the manifestation of some physical or psychical decadence in the person himself or in his ancestry. While we believe that intemperance *per se* in the father or mother may and sometimes does result in the propagation of idiotic children, yet the tendency to idiocy is more intensified when the intemperance is associated with other weakness—mental, moral or physical.

In inquiring into the question of hereditary causes, unless the whole family history is positively known, some allowance must always be made for the disposition on the part of friends to conceal some family defects. There are few persons who cannot point, if they choose, to some stain on their family history, something of which they are not proud and which they prefer to keep in the background.

This is especially true in families where feeble-mindedness shows itself. The parents themselves do not like to feel or acknowledge that they are in any way the offspring of defective stock or poor blood. The saying, "there's a black sheep in every fold," is often

appeal to the common sense, is a one-sided argument. Another fallacy is, "like father, like son." A further example being the fact that many persons who have been brought up by defective parents are not defective themselves. But as I do not refer altogether to the question of hereditary defects and the insane tendency, but to a condition of hereditary defect. One frequently sees such persons who are not defective themselves. In many of the applications received at the Syracuse Institution it is stated of the father or mother or both that they are weak-minded, or below the standard of ordinary intelligence. When the father or mother is little better than an imbecile, it is not to be wondered at that the child is idiotic or imbecile. Moreover, if such an one be, in a measure, physically degenerate, or scrofulous, or deformed, or intemperate, an habitual criminal, or morally perverted, what can be expected of such a parent other than idiotic offspring?

A popular idea prevails that consanguineous marriages are largely productive of cases of idiocy, but the idea is not sustained by the evidence. Out of one thousand of the recent applications for admission received at the Syracuse State Institution, sixteen were

of second cousins, and ten were of only a trifle over three per cent. and in both the parents reported healthy. and others upon the subject of consanguinity conclusively shown that if any defect in either parent or both, defects in the child are intensified, but otherwise not. If the parents are in good physical health—that is, are free from scrofula—their children are as likely to be healthy as others.

Dr. Williams, of phthisical inheritance, says from the results of the investigations at the Earlswood Asylum. He states that the statistics of London showed that one hundred and fifteen per cent. of the population were healthy, while at Earlswood they were only one per cent. healthy, the significance of which is that the general mortality at Earlswood is much greater than in any ordinary community. He found that the autopsies gave an unmistakable tubercular

The frequency of the occurrence of epilepsy among imbeciles and as a cause of imbecility is a matter of common observation, and especially so in institution experience. The late Dr. Kerlin in an examination of three hundred feeble-minded children found that "twenty-two per cent were epileptics" and that in "fifty-two per cent there was an epileptoid family history." Dr. George H. Knight says that in his experience "in tracing the histories of imbecile children" he found "epilepsy existed of itself or as a complication in sixty per cent of the cases examined," and he cites the case of an epileptic woman who became the mother of fifteen defective children.

Probably the most important rôle in the causation of feeble-mindedness by heredity is seen in the direct inheritance of the mental defect from imbecile parentage. You are all familiar with cases bearing out this point, and they can be many times multiplied. Succeeding years bring out new illustrations, not with the idea of establishing any new facts, but to awaken the public to the importance of the lessons they teach. In 1885 a girl, an illegitimate imbecile, was admitted to the Syracuse State Institution whose mother and a half-sister of the mother had fortunately both become inmates of the Newark Asylum, but unfortunately not until after the mother had borne this child and the half-sister two illegitimate children. The application further stated that it was believed that neither the mother, grandmother nor the great-grandmother of the girl was ever married, and that, so far as known, all were born illegitimately in the county poorhouse.

We have, at the present time, two imbecile children, considered brother and sister, but probably only half brother and sister, whose mother at the time of their admission was an inmate of a county poorhouse, and who was besides the mother of a younger idiotic child which was also blind. All were illegitimate and born in the county poorhouse.

We cite another instance of an imbecile boy, seven years of age, recently admitted. Two years ago we admitted a brother and a half-brother of this boy and at the same time received an application for an older half-brother, all imbeciles. The descriptive blank, in the case of the recent admission, stated under the head of ascribed cause, "supposed to be deficiency of both parents, who are vicious

and dissolute, especially the mother, the father intemperate and the mother weak-minded ;” and, further, that the mother had previously “borne eight or nine children, and two since, the last two being illegitimate,” and that of the eleven or twelve children born to this mother “most of them were idiotic or weak-minded.”

As a further illustration, some years ago a philanthropic gentleman brought us two imbecile girls from an orphan asylum in one of the smaller cities of the State. Upon their admission he remarked to me with considerable feeling and emphasis: “Doctor, I hope you will take care of these girls and keep them in custody as long as they live. Each of them has relatives in nearly every town in our county, not one of whom but what is imbecile, insane, epileptic, a criminal, a drunkard, or a prostitute.”

While these few cases only have been cited, illustrating the causative factors in the production of feeble-mindedness, you are all fully aware, I am sure, how many times over similar cases could be added from the records of our institutions; and, more important still, they are convincing to us all that the facts they establish are deplorable and demand speedy correction. We do not assemble from year to year to state our facts and to advance our plans for their relief, thinking that the public and our legislatures are only awaiting the opportunity to take cognizance of them. We reiterate our statements from year to year with the view of awakening public interest to their importance, and hoping, through the public, to ultimately command our legislators. The process, like most movements in the reformation of evils, is necessarily slow.

In considering measures for the relief of the conditions laid before you, we see at once that they have largely to do with the lawful or unlawful wedlock of these defectives, its consequences, its license and its prevention; and certain moral and legal means for relief at once suggest themselves for our consideration. The production of feeble-mindedness by intemperance, consanguineous marriages, phthisis, epilepsy and general neuroses shows us how little understood and how meagerly disseminated is the knowledge of the science of physiology and hygiene and the laws of heredity. While great strides have undoubtedly been made within recent years on educational lines, yet we believe a search into the causation

of feeble-mindedness alone, not to mention other forms of degeneracy, will convince the most skeptical that there is a pressing need of an increased education of the people upon these subjects, so important to the interests of society, humanity and the State.

I cannot better express to you the importance of this subject than in the words of Mrs. Catharine W. Brown, of Barre, Mass., writing several years ago on the prevention of mental disease. "So long as men believe that all afflictions touching the body or mind are special providences, miraculously sent to them for their spiritual good, they cannot be expected to exert themselves for their prevention; but let the community be convinced that sickness, insanity and idiocy are too often the result of ignorance or sin and they will be ready to ask, what shall we do to be saved from material death? To this query the science of physiology gives wisest answer; but to-day it receives far less attention than its importance demands. Parents, wholly ignorant of the science themselves, despise the apparent simplicity of the practical English text-books and seek for their children a smattering of Greek and Latin which sound learned because incomprehensible. So the boys and girls dig Greek roots and rattle equations of unknown quantities, but fail to acquire this self-knowledge of vital importance to themselves, their children and the whole human race."

Considering the vast import of insanity, epilepsy and feeble-mindedness in relation to their own and other forms of degeneracy, a law prescribing some extraordinary penalty should be upon the statute books in every State for the seduction of any insane, epileptic or feeble-minded woman. And further, every State in our Union ought surely prohibit the marriage of any person of either sex belonging to any one of these classes.

With reference to the widespread army of degenerates scattered here and there throughout the land, and who are annually adding to the general plethora of feeble-mindedness, we believe that humanity, economy, the protection of society and the prevention of degeneracy demand the permanent sequestration of the entire body of the feeble-minded within our borders in institutions. Especially should safe custody and State guardianship apply to every feeble-minded girl and woman of the child-bearing age. Besides these restraining influences mentioned, ought we not to expect great and growing

believe to future generations by the example of study and a thorough training of physicians, lawyers and the laws of morality in all of our higher schools and colleges.

There is an old proverb that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." With many of the diseases which afflict humanity this old proverbial is the discovery of modern medical science. It has changed the form of its original application. So with diseases it is equally applicable to many of the conditions which affect the general moral and social condition. A very large part, perhaps one-half of the misery and wretchedness we see about us is, we believe, avoidable. The truth and importance of this we are realizing more and more so realize. In the near future we believe an educated public and ensuing good moral legislation will and must strike at the sources whence these evils spring and prevent them.

JAMES C. CARSON.

Superintendent

STRAUSE N. Y., November 23, 1895.

APPENDIX A.

PREVENTION FROM A LEGAL AND MORAL STANDPOINT.*

By GEO. H. KNIGHT, M. A., M. D.

Superintendent of the School for Imbeciles, Lakeville, Conn.

I recently saw in print the following statement: "Of the entire population of the United States, an average of one person in every five is at the present time in a public almshouse or other charitable institution or is being assisted by some relief-giving organization." This statement is not only startling, but it brings forcibly to the minds of thinking people the question whether we are not at the present time giving too much attention to the care and relief of the dependent classes and too little to the study of prevention.

The consideration and discussion of the best way of providing for the feeble-minded, including the epileptic as well, have been so generally taken up at the various sessions of this conference that the subject long ago escaped from the narrow point of view of the specialist. At the present time it is so fortunate as to claim the intelligent thought of the average citizen interested in charity in its general sense. I use the word "fortunate" advisedly in this connection. It is as true in matters of reform as it is in business that if you want to accomplish anything satisfactorily you must bring it into the every-day thought and experience of as many people as possible.

The State boards of charity have helped the superintendents of institutions to familiarize the public with those facts which the pioneers in this work felt compelled to harp upon constantly in the early days. The National Conference of Charities and Correction has spread broadcast, through its members, the knowledge of what has been done by teaching, by custodial care, by manual training,

* Read at the National Conference of Charities and Correction, New York city, May, 1898.

and by medical oversight for those grades of the defective class which come under the head of the feeble-minded. That which is now being so successfully worked out in the colony for the epileptic we hope in the near future to accomplish for every one of this class. There is no longer need of argument to persuade an intelligent community that "it pays" to provide State care for the mentally and morally deficient.

That the imbecile cannot work in competition with the normal man is self-evident. An intelligent State policy demands that he shall be housed, fed, nursed, clothed, and taught as far as may be; and when we shall have put him in the way of following the common laws of order and decency we have started him on the upgrade. Even the simplest custodial care is a great step in advance of the neglect of former years. We have reached our sober second thought for the imbecile. The plain facts in the case do not warrant us in claiming for him the high degree of attainment our early enthusiasm led us to hope for. My own conviction is that, as time goes on, we shall do less in the schoolroom and more in the workshop and field. Institutions we must have, and in them we must be able to combine minimum of cost with maximum of care, since all placing-out systems are valueless in this work. All who have had experience in finding homes for children know that the slightest physical defect is a great detriment, even when there is perfect mental balance. Nothing is more true than that we all judge and are influenced by appearances. Consider, then, the difficulties when to the physical defect almost universal in the imbecile there is added the mental peculiarities which set him apart from his fellows. There is no remedy for this. No logic, no appeal to sentiment, charity, or humanity, will avail with the mass of people. It is a state of affairs we must accept and provide for. Nobody wants the imbecile, not even those who are bound most closely to him by ties of blood. He is an innocent element of disorder everywhere, outside of association with his own kind. Defenceless, an easy victim to injustice and neglect, his very weakness appeals to the best that lies in humanity. That is why it is necessary to secure for him a high order of individual teaching possible for each case, no matter how large the institution. Every institution for the feeble-minded stands as an object-lesson in advanced

civilization. The pauper can sometimes be made self-supporting, the incorrigible, so called, may sometimes be given a new start, the insane have a chance of recovery. Every other class of dependent and delinquent has one or more chances of altering his condition. The feeble-minded alone is the exception. He, unfortunately, is handicapped from the cradle to the grave. When you have done your very best for him, his highest attainment is to become what some one has called "two-thirds of a man." The question that we must face in view of the terrible yearly increase of this class is not, What shall we do with this fraction of humanity? but, How shall we get rid of it? How shall we cut off the supply? That insanity, pauperism and crime produce imbecility we know. That imbecility produces these in turn we are beginning to find out. That heredity is a direct cause of imbecility no one denies who has given the problem intelligent study. How shall we wipe out heredity? For the so called wards of the State, those who are already in institutions, the answer is comparatively easy. State care for a lifetime is the simplest, most civilized and economical solution of the problem. In the case of these we can consider that the remedy lies in our own hands. But in face of the fact that there are at least one hundred thousand feeble-minded persons of various ages and conditions who are outside of the direct restraining influence of an institution, it is clear no halfway measures will prevent the increase of this number. What is considered the sacred law of individual right places it within the power of a large per cent of these to marry and inevitably reproduce their own kind.

If we are to strike a telling blow in the interests of prevention, we must influence public sentiment and legislation for the sake of morality and permanent good.

In effect, according to the statute, we are all wards of the State under a certain age. However bright mentally or strong physically, we can neither make a will, convey property, nor marry except through the agency and written consent of a parent or guardian. Without the said consent the registrar who issues a certificate of marriage to a minor is subjected to a heavy penalty. Now, if the State can enact such laws for the protection of its normal citizens, what shall hinder its placing the age limit of the feeble-minded at

that unattainable period for them which is commonly called years of discretion? I use the term "feeble-minded" in its broadest sense. Under that head will come the epileptic, incorrigible, or moral imbecile, and the insane, as well as the idiot and imbecile of the ordinary type.

I am well aware that this suggestion carried out would strike a blow directly at the root of what is called the law of individual right, but I claim that the mentally unfit have no individual right to reproduce themselves. Being mentally unfit, we cannot expect the moral side of the case to appeal to any one of them. We cannot instill into the feeble-minded any sense of responsibility for bringing either a legitimate or illegitimate child into the world. They are and must remain illegitimate parents of illegitimate children from first to last. That which they will not, cannot do for themselves the law of the land must do for them. The sane, normal, everyday people of this country must have a chance.

As Professor Brewer of Yale said at the New Haven conference a few years ago, thanks to modern science, charity, and humanity, we are saving everything that is unfit, and it is the greatest test that can be brought to bear upon our civilization. Once here, save them we must, for humanity's sake; but, as far as we can, let us cut off the supply at the fountain head.

In the words of Dr. Maudsley, "it is certain that lunatics and criminals are as much manufactured articles as are steam engines and calico-printing machines, only the processes of the organic manufactory are so complex that we are not able to follow them. They are neither accidents nor anomalies in the universe, but come by law and testify to causality; and it is the business of science to find out what the causes are, and by what laws they work."

That which I advocate could never become what is called a Federal law. Perhaps "never" is a strong word; but at the least calculation it would take years to bring it about, and we cannot afford to wait. But let each State enact its own law.

We move slowly in conservative Connecticut, but we have had upon the statute books the past three years the following prohibitory law:

"AN ACT CONCERNING CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Section 1. No man and woman, either of whom is epileptic, imbecile, or feeble-minded, shall intermarry or live together as husband and wife when the woman is under forty-five years of age. Any person violating or attempting to violate, any of the provisions of this section, shall be imprisoned in the State prison not less than three years.

"§ 2. Any selectman, or any other person who shall advise, aid, abet, cause, or assist in procuring, or countenance any violation of section one of this act, or the marriage of any pauper when the woman in such marriage is under forty-five years of age, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not less than one year or both.

"§ 3. Every man who shall carnally know any female under the age of forty-five years who is epileptic, imbecile, feeble-minded, or a pauper, shall be imprisoned in the State prison not less than three years. Every man, who is epileptic, who shall carnally know any female under the age of forty-five years, and every female under the age of forty-five years who shall consent to be carnally known by any man who is epileptic, imbecile, or feeble-minded, shall be imprisoned in the State prison not less than three years.

"Approved July 4, 1895."

Every man here, every member of this Conference, every State board of charity, can influence legislation in this matter. Science is slow. To become science, detail must, above everything else, be accurate. To prove every step takes time. Nothing is harder to get at than truth in the history of cases, as every medical superintendent of an institution for the idiot and imbecile can testify.

This will exist so long as imbecility is looked upon as a disgrace instead of misfortune. A physical or mental imperfection is, in the popular mind, a greater affliction than a moral one. The statement that we are all sinners we accept pretty passively. The statement that we are all feeble in mind because of that, or feeble in will, even in the least degree, we should resent to a man. This universal feeling acts against making rapid progress in getting at the hidden causes of imbecility. We can never know accurately all the causes which result in the production of defective human beings. The

mystery of life is too great. There is too much theory to overcome ; but, when we do feel firm ground under our feet, we must advance.

When we can prove, as we have, that a certain definite per cent of the histories of children received into the institutions for the feeble-minded show epilepsy as a cause or a complication, and that hitherto we have placed no legal obstacle in the way of repeating these conditions, our way is clear in this direction at least.

Morally every citizen is responsible for the legal increase of imbecility in his own community. Morally he is responsible for the increase of illegitimate imbecility in his own community. Every man is his brother's keeper to this extent. In the face of the terrible increase of this class, by what we may call *known* methods every one of us must strike a blow for prevention. At least, let us wipe out the stain of legalizing the production of idiocy, imbecility, insanity, and crime.

APPENDIX B.

CHAPTER 546.

AN ACT relating to state charities, constituting chapter twenty-six of the general laws.

BECAME a law May 12, 1896, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

CHAPTER XXVI OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

STATE CHARITIES LAW.

ARTICLE IV.

SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Section 60. Institution for idiots or feeble-minded children.

61. Powers and duties of boards of directors:

62. Salaries of officers.

63. Directors may hold donations in trust.

64. By-laws.

65. Duties of superintendent.

66. Duties of treasurer.

67. Semi-annual meeting and records of board of directors.

68. Manner of receiving pupils.

69. Discharge of state pupils and payment of expenses.

70. Expense of clothing state pupils.

Section 60. Institution for idiots or feeble-minded children.—
The management of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Syracuse shall continue to be in a board of managers, which shall hereafter consist of the superintendent of public instruction and eight other persons, who shall continue to be

appointed by the senate upon the recommendation of the governor, as often as vacancies shall occur therein, and shall hold office for eight years, and until their successors are severally appointed, subject to removal by the governor for cause, after an opportunity given them to be heard in their defense. The managers now in office shall hold their offices until the expiration of the term for which they were respectively appointed.

§ 61. General powers and duties of boards of managers.— Five members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The board shall have the general direction and control of all the property and concerns of the institution, and shall take charge of its general interests and see that its general design is carried into effect, according to law and the by-laws, rules and regulations of the institution. It shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be a well-educated physician, and a treasurer, who shall reside in the city of Syracuse, and shall give an undertaking to the people of the state for the faithful performance of his trust, in such sum and with such sureties as the comptroller shall approve. Such board shall, annually, on or before the first day of February, report to the legislature the condition of the institution,

§ 62. Salaries of officers.— The board shall, from time to time, determine the annual salaries and allowances of the resident officers of the institution.

Such salaries and allowances shall be paid monthly by the treasurer of the institution in the same manner as other claims against the institution.

§ 63. Managers may hold donations in trust.— The managers may take, and hold in trust for the state, any grant or devise of land, or any donation or bequest of money or other personal property, to be applied to the maintenance and education of feeble-minded children and the general use of the institution.

§ 64. By-laws — The managers may establish by-laws regulating the appointment and duties of officers, teachers, attendants and assistants; fixing the conditions of admission, support and discharge of pupils; and for conducting in a proper manner the business of the institution; and ordain and enforce a suitable system of rules and regulations for the internal government, discipline and management of the institution.

§ 65. Duties of superintendent. — The superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the institution. He shall, subject to the provision of the board of managers and the by-laws and regulations established by them,

1. Have the general superintendence of the buildings, grounds and farm, with their furniture, fixtures and stock, and the direction and control of all persons employed in and about the same;

2. Appoint a steward, medical assistant and a matron, who, with the superintendent, shall constantly reside in the institution or upon premises adjoining, and shall be termed the resident officers thereof;

3. Employ such teachers, attendants and assistants as he may think proper and necessary to economically and efficiently carry into effect the design of the institution; prescribe their several duties and places, fix their compensation, and discharge any of them;

4. Give, from time to time, such orders and instructions as he may deem best calculated to induce good conduct, fidelity and economy, in any department of labor and expense;

5. Maintain salutary discipline among all who are in the employ of the institution and enforce strict compliance with his instructions, and uniform obedience to all the rules and regulations of the institution;

6. Cause full and fair accounts and records of all his doings, and of the entire business and operations of the institution, with the condition and prospects of the pupils to be kept regularly, from day to day, in books provided for the purpose;

7. See that such accounts and records shall be fully made up to the first days of April and October in each year, and that the principal effects and results, with his report thereon, be presented to the board at its semi-annual meetings;

8. Conduct the official correspondence of the institution and keep a record of the applications received, and the pupils admitted;

9. Prepare and present to the board at its annual meetings, when required, an inventory of all the personal property and effects belonging to the institution;

10. Account, when required, for the careful keeping and economical use of all furniture, stores and other articles furnished for the institution ;

11. Enter in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose, at the time of the admission of each pupil to the institution, a minute, with the date, name, residence of the pupil, and of the persons on whose application he is received ; with a copy of the application, statement, certificate, and all other papers accompanying such pupil ; the originals of which he shall file and carefully preserve.

§ 66. Duties of treasurer. -- The treasurer shall,

1. Have the custody of all moneys, notes, mortgages and other securities and obligations belonging to the institution ;

2. Keep a full and accurate account of all receipts and payments, as directed in the by-laws, and such other accounts as shall be required of him by the managers ;

3. Balance all the accounts on his book on the first day of each October, and make a statement thereof, and an abstract of all the receipts and payments of the past year ; and, within three days thereafter, deliver the same to the auditing committee of the managers, who shall compare the same with his books and vouchers, and verify the same by a further comparison with the books of the superintendent, and certify the correctness thereof to the managers at their annual meeting ;

4. Render a quarterly statement of his receipts and payments to such auditing committee, who shall, in like manner as above, compare, verify, report and certify the result thereof to the managers at their annual meeting, who shall cause the same to be recorded in one of the books of the institution ;

5. Render a further account of the state of his books and of the funds and other property in his custody, whenever required by the managers ;

6. Receive for the use of the institution any and all sums of money which may be due upon any notes or bonds in his hands, belonging to the institution, any and all sums charged and due to the institution for the support of any pupil therein, or for actual disbursements made in his behalf for necessary clothing and traveling expenses ;

7. Prosecute an action in his name as such treasurer, to recover any sum of money that may be due or owing to the institution ;

8. Execute a release and satisfaction of a mortgage, judgment or other lien, in favor of the institution, when paid, so that the same may be discharged from record.

§ 67. Semi-annual meetings and records of board of managers.—The board of managers shall maintain an effective inspection of the affairs and management of the institution, for which purpose they shall meet at the institution twice in each year, at such times as the by-laws shall provide. The resident officers shall admit the managers into every part of the institution, and shall exhibit to them on demand the books, papers, accounts and writings belonging to the institution, and shall furnish copies, abstracts and reports whenever required by the managers.

A committee of three managers to be appointed by the board at the annual meeting thereof, shall visit the institution once in every month, and perform such other duties and exercise such other powers as shall be prescribed in the by-laws, or the board may direct. The board shall keep in a bound book, to be provided for the purpose, a fair and full record of all its doings, which shall be open at all times to the inspection of its members, and all persons whom the governor and either house of the legislature may appoint to examine the same.

§ 68. Manner of receiving pupils.—There shall be received and gratuitously supported in the institution one hundred and twenty feeble-minded children, as state pupils, who shall be selected from those whose parents or guardians are unable to provide for their support, in equal numbers as far as may be, from each judicial district. Such additional number of feeble-minded children as can be conveniently accommodated shall be received into the institution on such terms as shall be just.

If the number of feeble-minded children admitted shall not equal the capacity of the institution, such additional number of nonteachable idiots may be admitted as can be conveniently accommodated.

Feeble-minded children shall be received into the institution upon the written request of the person by whom they are sent, stating the name in full, age, place of nativity, if known, the town, city or county in which each resides, and whether such child, his parents or guardian, are able to provide for his support,

in whole or in part, and if in part only what part, the degree of relationship or other circumstances of connection between him and the person requesting his admission, which statement must be verified by the affidavit of two disinterested persons residents of the same county as the child and acquainted with the facts and circumstances stated, and certified to be credible by the county judge of the county.

Such judge must also further certify that such child is an eligible and proper candidate for admission to such institution.

Feeble-minded children may also be received into such institution upon the official application of a county superintendent of the poor, or the commissioners of charity of a city of the state having such officers.

In the admission of feeble-minded children, preference shall be given to poor or indigent children over all others, and to such as are able or have parents able to support them only in part, over those who are or who have parents who are able to wholly support such children.

§ 69. Discharge of state pupils and payment of expenses. — When the manager shall direct a state pupil to be discharged from the institution, the superintendent thereof may return him to the county from which he was sent, and deliver him to the keeper of the alms-house thereof, and the superintendent of the poor of the county shall audit and pay the actual and reasonable expenses of such return. If any town, county or person is legally liable for the support of such pupil, such expenses may be recovered by action in the name of the county by such superintendent of the poor. If the superintendent of the poor neglect or refuse to pay such expenses on demand, the treasurer of the institution may pay the same and charge the amount to the county; and the treasurer of the county shall pay the same with interest after thirty days, out of any funds in his hands not otherwise appropriated; and the supervisors shall raise the amount so paid as other county charges.

§ 70. Expense of clothing state pupils. — The supervisors of any county from which state pupils may have been received shall cause to be raised annually, while such pupils remain in the institution, the sum of thirty dollars for each pupil, for the purpose of furnishing suitable clothing, which shall be paid to the treasurer of the institution on or before the first day of April.

The superintendent may agree with the parent, guardian or committee of a feeble-minded child, or with any person, for the support, maintenance and clothing of such a child at the institution, upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed in the by-laws, or approved by the managers. Every parent, guardian, committee, or other person applying for the admission into the institution of a feeble-minded child who is able, or whose parents or guardians are of sufficient ability to provide for his maintenance therein, shall at the time of his admission, deliver to the superintendent an undertaking, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the managers, conditioned for the payment to the treasurer of the institution of the amount agreed to be paid for the support, maintenance and clothing of such feeble-minded child, and for the removal of such child from the institution without expense thereto, within twenty days after the service of the notice hereinafter provided. If such child, his parents or guardians are of sufficient ability to pay only a part of the expense of supporting and maintaining him, such undertaking shall be only for his removal from the institution as above mentioned; and the superintendent may take security by note or other written agreement, with or without sureties, as he may deem proper, for such part of such expenses as such child, his parents or guardians are able to pay, subject, however, to the approval of the managers in the manner that shall be prescribed in the by laws. Notice to remove a pupil shall be in writing, signed by the superintendent and directed to the parents, guardians, committee or other person upon whose request the pupil was received at the institution, at the place of residence mentioned in such request, and deposited in the post-office at Syracuse with the postage prepaid.

If the pupil shall not be removed from the institution within twenty days after service of such notice according to the conditions of the agreement and undertaking, he may be removed and disposed of by the superintendent as herein provided, in relation to state pupils, and the provisions of this article respecting the payment and recovery of the expenses of the removal and disposition of a state pupil, shall be equally applicable to expenses incurred under this section.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

**Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-
Minded Children,**

FOR THE YEAR 1898.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

*To the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded
Children:*

I hereby submit for your consideration a report by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Associate in Anthropology of the Pathological Institute of the State Hospitals for the Insane, of a series of anthropological investigations made at this institution upon my invitation in the year 1897. This work was performed in a most thorough and painstaking manner, and being, as far as I know, the first of its kind alone relating to the feeble-minded, is of real scientific value. The works of numerous French and Italian authors have made the study of anthropology of such interest and prominence within recent years, that it is sincerely to be hoped arrangements may be made for continuing the investigations in this and other institutions for the feeble-minded so auspiciously begun by Dr. Hrdlicka. The importance and advantages of a special work of so scientific a character are well shown by Dr. H. in his elaborate and exhaustive report, which is herewith respectfully submitted as supplemental to my annual report for the year 1898.

JAMES C. CARSON,
Superintendent.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, October 1, 1898.

REPORT
ON
Anthropological Work in the State Institution
FOR
FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

By **Dr. ALES HRDLICKA.**

Preliminary remarks: The work alluded to in the title consisted of the following series of inquiries and examinations:

A.

Case-book records* on 1,000 inmates of the Syracuse Institution, supplemented by 500 records, relating to the causes of the mental deficiency, from the Newark State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women. The above records cover the following points:

I. FAMILY CONDITIONS.

- (a) Date of birth (month, season).
- (b) Birthplace of the patient and of parents.
- (c) A mature or a premature condition of the child at birth.
- (d) Number of children in the family and the numerical place of the patient among them.

II. ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS.

Age at which the mental defect appeared in the children.

- (a) Deceased or unknown of parents at the date of admission of the child to the institution for feeble-minded.
- (b) Epilepsy in parents.
- (c) Causes of death of deceased parents.
- (d) The stated causes of the mental defect of the patient.

*It will be well to remark here that the records of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded, although not perfect, are nevertheless unusually complete and in many respects exemplary.

III. CERTAIN CONDITIONS OF PATIENTS ON AND AFTER ADMISSION.

- (a) Epilepsy.
- (b) Paralysis.
- (c) Speech defects.

B. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

I. REFLEXES.

- (a) Irideal (light accommodation).
- (b) Patellar.
- (c) Tickling (soles, axillae).

II. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF THE STRUCTURES IN THE MOUTH.

- (a) Dentition.
- (b) Denture.
- (c) Alveolar arches.
- (d) Hard palate.
- (e) Uvula.

These inquiries and examinations are a part of the first group of anthropological investigations undertaken under the auspices of the Pathological Institute of the New York State Hospitals, on a series of normal and several series of various abnormal individuals (mainly the insane, the epileptics, the feeble-minded and the idiots).*

The separate publication of this part of the general report on the entire first group of examinations is thought advisable for the following reasons: (1) The work in the insane asylums is somewhat belated, on account of its magnitude, and its results can not appear in press for several months yet. (2) The nature of the subjects of this series differs considerably from that of the subjects of the other series included in the investigations. The feeble-minded, with the idiots, are subjects with more or less *primary* and *persistent deficiencies* of the higher brain powers, while the insane are patients in whom the mental powers are

*V. Bulletin of the State Hospitals, I, 1897, Outline of the scope of the Department of Anthropology of the Pathological Institute.

disturbed, mostly but *temporarily*, and those who have suffered *secondary* mental *deficiencies*; and the case is similar with the epileptics, only that in these *secondary* deficiencies of the mental powers are yet far more common than they are in the insane. In addition, many of the feeble-minded examined were children, whereas almost all the subjects of the other abnormal series examined were adults. (3) This part of the work published alone will, it is hoped, stimulate more the interest in the investigations on the important classes of the feeble-minded and the idiotic, and indirectly on young subjects in general, than it would were it published together with the investigations on other abnormal classes of individuals. (4) Finally, this paper will show to a certain extent the nature of the final report on the entire first group of anthropological examinations.

Before proceeding further, I beg to express my indebtedness to the superintendent of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, namely, Dr. J. C. Carson. Whatever may be the success of this work, it will be largely due to the good will and the aid of this gentleman. And I am also under obligation to the authorities of the Newark State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, for the records to which I have already referred.

The examinations at Syracuse were conducted wholly by myself; nevertheless, I wish to express my acknowledgment for much valuable aid given me by Dr. Julia St. J. Wygant, the resident assistant physician, and to Mr. Clarence A. Perry, a student of Cornell University.

It is not thought advisable, and indeed it would not be feasible, to make any divisions in the data on the basis of diagnosis, as the data concerns simply various grades of one and the same condition. There is, in fact, a great difference between certain of the inmates of the Syracuse Institution and some of the inmates of, for instance, the Rome Custodial Asylum for the Idiotic; but a dividing line, before which we should find only the feeble-minded and beyond which only the idiot, does not exist. The two conditions blend, imperceptibly, gradually together. There are in-

mates at the Rome asylum for the idiots who can hardly be said to be more than feeble-minded, and there are others at the Syracuse Institution for Feeble-Minded, whom it is impossible to term otherwise than idiots. The various terms by which different grades of the mentally defective are designated, are largely but relative, or even artificial, and do not amount to much more, except from an economical standpoint of view, than would similar divisions amount, when applied to any other physical or mental disorder which manifests itself with various gravity in different individuals.

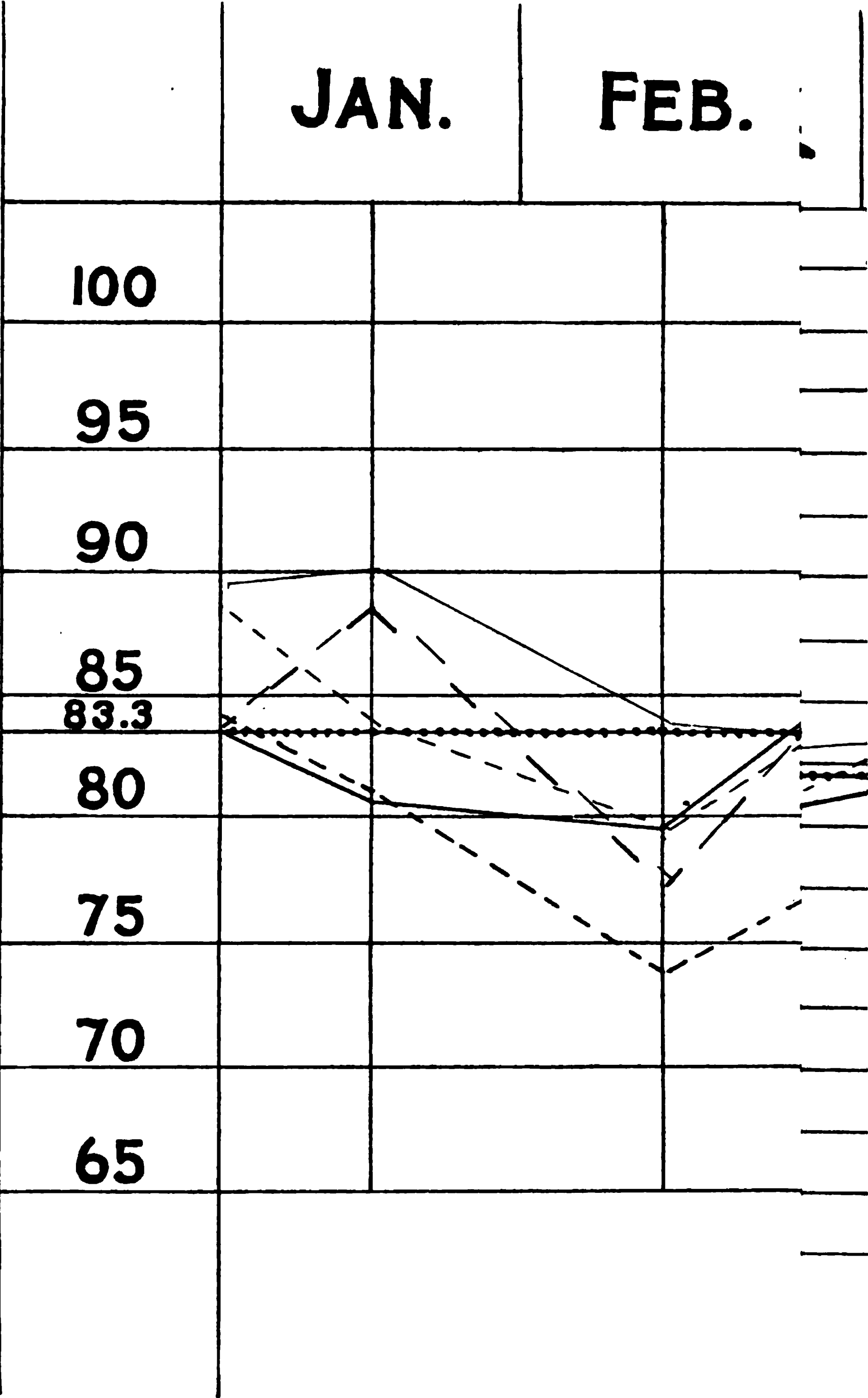
We will proceed now to the exposition and analysis of the records obtained at the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

A.

I. FAMILY CONDITIONS.

(a) Date of birth, according to months or seasons:

This item touches upon a very large, complex and unsettled problem, which is the influence of meteorological and sociological conditions upon human reproduction. We will not enter here into any detailed dissertation on this subject; nevertheless, it is necessary to briefly state a few facts, in order that the very inquiry could be understood by the reader. It is generally known that in by far the greater majority of mammals, not to speak of any lower animals, the sexual functions and, in consequence, the births, are much more prevalent, if not restricted to, at certain seasons of the year, than at others. There is a number of known and undoubtedly some, as yet, unknown causes for this, causes into which we need not inquire here. The question which presents itself to the anthropologist is, has man entirely liberated himself from all these influences which affect reproduction in the lower animals, or is he still subject, and if so, to what degree, and under what circumstances mostly so, to any of these influences. When we come to consider the same problem, not with the whole of humanity, or a whole community, but a special well-defined abnormal class of any kind of humanity in general, or of



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any large community, the above question is augmented by the additional consideration, what influence, if any, does the abnormality of the class of individuals in question exercise upon the periodicity of reproductiveness. In the case of the feeble-minded the question resolves itself thus: We know that the feeble-minded are born prevalently out of abnormal parents of various sorts; has the condition of these parents made any marked impression upon whatever may be the state of fluctuation in the birth rates at the various seasons or months in the general population?

In order to be able to answer the foregoing question two conditions are necessary—first, sufficient data on the births among the general population; and, second, sufficient number of birth records of the feeble-minded themselves. But both these conditions are, in this case, very difficult of realization. Our investigations on the feeble-minded have been carried on only in New York State, and hence we are restricted to this State with all the data required to satisfy the above two conditions.

We have no thorough statistics of birth records of the general population from the whole State; but I have been kindly permitted to utilize the data of New York city, collected by the New York Board of Health, and I can present these, as the second best, to establish the curves of the birth rates of the general population. As to the feeble-minded, the difficulty is greater. We find, practically, no birth records of the patients on Randall's Island and in Rome, and but few at the Newark asylum, so that we are restricted to the records of the Syracuse institution alone, and the number of these is hardly sufficient.

I will present the material at my disposal for what it may be worth. In the first following figure, I have drawn the curves of the percentages of the births in New York city; and the second figure represents an average curve of five years on the general New York city population, and two curves of birth percentages obtained on the Syracuse imbeciles. In one of these last-mentioned curves, all the feeble-minded are represented on whom we have fairly reliable statements of birth dates; but, as these in-

clude a certain number of children who may have been born of normal parents, and who became feeble-minded as a result of some disease or accident, I have drawn another curve, which represents only those patients whose mental defect is hereditary, or where the cause of the defect is not known, in most of which instances the case is undoubtedly also hereditary.

There will be seen in the figures:

(1) A steady curve of child-birth in New York city with a well defined minima in February, April, May and June, and an equally decided maximum in August.

(2) A widely different state of curve in the feeble-minded, with pronounced minima in January and in June, and equally pronounced maxima in May and December.

(3) The elimination of these feeble-minded, in whom the cause of the defect was stated to have been other than an hereditary predisposition of some serious nature, does not materially affect the preceding curve, but accentuates it in all its prominent features.

As to the possible significations of the character and the difference of the three main curves, I would not like to enter into any discussion; our similar data on other abnormal classes, when ready, may perhaps elucidate the whole question.

(b) Birthplace of the patients and of their parents:

Out of one thousand cases, in 241 the birthplace was doubtful. Out of the remaining 769, 720, or 93.6 per cent. were born in the United States, whilst 49 of the patients were foreign born. The distribution of the foreign born, according to countries, is as follows: Germany, 19; England, 7; Ireland, 5; Canada, 4; Russia, 4; Scotland, 2; New Zealand, Mexico, Poland, Hungary, Austria, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, each one.

The above record, compared with the population of the State of New York in 1890, as taken by the eleventh census, appears as follows: There were in 1890 in this State 73.81 per cent. of native born, and 26.19 per cent. of foreign born inhabitants. The percentage of the native-born feeble-minded is thus considerably higher than the same percentage among the general population.

Out of the parents of the patients in 288 cases both the parents were native born (while in 369 cases the birthplace of one or both remained uncertain). In 234 cases both of the parents were foreign born (in 348 cases again, the birthplace was doubtful).

Finally in 91 cases one of the parents was foreign born (with 386 cases doubtful). These proportions compared with similar data obtained on the population of the State of New York, are as follows:

	White population of the State of New York.	Feeble-minded of the Syracuse State Institution.
Both parents native, about.....	43%	46.9%
Both parents foreign, about.....	31%	38.1%
One parent foreign, about.....	?	14.8%

These last figures do not show any material differences, and this whole chapter demonstrates the fact, that the relative proportions of the feeble-minded to the total population is not at all, or but very slightly, affected by immigration. In reality, if we exclude the 49 cases of foreign-born feeble-minded with their parents, we find a somewhat lower percentage of foreigners, with a somewhat higher percentage of native-born parents among the imbeciles than among the general population.

(c) Birth-term:

In 419 out of the 1,000 cases here considered, the term of birth was either not stated or the statement was deemed for some reason doubtful.

Out of 581 remaining feeble-minded, 554, or 95.3 per cent., were stated to have been born at nine months or the full term, while 26, or nearly 4.5 per cent., were stated as born at less than nine months, and one is supposed to have been born at ten months.

Out of the premature-born children, there were born at 8 months, 12; at $7\frac{1}{2}$ months 1; at 7 months, 8; and simply stated at less than nine months, 5. We have no statistics on the normal to which we could compare these results. The percentage of premature births, amounting to 4.5 per cent. is probably somewhat higher than we would find among ordinary

population; nevertheless this point cannot at present be decided.

(d) Birth-period of the feeble-minded with relation to the whole number of children and to child-succession in the family:

In 283 cases out of the 1,000 feeble-minded, the condition of the family as to the number of the children is doubtful. Out of the remaining 717, in 59 cases, or 8.2 per cent., the patient was the only child of the family. In 210 cases, or 29.3 per cent., the patient was the first child; in 176 cases, he was the second child; in 215 cases, or 30 per cent., he was the last child. In 375 cases there were more children in the family than one.

The above data are of a certain interest. The percentages of the only children, of the first child, and of the last child in the family, are certainly higher than we can expect to find among the general population. This is true especially of the only and the first child. I would not attach much importance to the percentage of the last born child, for the following reason: All the records here considered were obtained at the admission of the patients to the institution, and as a majority of the patients at the time of their admission were but children, there is a strong possibility that in not a few cases at least some children may have been born after the statements here considered were made. The significance of the very large percentage of the only child and the first child among the feeble-minded is quite obscure.

There are certain elements, especially of a psychological nature, which are more apt to accompany the first conception than any of the subsequent ones, and these elements must be given a due consideration. The not fully mature state of the mother may be an element of additional value in some cases. Injuries of the child at birth are also more frequent with the first child.*

NOTE (*)—I owe to the superintendent, Dr. Carson, the interesting information, based upon his own observation, that, in the cases of children of the so-called Mongolian type, which comprises two or three per cent. of total admissions, in about 75 per cent. of the instances, the pupil was the last child of the family. To present actual statistics, among 29 cases of consecutive admissions of pupils with a pronounced Mongolian type, seventeen, or 58.6 per cent. were the last child of the family; four, or 14 per cent. were the next to the last child; four, or 14 per cent. were the first child; and only three, or 10 per cent. were intermediate children of the family.

II. ETIOLOGY.

The Beginning of the Mental Weakness.

In 578 cases out of the 1,000 feeble-minded, the mental defect is stated as having been observed in very early life. In a large proportion of these cases, the child, beyond a doubt, was born an imbecile. In a certain percentage of cases, however, the defect may have been thus early acquired by injuries during delivery, and by infantile accidents or disorders. In 252 cases the beginning of mental weakness is not definitely stated.

Causes of Feeble-Mindedness.

It would be misleading to expect that the following data will give us an absolutely true index of the causes of the mental disorders of the inmates of the Syracuse institution. The data will comprise only such causes as relatives of the patients, or those who knew the patients, could appreciate and state at the moment of commission of the child to the institution. Hence we may be certain that a great many important indirect and even direct causes of the mental defect have not been stated. Nevertheless, the data of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, relating to the causes of their mental condition are unusually full and thorough for institution records, and the results of their careful analysis can not be without considerable interest and importance.

In 554 cases out of the 1,000, there were either no data present or the statements which had been made were considered uncertain, and hence this number of cases is to be eliminated from the following considerations:

From the remaining 446 records, in at least 30 per cent. of the cases, the causes given are of hereditary nature. In fact in ninety-five cases heredity is directly stated as the cause of the mental defect of the child. In eighteen out of these ninety-five, or 4 per cent. out of the total 446 statements, the heredity is said to be "direct," which means, at least in the majority of the cases, so far as I could find, that one or both parents of the child were

also feeble-minded. These data will receive more attention a little further in this report.

(a) Before we start to consider the stated causes of the patients' mental defects themselves, it will be well to introduce a few closely related data concerning the parents. First of all, as to the percentage of orphan children committed to the institution; in other words, as to the living or dead parents at the time of the admission of the patient.

Out of the 1,000 fathers, 345 were living, 154 or 30.8 per cent. of those of whom a positive knowledge could be had were dead at the time of the admission of the child to the asylum; and in 556 cases out of the 1,000 the fate of the father was unknown. Out of 1,000 mothers, 362 were living; 52, or 12.5 per cent. of those of whom a positive knowledge could be had, were dead; and the fate of 543 was unknown. Both parents of admitted child were known to be dead in thirty-one cases.

These proportions of orphan children are extremely high. They indicate a premature decease of one and sometimes of both of the parents. The whole phenomenon, together with the one of which we will speak next, implies a large series of more or less grave predispositions, which fall to the lot of those who eventually constitute the class of imbeciles.

The great percentages of cases of both the fathers and the mothers, of whose fate nothing is known to the relatives and to the authorities who assist in the formation of the certificate of admission, is of further importance, besides being very interesting sociologically. Where a person has disappeared, so that neither the authorities nor the relatives know his whereabouts, there can be but a few causes of such a disappearance. In probably the majority of the cases, the individual is dead, or entirely destitute.

In other cases important social reasons keep the person apart from those who knew him before, and these social causes are generally of a nature which reflects no credit on the individual's character. In only a few remaining cases will the causes of the disappearance of the person from those who knew him, be of an

indifferent nature, that is, such as will not throw any immoral or other shadow on the individual.

(b) We will next turn our attention to those of the parents of the feeble-minded of the Syracuse State Institution, who were still living and known at the time of the commitment of the patient. The number of these, we have seen, was not large. The admission papers contain but a single question with reference to these parents, which is of importance in this connection, and that is, an inquiry after epilepsy. As a result of this inquiry, we find the statements that 13, or 3.8 per cent. of the living fathers, and 14, or 3.9 per cent. of the living mothers, have had, or still have, some sort of fits, or a genuine epilepsy. These proportions are, of course, very considerable, and they are certainly below the reality, for in many cases of the living parents we find no answer whatever to the inquiry about epilepsy.

(c) Concerning the dead parents, we are so fortunate as to find the death causes stated in 99 of the fathers and 95 of the mothers. These statements are very remarkable. They demonstrate that certain conditions leading to the death of an individual are very frequent among the parents of the feeble-minded, far more so than among the general population. They demonstrate further, that in the majority of the cases of the dead parents of the feeble-minded, the death cause has been of such a nature as to indicate that the father's or mother's constitution was deeply affected for a long time previous, in other words, that one or the other parent was of such a physical constitution as would be most liable to propagate hereditary defects of a serious nature to his or her offspring:

I find that the causes of death of these people can be conveniently arranged into three groups. The first group including causes closely related to the nervous system; the second group including constitutional and other diseases; and the third group including infections and accidents. There are no great differences of percentage between these groups in the two sexes. To the causes of the first group are attributable 15, or 15.1 per cent. deaths in the male, and 12, or 12.6 per cent. in the female; to the

causes of the second group 66, or 66.7 per cent. in the male, and 60, or 63.2 per cent. in the female; and to the causes of the third group 18, or 18.2 per cent. in the male, and 23, or 24.2 per cent. in the female. In detail, the causes of death in the two sexes are as follows:

GROUP I.

	Male.	Female.
Suicide	3	1
Sudden death	1	0
Apoplexy	1	3
Cerebral-paralysis	2	1
Brain disease	1	0
Brain fever	0	1
Insanity	2	2
Prostration	1	1
Nervous disease	0	1
Sunstroke	1	0
Alcoholism	3	2

GROUP II.

	Male.	Female.
Consumption	20	32
Heart disease	11	5
Angina pect	1	1
Cardiac-dropsy	0	1
Dropsy	1	2
Bright's disease	4	1
Liver disease	1	0
Rheumatism	2	1
Aneurism	0	1
Kidney disease	0	1
Lung trouble	0	1
Typhoid	7	3
Pneumonia	8	3
Peritonitis	2	5
Bowel disease	1	0
Yellow fever	2	0

	Male.	Female.
Diphtheria	1	1
Scarlet fever	0	1
Fever	0	1
Ulcer of stomach	1	0
Gall stones	0	1
Cancer	0	4
Senility	2	0
Rupture	1	0
Starvation	1	0
	=====	=====

GROUP III.

	Male.	Female.
Killed	15	0
Drowned	2	0
Blood-poison	1	1
Peritonitis	0	2
Puerperium	0	18
Eclampsia	0	1
Ovarian operation	0	1
	=====	=====

It is not necessary to comment very broadly on the above data; the 14 per cent. of death causes concerning directly the nervous system speak for themselves, and they are still a considerable underestimate of this category of death causes among the parents of the feeble-minded.

There are three or four items in the list which deserve a special notice. The most important of these is consumption.

It is quite well appreciated that tuberculosis plays a large part as a cause of death in the relatives of various abnormal classes of individuals, in other words, that it is an important factor in heterogenous heredity. I had an occasion, in 1896, to emphasize this point, in relation with the insane.* Nevertheless the great

*American Journal of Insanity, I. 1896; also 25th Annual Report of the Middletown State Hospital, 1896, p. 150 et seq.

In 113 cases finally, or in 18.9 per cent. of the total, the predisposition is defined more closely. The following is a systematic arrangement of these interesting records:

Stated Predisposing Cause.		Per cent. from the total of statements.	Per cent. from the total of stated hereditary causes.
Consanguinity of parents.....	15	} =18, or 3%	or 16%
Incest-children	3		
Parents paupers.....	4		
Parents depraved.....	7	} =15, or 2.5%	or 13.3%
Mother disreputable	3		
Father hung for murder.....	1		
Father insane	4	} =11, or 1.8%	or 10%
Mother insane.....	7		
Parents alcoholic.....	2		
Father alcoholic.....	2	} =12, or 2%	or 10.6%
Mother alcoholic	6		
Conceived in drunkenness.....	1		
Mother opium eater.....	1	}
Mother immature (12 or 13 years old).....	1		
Mother's efforts at abortion.....	1		
Some serious affect of the mother during pregnancy.....	55	or 9.2%	or 48.7%

The whole above table is sadly incomplete, nevertheless it is instructive. Depravity, insanity, drunkenness, crime, incest, pauperism, besides feeble-mindedness itself, and epilepsy, which last condition we have not even touched upon here, those are the characters of a large number of the parents of the mentally defective. We have no data as to prostitution in the mother, but a number of the patients are recorded as illegitimate children.

The last item in the above table requires a little special consideration. As we see from this record, in almost half of all the cases where the existing predisposition is specified it is stated that some effect of an accident to the mother, during her pregnancy with the child in question, resulted in such a predisposition. The belief that various affects, especially shocks, and various accidents of a more tangible nature happening to a pregnant woman, can influence the foetus through the mother, is very old and almost universal, but it has never as yet been clearly demonstrated how much truth, if any, there is in this vulgar supposition. It is easy to conceive how a serious disease, or any prolonged debility, or serious disturbance of the nervous system

of the mother, may affect the child in her womb, a child which is entirely dependent on her for its nutrition. It is also not impossible that a severe blow may not reach and injure the foetus; but when we come to the question of the effects of single shocks, or a momentary fright of the mother upon the foetus and particularly when this happens near the end of the pregnancy, when the foetus is almost fully evolved, the case becomes very hypothetical and uncertain. There are certainly numerous mothers who have undergone such shocks or frights, and who, if they have not aborted in consequence, have given birth to entirely normal children. I am inclined to consider many of the above causes of this order rather as misconceptions than realities. The average mother believes in a very much more intimate connection of her unborn child with herself than there really exists. Such a mother takes generally very little interest in the troubles of any further than her most immediate relatives, and she is far from knowing that a crazy aunt or a drunkard uncle, of herself or of her husband, may be an indication of a very serious nature concerning the welfare of her own children. This mother receives some shock or injury during some part of her pregnancy. All the women around, and perhaps even her physician, tell her or have told her before, of how serious consequences such an accident may be to her child. Granted the child is born in any way defective, is it not more natural for the mother to blame the cause which affected directly herself, the child's only protectrix before its birth, during the pregnancy, than her or her husband's grandfather and grandmother? We have a striking illustration of this point in the statement concerning one of the Newark patients. As a cause of the imbecility of this child, the mother claims, that while carrying it, she was frightened by an idiotic person. But the same patient has an insane aunt, and a feeble-minded sister, both of which facts were considered secondary to the fright of the mother. And some such circumstances would be found, I am quite confident from my inquiries into the subject, in the majority of the cases of this order.

Among the 55 cases where some accident to the mother during the pregnancy has been recorded as the cause of the imbecility

of the child, fright was stated to have been such an accident in 23, or almost a half, of the cases. The 32 remaining statements, many of whom are more worthy of our attention, were specified as follows:

Tuberculosis during pregnancy.....	1
Fever and ague during pregnancy.....	1
A serious sickness during pregnancy.....	2
Mother physically injured during pregnancy.....	5
Mother abused during pregnancy.....	3
Mother very weak during pregnancy.....	1
A shock to mother during pregnancy.....	1
Mental troubles of mother during pregnancy.....	2
"Troubles" of mother during pregnancy.....	2
Anxiety of mother during pregnancy.....	9
Grief of mother during pregnancy.....	1
Mind affected during pregnancy.....	1
Depression during pregnancy.....	1
Overtaxation during pregnancy.....	2

Some of these stated conditions may have dated from before the conception.

So much for parental direct heredity and for the earliest acquisitions. As a little supplement to these, I am enabled to present a few data as to collateral and indirect heredity. I found statements to this effect in 52 of the Newark patients. Out of these 52 cases, there were cases of insanity in the patient's family in 15 instances, out of which five were in one or more brothers and sisters; in 34 instances there were feeble-minded or idiots in the relation, and 21 out of these were in one or more brothers and sisters. One patient's sister was a prostitute; another's brother is a criminal; and still another's grandmother is an opium eater.

The individual causes of feeble-mindedness are at least as instructive as the hereditary causes, and they are of more importance to the physician than these latter; being as they are mostly diseases and accidents, they touch the physician closer, and it is

with them where he can best and earliest exercise his preventive measures.

A large proportion of the individual causes in question should undoubtedly be looked at as only the exciting, and not the whole causes, or perhaps as only collateral manifestations of the imbecility. I consider as the main among such causes, epilepsy and convulsive disorders. But there is yet remaining a fair number of instances, where a child was healthy up to perhaps its sixth, seventh or even tenth and eleventh year, and then it suddenly, after a disease or an injury of some kind, became mentally defective. It is still probable that there existed in such a child some latent bad predisposition. I gave some time ago special attention to traumatic insanities and I could in a great majority of such trace some bad family history of the patient, which might alone have at some time been sufficient to condition a mental disorder; and we may possibly find a much similar state of affairs with the feeble-minded. It is a fact, however, that I met with a few instances among these latter, where bad hereditary influences were either very feeble, or apparently entirely wanting, and it seems to me that there is a possibility of the existence of a certain small percentage of cases where the mental defect is a pure acquisition. By all means, this class of imbeciles deserves the more immediate attention of the physician.

The individual causes can be presented to advantage, in a similar way as were the hereditary causes, in the form of a proper classification. The total number of instances where such causes were given is 306, or a little more than a half of the total statements found in the records of the 1,500 patients. This number of supposedly acquired cases is certainly excessive and is alone a proof that many here stated agencies are but the exciting and secondary causes of feeble-mindedness; should it not be so, the imbeciles and idiots would be far more numerous than they are at present. Besides this, the nature of many of the stated causes of imbecility shows plainly alone, that they themselves might have been in many instances only the collateral manifestations of some more general and pre-existent pathological state of the nervous system, which state eventually conditioned also the

feeble-mindedness. A glance at the subjoined table will demonstrate these contentions:

The supposed individual causes of feeble-mindedness:

		Per cent. from the total of statements.	Per cent. from the total of acquired cases.
	Cases		
Convulsions of some kind, in infancy or early childhood	55	} =76, or 12.7%	or 24.8%
Epilepsy	21		
Chorea.....	3		
Brain fever	8		
Meningitis	10		
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	2	} =67, or 11.1%	or 21.9%
Paralysis of some kind	10		
Sunstroke.....	2		
Cerebral anæmia.....	1		
Some brain affection.....	4		
Hydrocephalus	14	} =15, or 2.5%	or 4.9%
Microcephaly	1		
Some nervous trouble	1		
Accidents of teething.....	11		
Fright.....	6		
Nervousness	1	} =11, or 1.9%	or 3.6%
Forcible seclusion.....	1		
Forcible isolation	1		
Masturbation	1		
Ill nourishment	1		
Neglect	2	} =55, or 9.2%	or 18%
Opiates	5		
Opium habit.....	1		
Alcoholism.....	2		
Strong medicine.....	2		
Tobacco abuse	1	} =82, or 13.7%	or 26.8%
Injury at birth.....	5		
Fall	37		
Blow on the head	2		
Blow on the chest.....	1		
Abuse	3	} =82, or 13.7%	or 26.8%
Burn	1		
Exposure to heat.....	1		
Operation.....	1		
Button in nose.....	1		
Cork in nose	1	} =82, or 13.7%	or 26.8%
Lightning stroke.....	1		
Drowning.....	1		
Scarlet fever	30		
Diphtheria.....	6		
Croup	2	} =82, or 13.7%	or 26.8%
Measles	6		
Measles and typhoid.....	2		
Variola	2		
Whooping cough.....	4		
Cholera infantum	1	} =82, or 13.7%	or 26.8%
Cholera morbus.....	1		
Infant diseases.....	1		
Malaria	1		
Fever and ague	1		
Rickets	1	} =82, or 13.7%	or 26.8%
Rheumatism	1		
"Fever"	9		
"Sickness"	14		

Seventy-six cases due to convulsive disorders or to epilepsy; 227 patients, out of the whole of 969 records from Syracuse, had epilepsy or some other convulsions; 20 epileptic patients found among only the casual of the Newark records. These are proofs, and that yet very incomplete proofs, of the formidable relations of imbecility with convulsive tendencies and with epilepsy. At this junction there comes forcibly into one's mind the picture of the ordinary epileptic dementia, and there appears to be so much similarity between it and the state of at least some of the imbeciles, that it is impossible to contrast the two sufficiently. I studied the Craig Colony epileptic inmates right after the feeble-minded of Syracuse, and but for the symptoms of active epilepsy, I could not see in many of the former but almost exact counterparts of the latter. This report is no suitable place for hypothesis, but perhaps I may be allowed, on the basis of the above stated facts, supplemented with my personal observations, and by the record of heredity, a reflection: Do not at least some of the feeble-minded represent but a further, earlier, perhaps congenital form of epileptic dementia?

Brain and nervous diseases come almost naturally for a large share among the causes of imbecility. It could hardly be expected that such a severe brain affection as meningitis, or a cerebro-spinal meningitis, would not leave behind some permanent brain weakening. The case is, however, different with such affections as chorea, paralysis, and especially the nervous irritation of teething; with these causes there were probably some others, unobserved. The same may be also said of probably all the cases of the third division.

A very interesting item of the table is the fourth group of causes, which comprises opium, alcohol and tobacco. I do not think we can give much weight to the two statements where strong medicines should have produced the mental defect; the real cause in these cases was in all probability the disease for which so "strong" medicines had to be administered. The fact is different, however, when we come to opium. In one of these cases we have a clear and reliable testimony that the mother

Case 88, Newark Custodial Asylum, became feeble-minded after meningitis, at eleven years.

Case 434, Newark Custodial Asylum, became feeble-minded after sickness, at eleven years.

Case 144, Newark Custodial Asylum, became feeble-minded after diphtheria, at nine years.

Case 388, Newark Custodial Asylum, became feeble-minded after cholera infantum, at six years.

In connection with these cases we have a few valuable indications which show that some form of serious heredity can be latent in a child and develop under provocation into feeble-mindedness. The most noticeable example of this is the above case 434, of the Newark Custodial Asylum. This girl, who is now only fourteen years old, is stated to be feeble-minded only since she was eleven; the rest of her record informs us that two nieces of her father are weak-minded or insane. The predisposition the girl carried was probably quite feeble, but it became sufficiently strengthened by the effects of the sickness, and the result of both together was the mental defect which she bears at present.

The question as to how far the morbid state of the individual patients corresponds with the gravity of their predisposition could not be well ascertained during my examination, principally on account of the lack or uncertainty of the data about many of the patients. One thing can be said, however, and that is, that not all of the apparently acquired cases are of a lighter character, nor are all the hereditary ones of the gravest nature. But there is a great deal to learn yet in this direction.

If we examine some of the fuller statements about the feeble-minded, we come occasionally across an instance where the hereditary influences are so great with a patient that he can not possibly be looked at otherwise than as one of the final steps by which nature eliminates the family by a progressive degeneration. For example:

Case 46, Newark State Custodial Asylum.—“Father and mother were first cousins; father’s brother an idiot; mother’s brother weak-minded.”

Case 155, same institution.—“ Father a chronic invalid; mother a confirmed drunkard; sister insane.”

Case, 262, same institution.—“ Is from a pauper race, being a representative of the fourth generation of paupers; her child, and an illegitimate one of a sister's, being the fifth generation.”

Case 324, same institution.—“ Weak-minded from birth. The family to which she belongs are very weak-minded from three generations.”

Case 341, same institution.—“ Bad habits; masturbation; mother not bright; grandmother insane; aunt had fits.”

And this list could be prolonged even from our scarce data. It is probably on most of the feeble-minded of this nature where all the physician's efforts are and will ever be lost.

There remains only one item on which we have a few data, which may be properly considered in this connection, and that is the *fate of the progeny* of the feeble-minded. We have seen already that many of the patients had weak-minded parents; we can supplement this category with a few facts observed directly on the patients themselves. And here before all it is necessary to remark that the adult female imbecile is almost, as a rule, more or less of a sexual libertine. In some cases the woman will simply yield herself to whoever may wish her, without appreciation of what she is doing. She will have children, as long as she is not in the proper institution, with anybody—a brother (case 58, Newark Custodial Asylum), or an entire stranger, and “ she knows not, nor cares, who is the father of the children.” It is probably one of such cases of which we find the following record in the Newark Custodial Asylum (case 258): “ She wandered around the country and had children as rapidly as possible.” Among the 500 records of this custodial asylum we find that eighteen women are marked as having had children, five as married and thirteen as unmarried; and these data are considerably beneath the reality. These are facts which will be very available once in the study of the common prostitute. But there are other feeble-minded women who manifest real immoral tendencies; we have notes on nineteen such among the 500 Newark cases. These

patients correspond more, I think, to the masturbation cases in the male; they are mostly more serious cases, and not so liable to have progeny as the previous.

In most of the 18 patients with children, no mention is made about these; but in at least four instances, we have distinct and characteristic records, which read as follows:

“Had three children, all of a low order of intelligence;”

“Has a child; 4 years old, imbecile;”

“A child in insane asylum, one with her, two dead;” and

“Three children, all dead.”

The state of the progeny of the feeble-minded will, it will be seen, do but a little honor or service to society, and this should make most strenuous efforts to hinder similar untoward production. There is necessity for a much greater supervision of the poor and county houses. It is a shame for society and for the medical profession, when a half-idiot woman who has been so from birth, is allowed to have, in a poor-house, under the public care, “four or five children during her stay there” (c. 73 N. C. A.); and this is by no means an isolated instance.

So much for the more direct factors of the etiology of feeble-mindedness. What I have been able to present here is only an outline of the real conditions and is far from embodying all the real facts. It is impossible to properly study the etiology of any class of abnormal individuals from their case-book records, but this is particularly difficult to do with the imbecile and the idiot, who are often friendless or orphans, and about whom nobody takes the trouble to investigate. And yet, what can be of more importance to us in our effort to know, to hinder the multiplication of, and to ameliorate these individuals, than a most thorough knowledge of their etiology? It seems to me it is here where lies the most important duty of the authorities who deal with the feeble-minded, and that this duty consists of using every means at the disposal of such authorities, to promulgate the study of the causes of those mental wrecks, who are under their direction. I hope to return to this point again in my conclusion remarks.

III. CERTAIN CONDITIONS OF PATIENTS ON AND AFTER ADMISSION.

Before we arrive at the data which I have obtained on the feeble-minded by direct examinations, I should like to introduce a few other case-book records. These records are from the Syracuse State Institution; they were made partly in the institution itself, that is, while the patients were under observation, and they reflect a little on the general pathology of the class of beings under consideration. Even here, however, the data will for many reasons be largely incomplete.

(a) The first points inquired into, and on which some data have been already briefly stated, were convulsive disorders and epilepsy in the patients. We obtained the appalling record of convulsive disorders of some kind having been observed in 159, or 16.4 per cent., and fully developed epilepsy in additional 68, or 7 per cent. out of the total number of cases, namely 969, about whom there are any records at all in the case-book. This item alone ought to be subjected to a further thorough investigation.

(b) The next point I tried to ascertain was the proportion of various paralytic disorders of the Syracuse feeble-minded as recorded in the case-books. In the examination of the patients, I came frequently over cases with paralyses, or more commonly with remnants of same, but I did not try to establish any statistics of these, as it was my purpose to give this item a separate and thorough attention later. The 1,000 perused consecutive case-book records gave us 101, or a little above 10 per cent. of instances where some paralysis was observed. Among these 101 patients, 21 are specified as having had hemiplegia; 5 paraplegia, 3 facial paralysis, 2 paralysis of the tongue, and 1 each infantile paralysis, "inco-ordination of movements," ptosis, and a partial paralysis of the arms. In 66 cases the nature of the paralysis was not specified. We have no statements whatever about the circumstances under which the various cases of paralysis developed. But we find, in 40 cases, a statement of either what was associated with the paralysis, or what was regarded as the cause of the mental defect of the child, and these statements may prove instructive. Thus,

In fifteen instances the same child had also convulsions or epilepsy.

In three instances it had hydrocephalus.

In three instances it had a fall.

In one instance it was an opium fiend, and in two others it received a large amount of opiates.

In one instance the child was an alcoholic.

In two instances the cause of the mental defect is stated to have been measles.

In one instance scarlatina.

In one instance scarlatina and chorea.

In two instances some injury.

In one instance some injury at birth.

In one instance lightning stroke left a paralysis of the tongue.

In one instance cerebro-spinal meningitis.

In one instance operation.

In one instance whooping cough.

In one instance brain disease.

And in one each, fever, sickness and teething.

Convulsions and epilepsy are apparently most closely related to the paralytic disorders. The opium and alcohol cases are also remarkable.

(c) Still another important item with the feeble-minded is the speech. It is safe to say that there is no other faculty which is so frequently affected in these patients as the speech is. Its disturbances are most varied, and one would probably find the complete scale of the pathological variations of this function in a single such institution as is the one at Syracuse. A detail, thorough study of the speech defects of the feeble-minded can not but prove most fruitful and ought to be undertaken. The Syracuse case-books alone make a note of some sort of speech defect in 57.2 per cent. out of 1,000 consecutive cases, and these are only statements made by the friends of the patient or the authorities who commit him to the asylum. The graver is the imbecility, the more prevalent and graver are the speech disorders.

This finishes the more general part of this report, and we will next proceed to the data obtained by direct examination of the patients.

B.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

I. Investigations upon the Condition of Various Forms of Reflex Action in the Feeble-Minded.

(a) Irideal reflexes for light and accommodation:

Tests for the light and accommodation reactions in the feeble-minded and idiots require a great deal of attention and entail a considerable amount of work. This is particularly true of the test for the reaction of accommodation. In mild cases of feeble-mindedness, there is generally no difficulty with the light test, and only so much with the test of accommodation as arises from slow understanding or occasional stubbornness of the patient. But as we progress to the more pronounced cases, the difficulties of the testing, especially for the accommodation, increase it may be said, in a direct proportion to the gravity of the mental defect, until when we reach the lowest grades of imbeciles, one or both of the tests become frequently impossible. It can be easily appreciated why this should be so. In order to test properly for the reactions of the iris, and particularly for those of accommodation, there is necessary a certain exercise of will and especially attention on the part of the subject tested. The will, however, and the power of attention of these patients, are more and more disturbed and defective as we proceed from the lighter to the graver cases among them. In individuals with comparatively but slightly defective mental powers, these two qualities, namely, will and attention, are still present in a sufficient strength for our purpose, or can at least be momentarily aroused to such a strength; but in the greater imbeciles will and attention descend to their minimum, and no amount of effort will in some cases succeed to make the patient do even for the short time required for one or the other of the irideal tests what the examiner requires from him. In the case of the light-test, this difficulty can often be overcome by a sort of a mechanical testing. that is, closing and opening the patient's eyes and producing the alteration of the light and shade on the eyes, without or even against the effort

of the subject. The reaction of accommodation, however, cannot be elicited thus mechanically, and it is due to this cause that the results of the tests for this particular reaction must in many cases of the feeble-minded and in most of the idiots be reported as doubtful.

A number of successful tests of accommodation have been effected by taking advantage of the generally highly developed faculty of curiosity of the idiot. Any shining object may suffice to arouse such an amount of attention in the patient, as is sufficient for the determination of the condition of the reflex, but a piece of money, especially a gold piece, has been found to be the most successful. A patient who has been once roused sufficiently for us to obtain the test, can generally be roused in a similar manner repeatedly at certain intervals, and thus the condition of his accommodation reflex can be definitely established. Nevertheless, even with this help, the percentage of unascertainable cases is very great; moreover, I am quite certain that at least a portion of the instances among the idiots, where we could not obtain but a diminished response on accommodation, are not cases of real diminution of the nervous reaction, but only due to the low mental power of the subjects tested.

The results of the above examinations on the Syracuse feeble-minded inmates are as follows: The reaction for light could be properly tested for in 149 male and 145 female (approximately in about three out of every five cases); and out of these it was found normal in 140, or 94 per cent. of the latter. In 9 male (6 per cent.), and 9 female (6.2 per cent), the light reflex was diminished; and in 5 female (3.4 per cent) it was entirely absent. An increase in the promptness of this reaction, although in a few cases observable, is not fit for a statistical reduction, as we know of no standard of what should, in this direction, be considered abnormal; and besides that the condition is very difficult of proper and uniform appreciation even by a single observer.

It will be noticed from the preceding data that the female patients show a somewhat lower percentage of normal reactions to light; and that, which is more remarkable and must have a

more serious signification than the somewhat smaller percentage of normal reactions in general, there are among the female five cases, against none in the male, of a complete absence of the light reflex. Every one of these five cases was examined by me more than once, and the condition was found stable. The absent reflexes all occurred in older inmates (17 years, 18, 18, 19, 20). They were associated in all the cases with a very uncertain, or absent, reflex of accommodation. Besides this, in the first case, when I found the light reaction absent, there were augmented patellar jerks, and an absence of tickling sensation in the axilla; in the second case, the patellar jerks were about normal, but tickling reflexes were absent both on soles and in the axillæ; in the third case patellar jerks were augmented, tickling reflexes of both sole and axillæ absent; in the fourth case, all the reflexes (accommodation, patellæ, soles, axillæ) were absent; in the fifth case, finally, the patellar jerks and axillary sensation being normal, the sensation of tickling on the soles was absent. These conditions show that in at least four of the five patients in whom the light reflex was absent, there was a much wider spread nervous disturbance. In none of these cases have I been able to detect any marked degree of ataxia, or in fact, any pronounced, defined, disease of the nervous system. There is but little history known about these five cases; of the first it is known only that she was always mentally defective; in the second case the feeble-mindedness is stated to date since childhood, but no cause is given; in the third instance the only information we have is that both the parents are dead; in the fourth case, the same in which all the reflex action which was tested for was found absent, the idiocy existed since birth and was due to direct heredity; in the fifth case the history is almost wholly deficient.

The reaction of accommodation could be reliably obtained in only 89 male and 92 female cases at the Syracuse State Institution, and almost all of these were from among the lighter cases. The reflex was found normal in 76, or 85.4 per cent., of the male, and in 81, or 88 per cent., of female. In only one female (the fourth one mentioned above) was the reflex positively absent.

The proportion of abnormal to normal reaction of accommodation is again, and that even more than it was in the case of light reaction, nearly equal in the two sexes. The somewhat large percentage of cases, with diminished reaction, is probably subject to a slight reduction, due to causes explained before.

Taking everything into consideration, the percentage of abnormal reaction of the iris in this class, whose brain is in certain particular so much affected, appears to me to be quite small, and certainly less than could have been *a priori* expected.

(b) Patellar reflexes or jerks: It was possible to obtain reliable data with respect to this item in 150 male and 190 female cases.*

My method of examination for the patellar jerks differs somewhat from the one generally employed. The subject assumes the regular position, but it is seen to that this is made as comfortable as possible. The examiner, in order to make the test, bends or kneels down, and moves the limb a few times to and fro, to satisfy himself that it hangs perfectly limber. The patient is then directed to close his eyes, in order to diminish a possible inhibition of the nervous reaction. The examiner upon this takes a rather firm hold of the foot of the limb which is to be tested, and holds this foot as far as possible in the line of the curve which it is to describe after the tendon receives the stroke, a line which is at about a right angle with the leg. The examiner then extends the fingers of his hand and stiffens this, and finding the tendon, delivers it a smart blow, of an intensity which is learned to be the most efficient through practice. It is seen to it that the tendon patellæ is covered by as little clothing as possible; however, a garment like a thin stocking or a shirt does not interfere with the reaction.

As the knee is struck for the first two or three times, the examiner holds the foot and estimates the amount and the rapidity of the impulse received; both of these are important elements of the knee-jerk. Subsequently, the foot being released, the arc

* A few patients whose cases would not modify the final results have in each instance been excluded in order to preserve round numbers.

of the jerk can be observed, but I consider this only an accessory to the two previous. The object of holding the foot as explained before is to receive the jerk-impulse as much as possible unimpaired. The impulse of the jerk is not the same as the foot-pound-power of the movement of the limb; it is much more the foot-pound-second power; due to this difference, there is by far less variation in the impulse than one would expect if he considered only the various degrees of musculature and strength of the limb of those tested. The normal average of the impulse is learned very soon, and the hand of the examiner appreciates eventually all its variations. The jerk-arc alone is a defective indication of the state of the reflex. I have obtained, and demonstrated to other physicians, large arcs with very weak and even tardy reaction, and reverse. The strength, the promptness, and the arc considered altogether, can alone, I believe, inform us effectually as to the state of the elicited knee reaction.

Whenever the reflex is much diminished, or apparently absent, I use another aid in order to arrive at a correct conclusion; the subject in such a case is directed to perform a bimanual traction. This method is well known in clinical medicine, but it may be it is not in all cases properly interpreted. We will find frequently that a weak reflex becomes strengthened through directing the patient to draw his hands apart, and that even apparently lost jerks may reappear under the influence. The explanation of these phenomena for myself, is this: In making a very strong voluntary effort, the subject diverts certain of his nervous streams of which he may not be conscious and among these is an inhibitory stream acting on the patellar reaction. We find palpable examples of such effects in the hysteric affections and especially in their treatment; by which however I would not imply that those whose knee-jerks improve or reappear on traction are all subject to some sort of hysteric affection.

The results obtained in testing for the patellar reaction may be classified as follows—bearing in mind, of course, that each of the named states includes a small scale of decidedly differing reactions. It should also be stated, that there are no

measure-standards for any of the classes which will be named, but only such appreciations as are formed by experience on normal and other individuals.

The first class of patellar reactions includes all those reactions which are so similar to those which we obtain on a series of healthy and normal individuals, that we could but with a considerable difficulty separate them from this class; all such reactions should be listed with the normal.

The second class is that of augmented reactions. There are generally both, the strength and the rapidity, and often also the arc of the jerk augmented; the rapidity of the jerk is the most diagnostic of reactions of this class, its arc the least. The necessary initiative to jerks of this class is generally much smaller than in normal cases.

The third and fourth classes comprise the slightly and the much diminished reactions. The two types are quite easily distinguishable; they may consist simply in a diminished strength and arc of the jerk, but they are also frequently attended by a retardation of the reaction.

A retardation of the patellar reflex may exist alone, but this is rare.

Finally, there are cases, though perhaps far less frequent than is commonly supposed, of an entire absence of the patellar reaction.

A combination of any two of the above may exist in one and the same person.

The inmates of the Syracuse State Institution give us the following percentages, according to the above classification:

	M.	F.
Normal reaction in both limbs....	85 or 56.7%	110 or 58%
Abnormal reaction in both limbs..	63 or 42%	71 or 37.3%
Augmented reaction in both limbs.	22 or 15%	34 or 18%
Slightly diminished reaction in		
both limbs	23 or 15.3%	24 or 12.6%
Much diminished reaction in both		
limbs	15 or 10%	10 or 5.2%

	M.	F.
Entirely absent reaction in both limbs (even on traction).....	3 or 2%	3 or 1.6%
Slightly diminished, much diminished, and absent reactions, together	41 or 37.3%	37 or 19.5%

It will be noticed that there are some quite interesting differences in the averages between the two sexes. The percentages of all the normal reactions in both limbs together do not vary very markedly in the two sexes; there is on the whole only about 1.5 per cent less of normal patellar reactions in the males than in the females; the real differences manifest themselves in the several classes of abnormal reaction. The augmented reflex is found about 3 per cent. more frequently in the female than in the male feeble-minded. The diminished reactions, on the other hand, and particularly the much diminished, give us a much larger percentage in the male. These differences are particularly apparent when we compare the several items of abnormal reactions in each sex to the whole number of the abnormal patellar reflexes in the same sex. We obtain then the following data:

Augmented reactions in both limbs constitute of the whole number of abnormal reactions in the M. 35%, in F. 48%.

Slightly diminished abnormal reactions in the M. 36.5%, in F. 33.8%.

Much diminished abnormal reactions in the M. 23.8%, in F. 14%.

These figures show, that whatever may be the real causes of the augmented and of the diminished patellar reactions, the former are more frequent in the female, and the latter more frequent in the male feeble-minded.

Besides the cases of abnormal reaction in both limbs, we have also a certain number of cases in each sex, in which one limb shows a different reaction from the other. No cases of plainly visible paralysis of the lower limbs are among these, for all such were eliminated from examination, or from the records;

nevertheless the possibility that some of the patients from this number might have in past suffered from some sort of paralysis of the lower extremities, can not be excluded.

There were found but two cases of unsymmetrical patellar reaction among the male, but nine among the female patients. The combinations were as follows:

- Male** (1) Left normal, right augmented.
 (2) Right normal, left slightly diminished.
- Female** (1) Right normal, left much diminished.
 (2) Right normal, left much diminished.
 (3) Left normal, right much diminished.
 (4) Left normal, right slightly diminished.
 (5) Left normal, right slightly diminished.
 (6) Left normal, right augmented.
 (7) Right normal, left augmented.
 (8) Left augmented, right slightly diminished.
 (9) Right augmented, left slightly diminished.

It will be seen that in most of the cases one of the limbs gives a normal reaction; this I think points for the most part to traces of some unilateral nervous affection.

The absence of both patellar reflexes was found in the following persons:

- Male** (1) A boy of 9; feeble-minded since infancy; stated cause, "heredity;" light reaction normal, reaction to accommodation, doubtful; tickling sensations in axillae and soles decidedly diminished; no change in the absence of the patellar reaction on traction.
- (2) A boy of 15; stated as feeble-minded since early childhood, without a known cause; subject to epileptic fits; light diminished; accommodation doubtful; axillae and soles about normal; no change on traction.
- (3) A young man of 21; very little history; other reflexes normal; axillary tickling sensation absent; on traction some vestige of the patellar reflexes reappears.

- Female** (1) A girl of 8; no reliable history; all other reflexes absent; (this girl was not among the 150 whose statistics were given in the section on eye-reflexes); no change on traction.
- (2) This subject is the same as referred to under eye-reflexes; no change on traction.
- (3) A woman of 44; no history; light and accommodation reflexes diminished; axillary sensation of tickling lost, on soles normal; no change on traction.

It may be of some value to state in this place in how large a percentage of "much diminished" and "absent" patellar reactions a change is produced on a forcible traction of the hands by the patient. If there is a change in the reflex it is always to the better. Out of 18 cases of diminished and absent patellar reaction in the male, in 5, or about 28 per cent. a change occurred; out of 13 females, with a similar kind of reaction, thus tested, a change took place in 3, or 23 per cent. The changes were as follows:

Originally.	Became on traction.
Male.	
1 Much diminished	Slightly diminished.
2 Much diminished	About normal.
3 Much diminished	Slightly diminished.
4 Much diminished	Slightly diminished.
5 Absent.	Much diminished.
Female.	
1 Much diminished	Slightly diminished.
2 Much diminished	Slightly diminished.
3 Much diminished	Slightly diminished.

The change, it will be noticed from this table, is seldom great, and in consequence it may be assumed that in the majority of cases where the patellar reflex is much diminished, or apparently absent, with the ordinary test, that a certain amount of abnormal condition will be found to persist whatever other tests may be applied to the tendon.

Other forms of patellar reaction besides the diminished undergo certain changes when a forcible traction is employed, but I am not yet prepared to definitely outline these changes.

The whole percentage of abnormal patellar reactions in the feeble-minded is beyond question very large. Most of the cases here recorded were children, in whom all the reflexes may be expected to be near the maximum of normal; nevertheless the percentage of abnormal reactions here obtained are not exceeded except by the classes of demented, of old epileptics and that of still further gone idiots themselves. This condition of patellar reaction in the feeble-minded and idiots demonstrates alone how frequently the innate or acquired disorder extends beyond the purely mental sphere of the brain into the general nervous system. Idiocy is much more than an affection of only the highest centres of the brain.

We may inquire here what influence has the age of the feeble-minded on the patellar reaction? This question can be best demonstrated by the following table; nevertheless it should be borne in mind, first, that we have here no really old subjects (our oldest case not reaching 50), and, second, that the older inmates of the Syracuse institution almost without an exception consist of the lightest cases, a number of the more severe ones dying early, and and many others, on growing more idiotic being removed to other institutions. The table presents at the same time the influences of age on the reaction of light and accommodation, which it was thought best to show in this connection.

	LIGHT.			ACCOMMODATION.		
	Number examined.	Normal.	Abnormal.	Number examined.	Normal.	Abnormal.
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Male up to 15 years.....	84	97.4	2.6	55	96.4	3.6
Male 15 to 32 years	64	89	11	34	79.4	20.6
Male 32 to 39 years	2 both cases		0	1	0	100
Female up to 15 years ..	51	92	8	28	92.9	7.1
Female 15 to 30 years..	100	91	9	63	87.3	12.7
Female 30 to 47 years..	21	85.7	14.3	9	66.7	33.8

PATELLAE.

	Number examined.	Normal	Abnormal.	Augmented.	Slight dimins.	Much dimins.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Up to 15 years.....	84	64.3	35.7	8.3	20	6
15 to 32 years.....	64	51.6	48.4	22	11	14
32 to 39 years.....	2	.....	both cases	50	.....	50
Up to 15 years.....	54	50	50	18.5	20.4	7.4
15 to 30 years.....	112	62.5	37.5	15.2	13.4	5.3
30 to 47 years.....	24	62.5	37.5	25	8.3	4.2

The above table illustrates in very brief the following points in particular:

The conditions of the reflexes of light and accommodation tend in both sexes of the feeble-minded to a progressive aggravation with the age; the aggravation is more rapid in the male.

The condition of patellar reaction in the feeble-minded tends equally to a progressive aggravation, but this is far more marked in the male than in the female sex.

The aggravation is expressed both in the height of the percentage of abnormal reaction and in the gravity of the disorder of same. In the male children below fifteen, the greatest number of abnormalities of the patellar reaction consists in a slight diminution; as the patients advance in age, the slightly diminished instances of the reflex become much more rare, the much diminished and augmented reflexes much more frequent. In the female feeble-minded it is only the augmentation of the reaction which shows a marked percentage of increase after 30.

These conditions indicate, I believe, two facts: The first is, that the disorders of the nervous system in the feeble-minded are more or less progressive with their age; and second, the augmented reaction is apparently a symptom of considerable pathognomic significance and stands about on a par with the much diminished reflex.

In connection with the patellar reaction a test for *clonus* was made in each case. I test for the clonus in the same position as for the patellar reflex, grasping the patient's knee firmly above

the knee, and holding the fore part of the foot; flex this briskly two or three times, not over-forcibly, and as much as possible in the axis of the patient's limb. All of the points mentioned here are of considerable importance for the proper testing of the foot-clonus. Clonus is generally found in subjects who, at the same time, show augmented patellar reaction. However, as I mentioned above, I have tested all the patients examined for the clonus, and as a result I have found this condition several times also in connection with other forms of patellar reaction than the augmented. I can speak of a similar experience among the insane and other abnormal classes of individuals.

The entire number of instances of clonus in both limbs from among the feeble-minded of the Syracuse State Institution is as follows: It was obtained in both limbs in 16, or 10.3 per cent. of males, and in 21, or 11 per cent. of females examined. The difference in the two sexes is insignificant. In one limb only clonus was found in one male, and that in a limb whose patellar reaction was normal, the same reaction in the other limb being diminished.

The instances of clonus in both limbs occurred in the following relation to the patellar reflexes in the same individuals:

MALE.	Per cent. of the total cases of clonus.	Per cent. of reaction.
Clonus with augmented patel. reaction in 12.....	or 75	or 54.5
Clonus with normal patel. reaction in 3.....	or 18.7	or 3.5
Clonus with somewhat diminished reaction in 1...	or 6.2	or 4.3
FEMALE.		
Clonus with augmented patel. reaction in 17.....	or 81	or 50
Clonus with normal patel. reaction in 4.....	or 19	or 3.6
Clonus with somewhat diminished reaction in 0...	0	0.

According to these figures, foot-clonus occurs in the feeble-minded, associated most frequently, in fact, more than four times as frequently as with any other form, with the augmented patellar reaction. This shows beyond a doubt that the causes of both of the phenomena are closely related. About 20 per cent. of cases

of clonus, however, where it was found associated with a normal, or even with a diminished patellar reaction, render it clear that the causes of clonus may be present independently of those which cause the augmented patellar reaction. That the two conditions, namely, the foot-clonus and the augmented patellar reaction, are distinct, although frequently connected, is further shown by the considerable number of cases of augmented patellar reflex without a vestige of clonus (10, or 45 per cent. in the male, and 17, or 50 per cent. in the female). I could cite as an additional proof of the difference of the two phenomena several cases where we have found, in some of the hospitals for the insane, cases of clonus with much diminished, and in one instance, that of a dement in the Kings Park State Hospital, clonus with an entirely absent patellar reflex; we also found some clonus with absent knee-jerks with Dr. Ch. Bernstein, in a 25-year-old idiot in the Rome Custodial Asylum.

The condition of foot-clonus is apparently not peculiar to any age. It was found in those up to 15—male, in 9.5 per cent.; female, in 13 per cent. Fifteen to 30—male, in 11.3 per cent.; female, in 9.8 per cent. Above 30 (one out of four cases), female, in 12.5 per cent.-

The differences in the percentage are too small, I think, to denote any influence of age on the frequency of clonus. This fact demonstrates also the distinct nature of the clonus phenomenon, for were it not distinct, it would be more affected, together with the patellar reflexes, as the patients grow older.

In connection with the subject of foot-clonus I must mention a peculiar nervous phenomenon which I have found in only one of the Syracuse inmates, but with which I have since met in several instances among other patients. This condition occurred in a boy of about twelve years. It was developed during the testing for the ankle-clonus. On flexing the foot in this case, as usually, the foot itself stayed quiet, but there were a series of jerks imparted to my hand proceeding from the whole limb, a series of impulses produced by convulsive contraction of the quadriceps. The impulses themselves may be said to have differed from those of

ankle-clonus only in size, being larger, and in frequency being slightly slower. The patient's will had no effect on these jerks, and they caused him a somewhat unpleasant sensation. I have encountered the same condition since in one or two epileptics and one insane. The patellar reflexes were in every one of these cases augmented, and sometimes already the test for these was sufficient, the foot being held, to arouse the thigh-jerking. It seems to me we have to deal here with a distinct form of clonus; however, I should not like to express myself definitely before being able to give this condition a closer and more thorough attention. And I have come across still another form of clonus during my examinations, and that is one elicited by tickling the soles of the patient's feet.

To resume, ankle-clonus among the feeble-minded is frequent. Augmented patellar reaction, we have seen, is still more frequent in the same class. These phenomena are closely related, although distinct from each others. The pathological causes which give rise to one or both are probably multiform. It would seem, however, that their immediate cause must be more or less of one character, and that this cause is a condition of an increased irritability and a decreased control of some or all of those nervous centers, which otherwise direct the normal muscular action in the anterior muscles of the thigh and the posterior muscles of the leg. It is this increased nervous irritability and lessened nervous control, or inhibition, which are frequent, from whatever causes they may originate, in the feeble-minded. This is probably as far as we can go with an effort at an explanation of the above phenomena at present.

(c) Tickling sensations and reflexes of the axillae and of the soles:

The physiology of tickling sensations and reflexes has not as yet, to my knowledge and means of information, been definitely established; but it is generally held that these sensations are produced by certain forms of stimulation of the end-organs of the sensory nerves (v. Landois & Sterling, Human Phys. 'Spinal Reflexes'). There is probably no part of the skin and perhaps

no part of the mucus membranes, whereon the proper stimulation could not produce some sort of a pleasurable sensation, and pleasurable sensations are in all probability attendants of the first, that is the lowest, or weakest, forms of reflexes. If the pleasurable stimulation is continued for a long time, or increased in intensity, our sensations change. In some parts (conjunctiva, skin in some places, the mucus membrane of the mouth and other parts), the stimulus being continued or increased, the pleasure sensations pass gradually into the sensations of discomfort, or even pain, and we willingly endeavor to remove the part from the stimulus; there may take place at the same time certain irregular reflex contractions in or near the part thus overstimulated. But there are other parts of the body, as the soles of the feet, the axillae, the mucus membranes of the nose and the throat, and above all the genital organs, where a continued and at first only ordinarily pleasurable stimulation will have as a consequence, when the pleasure sensations have reached their height, not discomfort or pain, but a more or less complex muscular, involuntary reaction or reflex. In the case of pleasurable sensation alone, we had a relaxation of some of the muscles, particularly of those of the blood vessels of the part stimulated, although all the muscles of the part may become relaxed. In the case of pain a contraction of the muscles of the blood vessels of the part concerned occurs, and this may be attended with contractions of other muscles of the same part of the body. But in the last-mentioned instance, in the case where the sensations rise on repeated stimulations particularly to what is termed tickling sensation, there takes place a definite combination of muscular action. These actions differ according to the part concerned, but remain the same in one and the same part. They involve without or even against the will of the individual, muscles of all varieties; and the whole reflex action in these cases seems to have a definite and macroscopical purpose, which varies with every one of the parts which can be thus affected. It is to this category of phenomena that we should reserve the terms of tickling sensations and reflexes. Commonly, however, the term tickling is applied

principally to the sensations which certain forms of stimulation evolve in the soles and in the axillae.

Tickling sensations and reflexes should in health be present in every part of a person in which part they occur in the majority of individuals of similar age, sex, and race of people. Occasionally a sensation of this order may be found, or may under circumstances develop for a time, in an unusual part of the body: but these are only infrequent exceptions. An absence of a tickling sensation in such a part of the body as just specified, tested for under the proper circumstances and in the proper way, can not but denote an abnormal condition somewhere in the nervous apparatus of the person tested. A far greater series of such failures in one class of persons than in another, might prove a clinical fact of a certain value. And it was with the intention of throwing some light on this question in the case of the feeble-minded, that the examinations as to the tickling sensations and reflexes of the soles and of the axillae were undertaken.

There are certain facts connected with the above sensations and reflexes which it will be well to mention before we give the data themselves.

In the first place, there are certain difficulties about the examination. In testing for the condition of the soles, we should take the patient as much as possible unaware. The foot of the patient should be washed and dry; it may be covered with a thin stocking, for this apparently does not interfere at all, when tight, with the stimulation; and the foot should not be cold, but near the temperature of the examining hand, so that temperature effects on the skin are eliminated.

The best instruments to test for tickling on the soles or in the axillae are the fingers; when properly used, they are superior to all feathers, brushes or other implements.

The foot should be held by one hand of the examiner above the ankles, which will enable him to perceive the slightest reflex retraction of the tendons. For the test itself, a rapid vibratory movement of the fingers should be acquired. The subject should be comfortably seated, or lie on the bed. The testing must be

done gently, and for not less than ten seconds on one foot. The greatest sensitiveness of the sole will almost generally be found in the middle, in the instep, but the skin over the balls of the feet should also be tested, for occasionally this will show the maximum, or the only response. If any abnormal condition is found at first, the sensation should be retested after a few minutes.

The subject should not be asked about his sensation, as he sometimes either could not tell us, or might deceive us. We can inquire, however, in case of an apparently absent reflex, what is the patient's experience with regard to tickling at other times and at other circumstances. As a rule, in an individual with normal reflexes, these can be always so obtained by the examiner, if his methods are proper.

The scale by which we can judge of the condition of the tickling reflexes, and particularly of those of the soles, lies it may be said almost wholly within our hands. In a case of normal sensation and reaction, we will see at first the toes and then the foot contract, or alternately contract and extend, and then follow a small series of moderate retraction of the leg. If the reaction is diminished, only the toes will contract or extend a little, and we will feel in the hand with which we hold the limb of the subject a small play of the tendons. In the "absent" case, we receive, on repeated tests, no retraction, no play of tendons, no movements. Should the subject endeavor to wilfully modify the reflexes, we can generally perceive his efforts. In augmented reaction of the soles, our slightest touch will produce a reflex, or the touch can not even be tolerated. The reflex is exaggerated; there are not only distortions of the foot, but retraction of the whole lower limb, and sometimes movements of the whole body.

Sole-reactions do occasionally differ on the two sides. Sometimes a little variety of movements is needed to arouse the tickling. Finally, the tickling sensation may be entirely absent, or again much increased, without the pure tactile sensation, and the temperature and pressure senses being much altered.

In the axilla, the conditions of the testing differ to a certain extent from the preceding. There is great difficulty of testing for this reflex in women—on account of their emotion, on account of their greater adipose layers in these regions, and finally on account of a sort of inefficiency which arises out of the feelings of the operator himself. Corsets and tight dress are still other sources of evil, though fortunately not so frequent in the inmates of State institutions. Due to all these reasons, the data regarding the axillary reflexes on females over fifteen years of age should not be taken except with a considerable grain of allowance. The data on children of both sexes and on men, on the other hand, are entirely reliable.

The state of the reflex here again is judged from the rapidity and extent of movements performed, without wilful exaggeration by the subject. The examiner learns very rapidly what is the healthy average, and above and below this he records only decided differences.

The whole sides of the chest should be tested, and the fingers should play on them gently and rapidly. The axillary tickling sensation is not strictly confined to the arm-pits alone, and it is not only superficial, as in the case of the soles, but can be elicited also deeper, and hence with our finger-movements we must associate a certain amount of pressure. The proper manipulation and the proper pressure are acquired by experience.

So much having been explained, the following data, obtained on the Syracuse feeble-minded children, can be better appreciated.

The reaction of the soles was normal in 75 out of 150 boys, who could be properly tested for same, or in exactly 50 per cent.; and in 74 out of 187 girls, which is in only 39.6 per cent. In 50 per cent. of the male, and 60.4 per cent. of the female feeble-minded, the reaction was decidedly in some way abnormal, which are certainly very considerable proportions. These figures, it should be stated here, would appear somewhat less if we could compare them with the condition of the same reaction on average people, for we meet with a certain percentage of abnormal sole

reflex in the apparently healthy, especially in women; such comparison, however, can not be given before we are ready to publish the results of similar investigations from all the State hospitals. When an abnormal condition of the sole-reaction is met with among the apparently healthy, it is almost as a rule in a person who has undergone some serious infantile or later disease, mostly, it seems, scarlet fever or typhoid.

The abnormal reflexes were divided as follows: Overacute, in 1, or 0.67 per cent. of male, and in 4, or 2.1 per cent. of female; markedly dimin. in 40, or 27 per cent. of male, and 38, or 20.3 per cent. of female; and entirely absent, in 34, or 22.7 per cent. of male, and 71, or 38 per cent. of female.

The female patients, it will be noticed, show, notwithstanding their more tender skin, a decidedly worse state of the sole-reactions. The same fact can be observed, only on a much smaller scale, in the comparatively healthy classes of people. It is possible that woman's sole is naturally less sensible to tickling.

The axillary reaction was found abnormal in 71, or 48 per cent., out of the 148 boys, and in 109, or slightly less than 60 per cent., out of the 184 girls, who could be properly examined for these sensations. These percentages are very close to those obtained with the sole-reaction, showing that the causes of the abnormality of the two phenomena amount in this class of patients to almost the same proportions. As to the particular kinds of abnormal axillary reaction, we have the following:

The reflex was markedly diminished.	Absent.	Overacute.
In males, in 25.7%.....	22.3%	0%
In females, in 14.7%.....	44.6%	0.5%

The influence of age on the sole and axillary reflexes in the feeble-minded is decided, as will be seen from the following table. We have not only an increase of all the abnormal reactions together with the age among these patients, but the table shows clearly that we have also a rapid increase of the greater over the lesser disturbances of the two reflexes.

SOLES.

	Normal.	Abnormal.	Diminished.	Absent.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Male, up to 15.....	58.3	41.7	28.6	13.1
Male, 15 to 32.....	39.7	60.3	28.6	30.1
Male, 32 and above.....	0	100.0	0	100.0
Female, up to 15.....	57.0	43.0	17.0	24.5
Female, 15 to 30.....	31.8	68.2	21.8	43.6
Female, above 30.....	37.5	62.5	20.8	41.7

AXILLAE.

Male, up to 15.....	57.1	42.9	30.0	12.0
Male, 15 to 32.....	46.0	57.0	17.6	36.5
Male, 32 and above.....	0	100.0	0	100.0
Females, up to 15.....	59.2	40.8	13.0	27.8
Females, 15 to 30.....	37.4	62.6	17.7	44.8
Females, above 30.....	13.0	87.0	4.3	82.6

The above table demonstrates again, besides what has been mentioned already, that in the feeble-minded, there being present considerable nervous disturbances from a very early age, those disturbances increase and aggravate with the age of the patients. The disorders which have originally given rise to the most pronounced symptom of these cases, namely, to a mental defect of various depth, these disorders have not ceased, at least so in many cases, with the establishment of the mental defect of the subject. In many cases there is a more or less slow and insidious continuation of the degenerative processes in the nervous system of the patient. The physician has here to deal with a progressive, not a stable process, and he may possibly find in the above data some indications as to the treatment of this important class of patients, namely, the imbeciles. It is self-evident from the above, that a successful therapy of this class of patients, whatever degree of perfection such a therapy may ever reach, will be always directly more effective in proportion to the age of the individual at which instituted. This conclusion should be regarded as one of the main points of this series of investigations on the feeble-minded.

There are remaining a few interesting particulars about the e and axillary reactions.

In three cases, one male (16 years) and two females (12 and 16 years), the sole-reflexes were found decidedly and persistently different on the two sides. In the boy, the left reaction was normal, the right absent; no corresponding unilaterality of other reflexes. In one girl (16 years) the right sole was normal, the left much diminished; other reflexes even. In the last girl, the left sole was normal, the right absent; in the same patient the right patellar reaction was normal, while the left was much diminished. These cases show that there is a possibility, though the occurrence is very rare, of an affection of the tickling reflex arc on one side only.

Finally, we have the following data as to the conjoint absence of the plantar and axillary reflexes. I have arranged also these with relation to the age of the patients, which arrangement adds, it will be seen, a little broader interest to the table.

Both reaction, plantar and axillary were absent in the following proportion of the whole number of cases between the ages stated:

Males.		Females.	
	Per cent.		Per cent.
Up to 15.....	7.1	Up to 15	18.5
15 to 32.....	20.3	15 to 30.....	32.1
Above 32 in both cases		Above 30.....	37.5
Whole per cent	14	Whole per cent	29

Both sexes aggravate with age; the female constantly preponderate over the male.

We have one more set of data to finish with the consideration of reflexes; these data concern certain associations of normal and abnormal reactions.

All the reflexes (light, accommodation, patellar, plantar and axillary) were normal in 18, or 12 per cent. males, and in 15, or 7.9 per cent. females.

The light and accommodation reaction were normal, with an abnormal patellar reaction in the same subject, in 30 out of 89 cases where all these reflexes could be ascertained in the male

or in 33.5 per cent, and in 33 out of 110 females, or in 30 per cent.

The light and accommodation reflexes were both abnormal with normal patellar reflexes in two males and in three females. The conditions of light and accommodation reactions were in these cases as follows: Male (1) light diminished, accommodation unascertainable; (2) light and accommodation both diminished; female (1) light absent, accommodation unascertainable; (2) light diminished, accommodation doubtful. The light reaction alone was abnormal, in subjects with normal knee-jerks, in two males (in both diminished), and in six females (in one absent and in five diminished).

Abnormal patellar with normal light reaction, other reflexes not considered, was present in 50.7 per cent. of the male and in 62.1 per cent. of the females.

Finally, light, accommodation and patellar reflexes normal, with abnormal reaction of either the soles or the axillae, were found in 32.6 per cent. of the male and in 36.4 per cent. of the female imbeciles, in whom all these reflexes could be properly tested.

All these figures go to prove the possibility of an independent affection of any of the reflex arcs examined, and, further, the possibility of any combination of affection of these arcs. The light and patellar reactions show more independency than is to them probably generally acceded.

In conclusion, we may say to have found that all reflex action in the feeble-minded suffers considerably and progressively with the age of the patients; that the light-reflex is the least affected in this class of individuals; but that imbecility does not seem to be characterized by any specific reflex abnormality. In consequence, these reflex disorders in the feeble-minded do not express any specialized affection, but a something which affects more or less the whole nervous system in general. In face of such facts we should not accept the "feeble-mindedness" or "idiocy" in most for more than one of the symptoms, perhaps the most apt symptom, of a process, in which participates in various ways the whole nervous system.

II. EXAMINATION OF THE MOUTH STRUCTURES.

(a) Dentition: The examination for this item is rather difficult in a class of which such a large proportion are children, as in this case; nevertheless, with a considerable care some interesting results were arrived at. In order to avoid as much as possible an error in the following statements, all in any way uncertain cases were excluded from consideration. The conditions found will be best given according to the ages of the patients.

MALE.

	Number of cases.	Less than 24, of 2nd teeth.	24	26	28	29	30	31	32	Wisdom teeth appear	Dentition.
Up to 10 years.....	22	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
10 to 15 years.....	58	.....	8	4	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
15 to 20 years.....	51	.....	1	3	31	1	1	1	.....	3	13
20 to 25 years.....	18	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	4	7	8
25 to 30 years.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Above 30 years.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4

FEMALE.

Up to 10 years.....	15	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
10 to 15 years.....	41	1	4	4	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
15 to 20 years.....	49	.....	1	6	26	.....	2	1	5	8	8
20 to 25 years.....	38	.....	.....	1	5	2	7	2	13	24	8
25 to 30 years.....	25	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	1	9	11	9
30 years and above.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	9

The eruption of second teeth in healthy children takes place, according to Landois & Sterling,* in the following manner:

Incisors, 7 to 8 years; bicuspid, 9 to 10 years; canines, 11 to 12 years; and molars, at 6, 12 to 13, and 17 to 25.

According to my experience with healthy Americans, the above periods for the eruption of the incisors and of the canines should each begin about a year earlier, while the beginning of the eruption of the third molars occurs somewhat later. If we compare with these data the dentition in the feeble-minded as given above, we find signs of a considerable retardation in this class. Out of

* Landois & Sterling; Text-book of Human Physiology, 4th Edition, p. 271.

38 males between 15 and 20 years of age, only in 3, and out of 41 females of the same age only 8 were found with any wisdom teeth, while in 68, or 86 per cent. of the combined number, there have appeared as yet no wisdom teeth whatever. The earliest age at which any of the third molars made its appearance was 15 years in the male and 15 years in the female; before 18, 2 teeth have appeared only in 2 instances in the male and in 3 cases in the female. On the other hand, we have in quite a large number of instances the wisdom teeth not appearing until after 30.

Occasionally other teeth were found wanting besides the molars. The record of these instances is as follows:

In a boy of 14, there have never appeared both lower and the right upper second incisors.

In a boy of 15, there has never appeared the left lower second incisor.

In a boy of 15, there have never appeared both second upper incisors.

In a boy of 16, there has never appeared the right upper canine.

In a girl of 8, there have never appeared the second bicuspid.

In a girl of 9, there have never appeared the second bicuspid.

In a girl of 11, there have never appeared both second upper incisors.

In a girl of 11, there have never appeared both second upper bicuspid.

In a girl of 12, there have never appeared both second upper incisors.

In a girl of 13, there has never appeared the right upper canine.

In a girl of 18, there has never appeared the right upper second incisor.

In a girl of 19, there has never appeared the right upper second incisor.

The utmost care was taken, I hardly need to state, not to include among these data any case wherein a tooth might have been present and was lost. From the greater uncertainty as to this point in older patients, I have not taken into consideration any cases over twenty the want of other teeth than the molars.

The frequency of instances where some tooth or teeth have not yet appeared in the feeble-minded below twenty, is considerably in excess to what I have found lately on a large series of comparatively normal children in the New York Juvenile Asylum.

Of supernumerary teeth I have found only one example—two extra lower incisors in a boy of ten. Supernumerary teeth are very frequently but remnants of the first dentition, and I am not sure if that was not the case with this patient.

(b) Denture :

The characters of the teeth will be considered from two stand-points, and that is, first, from the purely morphological view, and second, with view as to the durability of the teeth in the feeble-minded as compared with that in the healthy.

The form of teeth is comparatively simple and can not show any great scope of variations. The main deviations from the average can be observed in the size of the teeth; we meet occasionally with teeth which are excessively small, or again with such which are much larger than the usual. The diminutive character, when met with, applies generally to the whole denture, while the great teeth are more or less isolated, or in pairs.

The very small teeth are often very healthy, and they are generally, at least in front, surrounded by free spaces or diastemata; the mouths they occur in are most frequently well formed and spacious, and their owners are often robust and muscular, almost never thin and frail. This variety of teeth is quite frequent among the criminals and the criminal insane, rare among normal people. Children of the same family are liable to show this character in common. The signification of diminutive teeth is doubtful. We could, perhaps, refer the phenomenon to atavism, as we find teeth of similar nature in the lower monkeys; the teeth of the anthropoids, however, are large, and very small teeth in low human races are a rare exception. Even with a much less right can we ascribe the diminutive teeth to degeneration, and there probably rests only one explanation for same, which is organic variation, a process which receives, I believe, too little of our attention.

Besides the cases of genuine diminutive denture, we find occasionally one or a pair of teeth of a very small size. The teeth exclusively thus affected are the second incisors, especially those of the upper jaw, the second bicuspidæ, and the third molars. In these cases the process which causes the smallness is undoubtedly dental degeneration, and these instances are the precursors of the future evolutive changes in our dentition in general.

The very large teeth are more rare than the preceding. The excess in size manifests itself mostly in the upper incisors, especially the middle pair, and then in the canines. Excessively large teeth appear mostly in beings of a congenital abnormal physical status. Their cause, it appears to me, is more clearly a milder degree of reversion than anything else.

Very large and very small teeth are never met together in mouths of normal people.

Among the Syracuse feeble-minded, diminutive teeth were met with in 5, or 3.1 per cent. of the male, and in 7, or 3.9 per cent. of the female examined. These figures do not constitute any material difference between the two sexes. Among 1,000 children of the New York Juvenile Asylum,* the same condition of teeth was found in only 1.6 per cent. of the total, or in 1.47 per cent. male and 2.2 per cent. female.

Teeth of excessive size were found in four instances among the boys and only one among the girls of the Syracuse asylum. In two out of these five cases it was the middle upper incisors which were excessive in size; in two others it was the canines, and in one, the female, it was both, the middle upper incisors and the upper canines.

Two very peculiar forms of teeth were found by me during the examinations, but only one specimen of the one form and two or three of the other. Both these forms deserve to be described in detail, and as I have been able to ascertain since, they bear a certain relation together.

* The inmates of the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum, to whom we shall have an occasion to refer yet more than once, consists mainly of poor, but normal children, with a small admixture of truants or a light grade of young criminals.

**Fig. 3.—Canine from I. M., a 14-year old female inmate of the
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.**

Fig. 4.—The polygonal alveolar arch.

The first form concerns the canines only, the second almost exclusively the incisors. In the first form the canine is entirely normal, up to its free point; but here, instead of terminating in a more or less pointed, regular summit, we find a curious conformation which I have endeavored to illustrate with figure 3.

As will be seen from the picture, there is a regular ring-like depression surrounding the tooth near its summit, and above this depression is a nicely formed and not very small triangular tubercle, by which the canine terminates. The effect of the whole is such, as if the enamel tubercle on the top were a separate piece, which has been cemented to the lower point of the tooth. I have not been able to detect as yet to what degree the enamel and the dentine participate on the constriction.

As I have seen this condition since, in eight or nine different persons, it appears with the following characteristics: The tubercles may be of various size, and more or less well defined at their base. They occur mostly, if not always, on the second teeth, only on the canines, and generally either on a pair of these, most frequently the lower, or on all four of the teeth. The attachment of the tubercle to the tooth seems to be very firm, as I have never found it broken off, and I have seen two nice specimens of the condition in adults. The peculiarity occurs in both sexes.

The case among the feeble-minded was that of a girl of 14; the tubercles in her case were most typical, and they were present on all the four canines; the above figure represents one of these four, which I have extracted.

In almost all cases where I have met with this condition there could be detected in the same person also, some other constitutional infirmities, denoting disorders of physical evolution or of nutrition during the growth of the being. As we find no similar form of canines in the lower species of mammals, we cannot speak here of reversion. The most plausible explanation of the condition, it seems to me would be the following:

The ring below the summit of the canines represents a period of constitutional derangement in the person's life, a period of

malnutrition, allied to rachitis or some similar process. The tubercles on the summit of the teeth are not new formations, but those parts of the normal teeth which represent those of the original cells of the second canines, which have not been affected by the period of the person's abnormal condition. The lower parts of the canines, below the constriction, are equally parts developed during the individual's normal condition, or during a period of restitution.

The second form of peculiar teeth occurs, as stated already, mostly in the incisors, and that of both jaws; which condition has already received notice by several authors. The incisors present the following aspect: They, as all the other teeth in the same mouth, are more or less of a dirty yellow tinge; their free edges are serrated, or irregular; while the front of the teeth is rough, looks as if entirely denuded of enamel, and shows either one or several rows of dots, or, more commonly, from one to three horizontal grooves. The outer surfaces of the teeth appear, in brief, dirty, and dotted or corrugated, with the dots or grooves still dirtier. The striation is always horizontal and extends generally over the whole anterior plane of the teeth. Occasionally traces of similar corrugation may be noticed as far back as the bicuspid. The canines in these cases show frequently a more or less defined "tubercle" at their summit. The molars and the bicuspid in these mouths are almost as a rule in bad condition, decayed and much discolored. Teeth of this sort occur again in individuals who show also other traces of some past constitutional disturbance. The first teeth may already be thus affected; indeed, I am not certain whether the condition is not more frequent in the first teeth than in the second. In at least one case I have seen normal second incisors, only distinctly serrated, take the place of corrugated incisors of the first dentition. Cases of this form of teeth are considerably more frequent than those of the canines with tubercles, but their cause is probably very similar, only perhaps somewhat less pronounced, and more prolonged.

Diastemata: By this term we understand all unusual natural spaces between the teeth. In the average mouth, we cannot freely introduce anything of the thickness of an ordinary blotting paper between any two teeth in their natural position; but to this rule there are many exceptions even among the most normal.

The signification of diastemata must be considered in every case separately on the basis of their causes. There are several widely different conditions which will give rise to diastemata. The first of such causes is a smallness of the teeth, with a gum of normal proportions; the second is a large gum, with the teeth of normal size; the third is a congenital want of some teeth; the fourth is an incomplete closure of intermaxillary suture between the two middle incisors, or an oblique, converging downward position of the middle incisors; as the fifth cause of diastemata, finally, we may assume atavism. Occasionally spaces between various teeth will be developed after the neighboring teeth have been extracted; these cases are not diastemae proper.

Diastemæ due to the first three causes indicated above, are naturally without much significance; those of the first kind of the fourth variety denote a certain physical retardation, while those of the second kind are a reversive character; those of the fifth category, however, if ascertained to belong to this, would be indications of considerable more meaning than any of the other varieties. The value of any and all reversive characters found in man lies in the following: The development of every part of the body is fundamentally directed by the nervous centres of the individual, and if the development of the body or any of its parts will not be seriously interfered with by pathological processes of any kind, or by accidents, the evolved parts will exactly correspond to the powers of those basal organic nervous centres. The stability of these parts of the nervous system is very considerable, and they are not easily influenced, as we see by observing the very small effects on the evolution of a being of many maladies and accidents happening through this period. When those centres are influenced, however, the results are as follows: if the result took place in a being during his evolutionary period, there

may result modifications of these parts of the individual, which are still undeveloped, on the same principle that a deleterious influence will affect mostly the young, growing branches of a plant or tree, and not the old. If the individual is already fully developed when the blight occurs, the effect will show first in his progeny, in the same way as it would in the seeds of a plant, which itself can not be furthermore much affected. In both instances just enumerated the progeny will receive a deficiency of some part of its organic nervous centres; and this deficiency will manifest itself during the evolution of the being in some of his organs. This is the whole substance of the so-called signs of degeneration. Now we know that in all nervous centres the parts and consequently the functions last acquired in organic evolution, are always liable to be lost first when a cause is present. The last acquired parts of the human organic nervous centres are naturally those by the acquisition of which he became differentiated into a new species, and it is a smaller or greater part of this his acquisition which under the proper unfavorable circumstances he is liable to lose first. That this does not happen more often or to a greater extent than it does, proves man's acquisition of the human characteristics to be very stable already, and hence old. When a loss does happen, a sort of a reversion, some sort and degree of libration and activity of a more primitive function, occurs, and such is the signification of all signs of atavism. Of course, these expressions are largely only figurative statements, and do not pretend to represent the real pathological changes which occur in those nervous centres.

Now as to diastemata of a reversive character. If we examine large series of inferior species, from the lizards upwards to the anthropoids, we find that the most constant and largest diastemata in all these species are those around the canines. The next most frequent spaces occur between the middle upper incisors. Spaces around other teeth are in most of the animal species, and the more so the higher up we go, but exceptions. If then we are to consider any diastema in the human being as of a reversion, or rather, of a reappearing nature, it should be the diastema

around the canines, or the one between the upper middle incisors and especially when isolated and not due to a non-appearance of some of the neighboring teeth. That such a space between the teeth is really more significant than others, especially those on the outside of the incisors, can be also adduced from the following: It is quite a common fact of observation and a proven fact of measurements, that the alveolar processes of both jaws tend in the white species to a gradual diminution in length: we see most commonly that our third molars have to be extracted on account of a lack of space. As we go downward from the white man, to the inferior human races and especially to the apes, we find that the alveolar process, constantly proportionately lengthen, and that in almost a direct proportion to the zoological inferiority of the being considered. Spaces appearing around the canines, in a race whose teeth on account of the shortness of the gums, are becoming more and more crowded, can not but denote a character of the alveolar processes which is not necessarily simian, but decidedly a low human, and that is why particularly natural diastemata around the canines should be considered as signs of inferiority or as a lighter grade of reversion.

In the Syracuse feeble-minded, diastemæ of all kinds were found in 28, or 17.5 per cent. of males and in 31, or 17.2 per cent. of females. The proportions are remarkably even in the two sexes. As to the varieties of diastemata, considering both sexes together, we obtain the following percentage (with reference to the whole number of both sexes examined):

	Per cent.
Diastemata between, or around one or more of the incisors,	14.7
Diastemata around the canines (it is possible that some spaces in front of the canines were included with those recorded "around the incisors").....	2.3
Diastemata around other teeth than incisors or canines..	1.8

In eight cases, or 2.3 per cent. of the whole, the diastemata existed only between the middle two incisors, indicating a more or

less simian state, or a more or less incomplete union of the two parts of the alveolar process in the middle. Six of the cases were in the upper jaw and two in the lower.

ABNORMALITIES OF THE TEETH AND THEIR POSITIONS.

Abnormal positions of teeth may be divided into natural, and mechanical, the first division embracing the prognathic and the invergent teeth, the second group comprising all those that are irregularly set in any way.

As prognathic we may term such teeth, whose long axis, in the proper position of an individual, would terminate far from his own vertical axis, in other words teeth whose position is more slanting forward than usual. Invergent teeth, on the other hand, are those, whose long axes are inclined into the mouth, so that they slant more or less inward.

Prognathic teeth are occasionally caused by the child's habit of sucking his fingers; otherwise they stand on the par with prognathic gums, and equally as these are a positive inferior organic character, which is very marked in some races of the negro and in the anthropoids. The upper teeth are more frequently prognathic than the lower when met with in the white; this is undoubtedly due to the greater freedom with which the upper teeth overlapping the lower can assume the slanting position. Nevertheless there may be a prognathism of the lower teeth alone. This happens when the lower jaw is either too long, so that the lower teeth protrude in front of the upper, or when the jaw is too short. As to the significance of the sign, this is greatest when the teeth of both jaws are prognathic, and least when such condition exists only in the lower.

In the male feeble-minded the upper teeth were found prognathic (after elimination of the cases possibly due to finger suction) in three cases, or almost 2 per cent., and the lower in two cases, or in about 1.3 per cent. of those examined. Among the female, there were found one case with a double, three with upper and one with a lower dental prognathism. These proportions are larger than I have obtained among healthy children

but to establish the difference, he would need to examine for this particular item first of all a very large number of feeble-minded, and then a corresponding number of healthy children with the least possible hereditary predisposition.

The invergent teeth are a very peculiar character for which it is difficult to offer a substantiated explanation. The inclination inward is usually very regular, and affects all the teeth of one or both jaws, though it is generally more marked either in front or on the sides. The teeth are occasionally at the same time smaller than the average. This condition is very rare in normal children. I found it in 4 out of 160 male and 4 out of 180 female feeble-minded examined. Twice the inversion was mostly marked in the upper teeth, five times in the lower teeth, and three times it affected the whole denture. Invergent teeth are not infrequent in apes, monkeys, and lower animals.

There is only one more item relating to faulty position of the teeth which remains to be considered, and that comprises the irregularities in setting of some of the teeth.

In a spacious human jaw, all the teeth are set in a beautiful and perfectly symmetrical hyperbola or parabola. But such jaws are to-day the rule only in the primitive races, and are becoming more and more a scarcity in white people. The jaws of the white man tend to diminish in all directions, but they tend especially to shorten; this anthropological observation, for the support of which I have plenty of data on the skulls, will also be borne out by every dentist who has given this question any attention and who has had the chance to observe the jaws of people of different races. There may be even a difference as to the spaciousness of the jaws in the different social classes of white people alone, but this problem requires further and extensive investigation.

The consequences of the shortening of the jaws are various crowdings of the teeth, for the teeth are not diminishing their size in direct proportions to the jaws.

The crowding affects generally some part of the anterior two-thirds of the dental arch, and the third molars. These last must

came affected, all further progress becomes exceedingly difficult to trace, and is irregular. In consequence, I found a scientific classification of bad teeth impracticable and I had to adopt one which is almost entirely arbitrary, but which is very simple and will possess at least some little advantages as an aid to the understanding by every reader of the data collected. In this nomenclature, and the same was followed throughout our examinations in the State, all such teeth are called *fine*, from which no more yet than two were plainly affected, or were lost, or both; where more than two and up to six teeth were affected or lost, the condition of the denture was termed *good*; in cases where seven to sixteen teeth were affected or lost, or both, the condition was termed *mediocre*; and above this all dentures were recorded as in *bad* condition, a special mention being made of cases where all teeth were lost.

According to this nomenclature, I have obtained the following data on the feeble-minded. I place in the second column for comparison similar data obtained on 1,000 fairly normal children of from 5 to 17 years of age, examined by me in the New York Juvenile Asylum:

	FEEBLE-MINDED, 5 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE.		CHILDREN OF THE N. Y. JUVENILE ASYLUM, 5 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE.		FEEBLE-MINDED (ABOVE 17 YEARS OF AGE), 17 TO 34 YEARS	FEEBLE-MINDED, 17 TO 45 YEARS.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Fine teeth.....	37.6	44.6	36.4	48.1	5.7	25.2
Good teeth.....	44	37.5	44.5	42	37.1	25.2
Mediocre teeth..	11.2	12	17.4	9	40.0	30.5
Bad teeth.....	7.2	6	2	.8	17.1	19

All teeth lost, among imbeciles, male, none; female, none. No teeth lost among imbeciles, male 40, or 25 per cent.; female 52, or 29.2 per cent.

There are certain things which appear in a very neat way from the preceding table. The first is that the condition of teeth in the feeble-minded up to their seventeenth year and in the normal up to that same age, differs but very little. The real bad condition of the teeth is by far more frequent in the former. In evaluation of these comparisons, however, we must take into account the far more unfavorable hygienic conditions of the mouths of the feeble-minded. Cleanliness of the mouth in these patients, if attempted already, which is very seldom before their admission into an institution, is always very difficult. In addition to this there is frequently an increased salivation, with consequent baggy gums. Tartar deposits and bleeding gums are common. The mouths of some individuals of this class are, and remain more or less against whatever to the contrary can be done in the institution, genuine sewers. If with all this we still find a percentage of fine teeth almost as high, and in the case of boys a really somewhat higher, than in normal children, we must of necessity decide that up to a certain age the quality of the teeth in the feeble-minded is better than it is in the normal.

After 17, the proportion of bad teeth rapidly increases in the feeble-minded, and is decidedly larger than we would find in the normal. It is difficult to say how much of this difference may be due to the difference in the lack of care for the preservation of the teeth. It is sure that we will find no idiot's mouth to bristle with precious metal, as many of the mouths of the healthier ones do after 30, or even earlier. Nevertheless, there is apparent in some of the feeble-minded, but without much reference to age, a process of extensive teeth-destruction not equalled, or but extremely seldom equalled in healthy individuals. It is largely due to cases of this kind that we owe the large proportion of "bad" cases among the feeble-minded beyond 17 years of age. I will give here a few such individual examples.

Teeth left in the mouth:

(Both healthy and decayed) in a boy of 7, 6.

In a boy of 8, 8.

In a girl of 10, 12, etc.

I found no such dentures in the healthy children. This process of excessive dental destruction is, however, not the generalized tendency among the feeble-minded, but an exception affecting certain special cases. I was not able at this time to give these cases sufficient attention to find by what other signs they also differ from the majority of the imbeciles.

As the feeble-minded advance towards 40, they shed their teeth like a normal person of 60 or 70. This is the only way I can characterize the extensive losses of teeth in the older of these patients. It is a premature dental senility, to which only now and then will be found some exception.

Why should the teeth of the younger feeble-minded be superior to those of other children? I believe we must know the whole physiology of that class before being able to satisfactorily answer this question. Perhaps the succeeding consideration may also help us to throw some light upon it.

If we carefully observe on the preceding table the proportions of the various classes of teeth in the two sexes, we must be impressed with the almost constant dental superiority of the females, and this fact persists among the healthy as well as among the feeble-minded, and through all ages. To what is due this phenomenon? There is practically no difference in the care of the teeth in the two sexes in any except perhaps the second division of the feeble-minded, which comprises the older patients, but such a possible difference, which would depend on the greater care the adolescent and adult female gives to her teeth is in all probability fully offset by the beneficial effect of tobacco on the teeth in the older males.

The only way in which we may arrive at any understanding of the existing differences, is apparently only by establishing the anthropological value of superior denture. Caries of teeth is most prevalent, from among all the zoological species, in man, and among the human races it is most common in the white man. The lower down zoologically we proceed from the white man the less frequent caries of the teeth becomes; the higher we proceed in evolution the more frequent it is. That this proposition

amounts practically to a law will be acknowledged by every anthropologist and every student of comparative anatomy. The vitality and resistance of teeth decrease with the advance of evolution, and superior teeth in a class of beings under these conditions can not but denote a correspondingly lower stage of organic advancement. I think that the superior condition of the teeth in the female is to be added to the characters of their jaws, which were considered under the "diastemata," and that it has a related significance.

(c) Alveolar arches:

A clear mental image of the average or normal of these structures must also here underlie the examination, and form a standard from which any deviations may be contrasted. The concept of normal alveolar arches can be easily acquired, if the observer is capable of a systematized attention. A normal alveolar arch has a certain form, generally that of a hyperbola; it is symmetrical; it is of certain thickness, which is but slightly greater than the thickness of the teeth at their insertion into the gums, and especially so anteriorly; and, finally, normal alveolar arches present each a moderate inclination forwards, a moderate protrusion. As to size of these structures, which is largely relative, examination on the living will only seldom detect any difference of value, and hence this item must be left out of consideration, at least so in a report of this nature, and after the amount of attention which we have given this subject in connection with denture.

Of such normal arches as defined above, we find the following percentages among the feeble-minded, according to their ages:

Male.	Female.
Up to 15 years, 78 examined.... 56 per cent.	56 examined 51.8 per cent.
15 to 25 years, 68 examined 47 per cent.	85 examined 34.1 per cent.
Above 25 years, in 2 cases out of 11.....	35 examined 37.1 per cent.
Percentage of normal from the total examined 50 per cent.	..... 40.3 per cent.

The proportion of normal arches is small, and especially so in the female, where abnormal arches are to the normal in the pro-

portion of three to two. The proportions of normal arches are the greatest in youth; they diminish during the adolescence, and seem to remain stable, at least so in women, of whom alone we have a sufficient number after twenty-five years of age, in the adult life. These data demonstrate that about 10 per cent. of the abnormalities of the alveolar arches in the male, and about 15 per cent. of same in the female feeble-minded, do not take place until during the terminal part of the growth of these beings. In all probability a number of these cases which manifest themselves so late are of acquired origin. The excess of abnormalities in the female extends to both children and adolescents, but seems to be somewhat greater in this latter.

As to the proportion of the normal to the abnormal alveolar arches in healthy children and adolescents, I can not lay down any figures, not having completed as yet that particular examination on such numbers of healthy individuals as I wish to obtain; but it is certain from the data that I have already at hand that the percentages of normal are in every class of the healthy higher.

Every one of the before-enumerated characters of the normal alveolar arches may suffer a modification, and if this has attained a certain degree, the arch in question has to be considered in that respect and to that degree abnormal.

The above stated normal characters of the alveolar arches determine our first classification of the abnormalities of the same, a classification according to the *kind* of the abnormality. But we have to consider still another classification of these deviations from the normal, and that is one which is based on the nature of the *origin* of those deviations. A certain number of abnormalities of the alveolar arches must be relegated to hereditary influences, or still further back, to the recurrence of inferior zoological characters, while another series has been simply more or less acquired during the life of the subject. Undue prognathism is the best example of the former class, a simple irregularity, or asymmetry, of the latter. We will keep the terms "hereditary" and "acquired" for these two divisions of the abnormalities of the

alveolar arches, although it would be desirable to coin terms of a greater precision.

I will present here the whole scope of abnormalities of the structures under consideration as found in the feeble-minded, and we can give a brief consideration to each item after.

Deviation of form and symmetry.—We found irregular and asymmetrical arches, low and high arches, excessive narrowness in front, and polygonal arches.

As to thickness, a certain number of arches were found much more massive than the average.

The inclination, finally, was found both defective and excessive, this latter much more frequently.

Deviations of form and symmetry.—The irregular and the asymmetrical arches: These abnormalities consist in a greater size of some parts, or of one side, of the arches, than of other parts of the same or of the side opposite. Such differences in size are due either to an overgrowth or to an undergrowth of some part or parts of the arches and the disturbances which give rise to them are only local, or at most half-sided, which are very distinctive characters of acquired conditions. It is difficult to fathom the ultimate cause of the abnormality in many cases of this class; but some of the irregularities seem to me to be due to traumatic causes or inflammatory processes, while a number of the asymmetries are apparently of a neurotrophic origin; rickets, finally, may account for many of the remaining instances. The following percentages of irregularities and asymmetries of the alveolar arches were found among the feeble-minded of the Syracuse State Institution:

Male.	Female.
Up to 15 years, 78 examined.... 2.6 per cent.	56 examined 1.8 per cent.
15 to 25 years, 68 examined 1.5 per cent.	85 examined 7.1 per cent.
25 and above, 11 examined..... 2 cases.	35 examined 2.9 per cent.
Total of 157 cases..... 3.2 per cent.	Of 176 cases 4.5 per cent.

The numbers examined in each of the groups were apparently not large enough to enable me to draw any conclusions. The only decided difference is to be noticed in the two sexes between fifteen and twenty-five years, showing that the adolescent female possesses a considerably larger percentage of asymmetries of the alveolar arches than the adolescent male.

Low and high arches.—In estimating the lowness of the alveolar arches two sources of error must be borne in mind and avoided. The one is the fact that all alveolar arches are low in the very young, and that we find many such normally in children up to six and seven years of age, in one word throughout the first dentition. The second source of error appears later on in life, and is due to the absorption of the arches after, or even without, the teeth having been lost. I found a number of instances of each form among the feeble-minded of Syracuse, and they have been promptly excluded from the record. As to the absorbed arches, this phenomenon is early and frequent among this class of patients; I found it very prominent, for example, in a girl of nineteen, who had lost fifteen of her teeth, and in another of twenty-one who also retained more than half of her teeth in her mouth; and there were several very distinct cases where the teeth were like extruded from their sockets, these having receded by absorption. Besides these instances, there were found:

	Male.	Female.
Very low arches, one or both, in.....	4.5%	2.3%
Very high arches, one or both.....	1 case.	1 case.

As to the significance of these two forms of alveolar arches, I think that the low one represents an infantile condition and implies an arrest of development; the very high arch is in every way closely related to the prognathic arch, which is also frequently higher than the average.

Excessive narrowness in front: Is almost confined to the

upper arch and frequently associated with prognathism; its causes are no doubt hereditary. It was found in:

	Male.	Female.
Up to 15 years.....	2.6%	3.6%
Fifteen to 25 years	2.9%	8.2%
Above 25 years.....	*)	2.9%

The abnormality is more frequent in the female sex, which supports its relation to prognathism; and it is especially common in adolescence, showing that it is then when it arrives at its greatest prominence. The lower arch alone narrow was seen in but one male. Both arches narrow in front were found only in one female. An opposite condition, or very broad arches, were met with in one male.

The *polygonal*, or angular character is generally restricted to the lower arch; in all my examinations on both the normal and the abnormal classes, I found this anomaly only twice or three times in the upper arch, and one of these exceptional cases was in one of the Syracuse feeble-minded.

A typical polygonal dental arch has the exact form of the anterior half of an oblong hexangle. The front of the arch formed by the incisor insertions is not convex in these cases, as usual, but entirely flat; the canine-alveoli form the points of junction, or angles; and from these the rest of the arch on each side proceeds in a straight, more or less diverging line backwards. The polygonal arch is usually entirely regular, and its aspect is one of the most striking. I present here a drawing of a lower jaw with such a polygonal alveolar arch; it was not possible for me up to now to obtain a satisfactory, clear photographic view of such an arch on the living.

The signification of the just described anomaly is somewhat obscure. A late eruption of the canines, or the large size of these teeth, may have a certain influence in the production of the angular appearance, yet the former condition is by far not enough

* Once in 11 cases.

frequent in the lower jaw to account for all the cases of polygonal arches met with. On the other hand, the belated eruption of canines in the upper jaw, where it is frequent, does not give rise to angularity; and as to size of the teeth, one can see frequently canines of similar sizes, and larger, in absolutely normal jaws.

A very early eruption of the canines may have a larger influence in the shaping of the alveolar arch, than one belated. But we may come nearer comprehending the anomaly by noticing its associations.

The polygonal lower arch was found in 8.3 per cent of the male and in 18.9 per cent. of the female feeble-minded; and of these instances, it was associated in 61.5 per cent. in the male and in 45.5 per cent. in the female, hence in about one-half of all the cases, with prognathism of the upper arch. So common an association of the two characters is certainly not without a significance. The polygonal arch, if we base our opinion on this its very frequent association with prognathism, would of necessity have a similar origin and meaning as this latter, and the prognathic arch, of which we will speak subsequently, is decidedly a character or organic inferiority, or of reversion. The following table gives us the different proportions of the polygonal lower arch at different life-epochs of the feeble-minded:

	Male.	Female.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Before puberty, up to 15	5.1	14.3
During adolescence, 15 to 25	13.2	23.5

During adult life, above 25, in none out of 11 cases 14.3 per cent.

There is evidently a culmination of the abnormality in adolescence, showing that it is towards the end of the period of growth of the being when it reaches its most pronounced character.

The thickness of the alveolar arches is modified usually in but one direction; it becomes augmented. In order that the thickness of the arch should become an anomaly, it is necessary, first, that it should be met in an adult; second, that the thickening should

be pronounced; and, third, that the thickening should be that of the bony arch itself, and not only of its covering.

The male adult arch is generally somewhat thicker than that of the female. As we regress to childhood, the relative thickness of the arches increases, and the difference between the two sexes becomes progressively smaller. In infancy, the upper alveolar arches are normally quite massive, and there is no difference any more appreciable in the two sexes. The massiveness of the alveolar arches in infancy is largely due to their lowness; in the adult, we still find occasionally a massive arch which is also low, but the massiveness may be observed in other arches of normal height. When an abnormal thickness or massiveness of the arches is present, it is, as a rule, in the upper arch.

The just described variety of anomaly has at least two forms of origin. In a number of cases it is a persistence of infantile character and hence a weakness in this particular point of evolution of the being; in another number, probably larger, of cases, the thick arch is a consequence of some pathological condition. A regular and low thick arch can in all probability be ascribed to the first category, while an arch which looks swollen about the insertion of the teeth, is certainly of the latter variety.

Massive arches predominate in the male feeble-minded and they are much more frequent in the young than in the older, showing that the infantile condition may be simply prolonged, and may disappear later. The percentages found are as follows:

	Male.	Female.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Below 15 years.....	20.5	10.7
15 to 25 years.....	8.8	3.5
Above 25 years.....	None in 11 cases	5.7

Deviations from the proper inclination: The dental arches may be vertical, instead of moderately slanting forwards; or they may slant too much, or be prognathic. The meaning of the two conditions is widely different. They represent two extremes of

the condition of the human alveolar arches. All the really lower human races, and progressively all the animals below the human species, are prognathic; or, if we progress from the lower species to man, and from the lower human races towards the white one, we obtain a steady and regular increase of orthognathy of the alveolar arches, or their approach to the vertical. Acquisition of prognathism during life is excluded; and in consequence we have in this character one of the most valuable indications of organic inferiority, or of reversion, according to circumstances. In the whites prognathism is practically always a mild degree of a reversion.

The completely vertical arches, on the other hand, although of an opposite significance to the prognathic, are nevertheless also abnormalities, for they are even in the white man but rare exceptions. Furthermore it is a question if this form can not be produced, besides by the evolutionary tendency, also by some other means. However it may be, the vertical arch is a rarity among the feeble-minded, having been found in four instances only, or in about one per cent., out of the total examined. In three of these four cases it was only the upper arch which was vertical, and in one instance it was both. All the three former cases occurred in the male; while the last was found in a female patient. Young children, where the inclination of the alveolar arches is smaller on account of the incomplete development of these, were not considered.

(d) *Hard Palate*.—The roof of the mouth, or the hard palate, begins above the alveolar arches. It is formed of four osseous parts, the two palate-processes or plates of the superior maxillary, and the two horizontal plates of the two palate bones; and of three sutures, namely the intermaxillary, the interpalative, and the maxillopalative. The three palatal sutures form a cross, the top of which lies backwards. In the living, all these bony parts, which it is important to carry in mind during all study of the palate, are covered by a closely adhering, not very thick mucous membrane, which interferes but little with our examinations for the possible irregularities of the bones and permits us

even to a certain extent to detect abnormalities connected with the sutures.

A normal palate is generally associated with a normal alveolar arch. The shape of a normal palate laterally is that of a low, broad hyperbola; antero-posteriorly it describes a half of an ovoid, the broader end of which lies posteriorly. There are no ridges visible on the normal palate, and its two sides are almost perfectly symmetrical. Its standard breadth, height, and length, must be learned by actual observation of numbers of normal people. The normal male palate is generally slightly broader, and perhaps slightly lower than the female palate. In infants and young children, the roof of the mouth is normally somewhat shallower than it is in the adult.

In examination of the palate, this should be exposed as fully as possible in a good light, and with the lips of the subject pushed away somewhat from the upper gum. The examiner's best position is that, that when he stands, the line of his vision should correspond to the median line of the palate.

The abnormalities of the palate are very numerous in white people, and even in apparently healthy and normal individuals. I found some sort of a deviation from the normal in 33 per cent. of 700 of the male, and in 38.8 per cent of 300 female inmates of the New York Juvenile Asylum, most of these inmates being entitled to be considered as entirely average normal. It is true that most of these abnormalities were of rather slight character, nevertheless they were distinct imperfections.

The white race is the only one whose palate is so considerably affected. Among my studies on crania of different people other than the white, it is quite a rare case to meet with an abnormality of the palate, and this rarity increases with the racial inferiority of the group considered. Beneath the human species, abnormalities of the palate are, I believe, among the rarest occurrences; outside of one case of a torus, I have never seen any such anomalies in the monkeys or apes.

The causes of so many abnormalities of the palate among the white people will yet command a great deal of study before fully

known. What may be said now, is, that among all the anomalies of this structure we find but few distinct signs of reversion. The animal palate differs from the human principally in its length, and often also in the relative height and width. The palates of the apes are very long, shallow, and narrow. The human palate is but seldom very long or very shallow; and its narrowness, which is frequent, has generally other causes than reversion. There is undoubtedly a large element of heredity in the numerous cases of palatal abnormalities in the white race of people, but these hereditary influences do not generally appear sufficient to cause a return of an inferior organic character of the structure.

The proofs that heredity plays a large part in anomalies of the palate are numerous. We find some such anomalies at all ages, or at least at all ages from the time the palate has reached a sufficient differentiation to enable us to clearly recognize its characters. We find a larger percentage and graver forms of palatal abnormalities in children of the rachitic, the syphilitic, the tuberculous, the neuropathic parents, etc., than in the children of parents who were healthy and did not suffer from any grave constitutional disorder. Finally, we find this and again some other form of anomaly of the palate in members of the same family during two or even more generations. All of which leads me to the conclusion that in palatal abnormalities direct or indirect heredity is a very important factor.

It is impossible to state where, in the case of abnormalities of the palate, heredity stops and acquisition commences; nevertheless a certain number of cases, particularly some of the asymmetrics, are distinctly traceable to the latter.

The abnormalities of the palate are capable of a systematic arrangement, and an effort at such has been made by probably every author who ever treated of the subject, but as the matter stands to-day, we do not possess any generally accepted, simple, and efficient classification. In view of such a state of affairs, the writer feels justified in considering the subject to a certain extent independently.

A change in any simple structure can take place only along the lines of the characters of such a structure, unless there is possible besides this, as may be the case with a living part, some new formation, a tumor. The normal human palate is of a certain form; it is symmetrical; it is of a certain length, height, and width; its sutures are not detectable, or but very slightly so, under the mucous membrane; the structure has its own evolution and it is exceedingly rarely the site of tumors. These are the basal characters of the palate, and any deviation from the typical must concern one or more of these characters. Every good symptomatological classification of abnormality of the palate must be based on these its characters.

The form of the palate may undergo various deflections from the normal, and its variations form our main difficulties in classification. Every one of the dimensions of the roof of the mouth may be diminished or increased, and constitute thus an abnormality. The symmetry may be modified in but one way, and that is to asymmetry. The sutures may be too slow or too rapid in union, both of which conditions, however, are to be determined in the examination of the skeleton, and not of the living; but there is one important phenomenon observable under all circumstances and connected with some disturbance bearing a relation to the sutures, and that is a production of an exostosis along the suture, of the so-called torus. And finally, we may have serious defects of evolution of the roof of the mouth.

Abnormalities of the form alone of the palate are not frequent and not numerous, unless we include with them cases due to abnormalities of the dimensions of the palate, or even appearances due to anomalies of the gums. In fact palates which were normal in their dimensions were found to present three deviations only, one of which was a gothic arch, the second a very oval outline of the base, instead of a parabolic or a hyperbolic one; and the third comprises various irregularities, without a relation to the general shape of the arch. Only once in all my examinations have I encountered what could be called a dome-shaped palate.

There were observed some palates whose base-line or, again, whose lateral section would approach the shape of a horseshoe, but in all these cases it was the alveolar arches, and especially their coverings, whose abnormalities gave the roof of the mouth such an appearance, while this alone may have been perfectly normal. In order to satisfy myself on these points about the palate, I examined about five hundred skulls of different people, and, again, I never found any of the last-mentioned shapes of the palate alone, though abnormal alveolar arches would sometimes lend it some such appearance. There are still some other terms used in connection with abnormalities of the palate, but the student will soon find that most of these prove only sources of confusion. I hope to be able to give this whole subject a detailed consideration in my general report on the anthropological work in the State hospitals.

The gothic palate represents a pointed arch, so that the two sides of the roof of the mouth, instead of forming a regular concavity, meet at an angle of various sharpness. This gothic form is occasionally associated with a narrowness of the palate, but at other times it exists independently. Curiously, the character is much more frequent in male than in female subjects. Among the children of the New York Juvenile Asylum, I found the gothic palate five times among the 700 boys, and in no case among the 300 girls examined. In the Syracuse feeble-minded, this same anomaly was found in 16 cases, or 10 per cent. out of 160 male, and in four cases, or 2.2 per cent. out of 180 female patients. There is still a considerable preponderance of this character among the male subjects in the imbeciles, and the whole percentages are far higher among these than among the subjects of the former class. Some of this disproportion may be due to the fact that a majority of the instances of the gothic arch among the feeble-minded were found in the adults, while among the Juvenile Asylum inmates there are only children and adolescents. If we compare the two classes only in the scale of similar ages, that is between 5 and 17 years, we still obtain among the feeble-minded the higher percentage of 5 per cent. of

gothic arches in the male and 1.3 per cent. of same in the female. In consequence we have to assume that there exist some conditions in the feeble-minded which favor the development of a gothic palate. It is furthermore evident that a majority of the cases of this character do not manifest themselves before the latter term of development of the roof of the mouth.

An oval arch is very seldom enough oval to be determinable on the living subject, and on this account it will be best to exclude it here from consideration.

Irregularities of the palate are closely allied to the asymmetries of this structure, and the two should be treated together, having often the same origin. By the term irregularities of the palate are designated such cases, where the arch, instead of being smooth and regular, shows throughout either a distortion or irregular elevations and depressions. In a certain proportion of asymmetrical arches the same conditions are present as just described, only that they affect one-half of the palate either exclusively, or much more than the half opposite; but there is another distinct variety of asymmetry of the arch, which consists simply in uneven inclinations of the two sides. A large number of both the irregularities and the asymmetries is no doubt of acquired origin and due to pathological conditions of the floor of the nose, the antrum of Highmore, or the alveolar arches. A small amount of asymmetry which exists in a great many palates is probably dependent on the equally or even more frequent slight asymmetry of the whole face, and was not considered in our examinations.

Of irregular palates, there were found only five examples among the feeble-minded, and all these in boys. The condition may be considered rare. Of marked asymmetries, on the other hand, we obtained 19.4 per cent. in the male and 11.7 per cent. in the female. Quite a number of these cases were of a very pronounced character. Among the inmates of the New York Juvenile Asylum, a similar anomaly was detected in 6 per cent. of the boys and in 10.6 per cent. cases of the girls; very pronounced asymmetries were observed in but one or two of these cases at

most. There is a very marked difference in this respect between the two classes of boys, but there exists also a degree of similar difference between the feeble-minded and the healthy girls, only that this difference consists much more in the quality than in the frequency of the asymmetries, the character of the anomalies in the feeble-minded girls being on the whole graver.

The palatal asymmetries in the imbecile increases somewhat with age, as will be seen from the following table. They are particularly frequent in the adults:

Male.	Females.
Up to 15 years we had..... 16.2 per cent.	And 7 per cent. of asymmetries.
From 15 to 25 years we had... 18.8 per cent.	And 9.3 per cent. of asymmetries.
And above 25 years we had.... 27.3 per cent.	And 21.6 per cent. of asymmetries.

As to the significance of this class of anomalies of the palate, this will naturally differ according to whether the abnormality is of a purely trophic origin, or whether it is simply an accompaniment of other asymmetries, or whether finally it is only a result of some abscess or some inflammatory process, or of an injury, seated in the neighboring structures. The origin of the asymmetry ought to be decided individually in every case, as the same effects on the palate may be due to different causes. Unfortunately, such an investigation is extremely unsatisfactory, not only in the feeble-minded, but in most of the abnormal classes of individuals.

Deviations of the dimensions of the palate: The three dimensions of the palate, namely, its length, height and width, may be either markedly increased or decreased, and that individually or in various combinations. The alterations in width, and to some extent also those in height, may be local or general.

A marked increase or a decrease in the length of the palate is but seldom determinable on the living, and particularly on the young, and hence the consideration of these two characters can here be dismissed.

Abnormalities of the height and of the width of the roof of the mouth are closely related and will be considered together.

The height of the palate undergoes a much more frequent modification than its length. In a large majority of cases the modification consists in an increase in the height, but occasionally there is found a marked decrease in the dimension. The increased height of the palate is frequently associated with a decreased width of same. Such association was present in 40 per cent. of the cases of abnormally high palate found in the male, and in 36 per cent. of cases of same abnormality found in the female feeble-minded. In about 60 per cent. of the cases where it is observed, abnormal height of the roof of the mouth occurs alone, the other dimensions of the arch being normal.

Where increased height and decreased width occur together, it seems as if in these cases the normal arch became uniformly compressed from side to side. In these instances the augmented height is apparently only a consequence of the narrowing; both these conditions may depend largely on the state of the palatal sutures. When the sagittal suture of the skull becomes prematurely occluded, the skull grows invariably very high and narrow, and there is all reason to expect like results from a similar premature occlusion of the antero-posterior suture of the palate. I have not been able to collect a sufficient number of positive data as to such occlusions of the palatal suture on the skulls that I had at my disposal. Although I examined a fair number of skulls, it so happened that I found but a few cases with a pronounced narrowing and heightening of the arch, and a number of these were of too old people to be of any value to me in this particular research. But I hope to be able to definitely settle this point as soon as we have sufficient osseous material from the cemeteries of our State hospitals, for there is no doubt but that a great many of the individuals buried in these cemeteries bore very pronounced palatal deformities and will yield us the desired information. The Pathological Institute is making strenuous effort to obtain this very valuable osseous material from the burial grounds of the State institutions.

The point, namely, whether the narrow and high, and perhaps many cases of the simply narrow palate, is due to the premature occlusion of the palatal suture, is so far of importance that, if demonstrated positively, it would remove these large classes of palatal abnormalities from the domain of purely hereditary anomalies, and place them in the category of indications of pathological processes taking place during the life of the individual. Such a knowledge in turn would help to indicate to the physician at which points he is to concentrate his attention in his endeavors to hinder abnormalities of this order.

The merely high palate is undoubtedly of a hereditary origin. As to the origin of the merely narrow palate, which is quite frequent, there is a considerable uncertainty.

In the examination for both, the high and the narrow palate, the influence of the character of the alveolar arches on the appearance of the roof of the mouth cannot be fully avoided. This applies especially to those cases where the alveolar arches are high. Such arches will invariably give an aspect of abnormal height to the palate, for there is no line of demarcation between the two structures. Thus, even with the best care, the real percentages of abnormalities of the height and width of the palate will be smaller than those recorded.

Besides the above-mentioned deviations from the normal dimensions of the palate, we occasionally find others. The narrowness may, for example, be confined only to the anterior third or half of the arch, and this anterior narrowing may be so great until the arch is almost V-shaped, the angle of the V pointing forwards, or, again, we may have excessive shallowness combined with narrowness of the palate, which, however, is rare. A broad palate, or a broad and shallow arch, is a little more frequent than this last condition. Finally shallowness alone may be occasionally detected. In estimating shallowness, old subjects must be excluded.

The following figures show in the proportions of abnormalities of the height and width of the palate among (1) the healthy chil-

dren of the New York Juvenile Asylum, and (2) among the Syracuse feeble-minded:

ABNORMALITIES OF HEIGHT AND WIDTH COMBINED.

	Male.	Female.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Healthy children	23	25
Feeble-minded	44.4	36

It will be noticed that the combined percentage of the abnormalities of the height and width of the palate are very considerable in both groups. But, although they were found in almost one-fourth of all the healthy children, they reach to over one-third of those who could be examined among the imbeciles. The following table will give the varieties of the deviations and their relation to the age of the subjects, in the Syracuse patients:

	PALATE.						
	V. high only.	V. narrow only.	High and narrow.	Broad.	Shallow.	Narrow and shallow.	Broad and shallow.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.				
Up to 15 years, male (80 examined)	9.8	27.5	6.2	0	1	2	0
Up to 15 years, female (57 examined) ..	10.5	12.3	8.5	0	1	....	....
15 to 25 years, male (69 examined)	14.5	16	7.2	1	2	....	....
15 to 25 years, female (86 examined)	15.1	8.1	8.1	1	8	1	1
Above 25 years, male (11 examined) ...	0	(*)	(†)	0	0	....	....
Above 25 years, female (37 examined) ..	8.1	16.2	8.1	0	2	....	....

The table shows that the simply high palates predominate in the female, the simply narrow palates in the male. The high palates increased somewhat with age or at least so up to the twenty-fifth year, the narrow decrease; otherwise there is not much difference in the sexes or in the ages. The smaller proportion of high palates after twenty-five years is no doubt largely due to the numerous cases of absorption of the alveolar arches, which fact makes the palate look much shallower, or even entirely flat, where the gum-absorption is much advanced. In estimation

* In one case.

† In two cases.

of the shallow arch, all cases with absorption of the upper alveolar process were excluded.

The high and narrow palate is quite frequently at the same time also asymmetrical.

There remains to be described in this connection a grave form of abnormality of the palate, which was met with in three of the Syracuse feeble-minded, and which I saw only one single instance of outside of the Syracuse institution. This abnormality consists in a *total deficiency* of the palate. The inner surfaces of the alveolar arches in these cases are flat, and they incline together in such a way as to form a more or less sharp angle, the summit of which is generally filled with a sharp ridge of bone or torus, a few mm. wide. The whole roof of the mouth in these cases is low and rather short; the upper alveolar arch in every one of the four instances I saw was considerably narrowed. There is absolutely nothing in such a mouth which one could call a palate; there are only the converging alveolar processes and the sharp ridge between them. The cases in which this excessive deformity appeared, were: (1) A boy of fourteen, feeble-minded since birth, with defective speech, dentition doubtful, upper alveolar arch prognathic, narrow; (2) a girl of fifteen, feeble-minded since birth, no further history, second lower molars have not yet appeared, a diastema between lower middle incisors; and (3) a girl of nineteen, feeble-minded since birth, with no further history, with many teeth lost, gums much absorbed and retracted. All the three cases carry beyond a doubt some sort of grave hereditary predisposition, of which the palate is in all probability only one of the manifestations.

It may be remarked that the just-described anomaly of the palate is not owing to any undue proportions of the alveolar arches themselves, nor to any pathological destruction of the roof of the mouth.

Abnormalities concerning the palatal sutures:

There is only one class of such abnormalities which can be safely detected on the living, and that is the class of exostoses situated along the sutures. All such exostoses are commonly

comprised under the term torus, a latin term, signifying a rounded swelling, bulging, or elevation; the term is misleading, however, because the greatest majority of the elevations we find along the palatal sutures are not rounded, but oblong, or long, following as they do sometimes a part, sometimes a whole suture. We will term here such elevations palatal ridges, and not tori.

The real nature of the palatal ridges is not known. They are extremely rare in the lower human races, and I have never found one on the skulls of animals, except in the case of one ape. In white people, on the other hand, these ridges are quite common; I find them in a little over 3 per cent. in the general population. Their most usual situation is along the antero-posterior suture of the palate; in one case only, in a feeble-minded subject, have I seen a marked bony ridge occupy the site of the transverse suture. Not all the palatal ridges extend along the whole intermaxillary suture, although those that do are perhaps in a slight majority; a large proportion of the elevations occupy only from one-third to one-half of the hard palate. When seen in the living, the palatal ridges may be of various prominence, may be sharp, narrow, or broad and dull, may be cut abruptly, or taper gradually, and although they are mostly regular, still we will find them occasionally presenting an irregular outline or surface. When seen on the skull, these ridges appear to be productions, exostoses, of one or both of the adjoining edges of the palatal processes of the superior maxillary. Many of these elevations look as if they were produced by an attempt at a further lateral growth of the palatal processes, after these could no more widen from some cause or other; the new bone looks like having been deposited in the direction of the least resistance, which is downward, upon the palatal surface. We find the ridges already present, however, during later childhood and during adolescence, when the expansion of the palate still proceeds, and on this account we can only look upon these formations as on products of irregular palate growth at some period in the evolution of the palatine arch. The situation and extent of the ridges are apparently directly proportioned to such a trophic irregularity. It is still further probable,

and this is supported occasionally by collateral facts, that the trophic irregularity was allied to, if not identical with, a rachitic condition of the osseous system in general. It is well known that rachitis causes a trophic retardation in the bones, and that this retardation is followed by an augmented and often more or less irregular deposition of the bony tissue, and such phenomena would clearly account for the ridges along the palatal sutures, where osteo-trophic processes are more active than in any other portion of the palate.

The palate ridges never consist of osteophytes.

The following table gives us the proportions of palatal ridges found in the feeble-minded:

	Per cent.
Total proportion in male.....	3.8
Total proportion in female.....	10.6

In both sexes of the feeble-minded the abnormality is more frequent than among the healthy, but the proportion is three times as great in the female as in the male in these patients, which is not the case with the healthy, where the percentages of both sexes are nearly equal. According to ages, the distribution of the abnormality was as follows:

	Male.	Female.
Up to 15 years.....	5%	12.3%
15 to 25 years.....	3%	9.3%
Above 25 years.....	(*)	10.8%

Apparently the origin of the palatal ridges is early and not developmental, as were some other forms of abnormal palate; this early origin upholds the theory that rachitis is the cause of these abnormalities. In a few cases where the palatal ridge was present, there were also other rachitic signs in the mouth, as for instance, a delayed dentition; marked asymmetries on the other

* In no case out of 11.

hand, are but seldom observable in the same palate where a ridge occurs.

As to the situation and the prominence of the ridges in the above cases, there were as follows:

In 54.5 per cent of all the cases where the ridge occurred, it was general;

In 18.2 per cent. of the cases the ridge was confined to the anterior 2-3 of the palate; and

In 27.3 per cent. of the cases the ridge was confined to the posterior 2-3 of the palate.

The ridges were very prominent in 24 per cent. of their whole number, and of moderate dimensions in 76 per cent. of their whole number. Small ridges were not counted.

The isolated case of a transverse elevation was found in a boy of 11, and the ridge was of considerable prominence.

It should be added here, that if the examiner uses also his touch besides his sight in the exploration of the palate, he will not only appreciate better the elevations which he could plainly see, but he will feel many small ridges which his eye has not detected, or has detected but imperfectly. In this manner the examiner will also occasionally detect little oblong bony elevations in other parts of the palate than along the sutures, especially so in the aged. No ridge, however, which was not very plainly seen, has been included in our data of the abnormal.

As to marked defects in the evolution of the hard palate, we acquainted with only one such, and that is the so-called cleft-palate. Not all of the clefts observed on the roof of the mouth are defects of the hard palate, indeed only a very small minority of the clefts are of this nature, their largest number concerning only the soft palate. Thus among the feeble-minded, although there were found several clefts of the posterior part of the roof of the mouth, not one of them involved the hard palate.

The causes of cleft palate are, I believe, entirely hereditary, and of a degenerative nature.

(E) Uvula: The normal uvula is a little conical muscular organ, from 0.5 to 1.5 cm. long and about 4 mm. in average thick-

ness, hanging down in the median line from the soft palate. The musculature of this little pendant consists of the azygos and the levators uvulæ; the nerve supply does not seem to be clearly established, but Quain's anatomy (V. II, part 2, page 309, 1894,) makes the statement that all the muscles of the uvula are probably supplied by the bulbar portion of the spinal accessory nerve through the pharyngeal plexus. The abnormalities of the uvula manifest themselves in its size, its shape, and its position: The organ may be very long, or very broad, or again diminutive; it may be deformed; and it may suffer a deviation to one or the other side from the median line.

Differences of uvulæ in size, and especially in length, are frequent, and we have to allow about a centimetre for its normal length variations. Decided abnormalities in size, or length, on the other hand, are not very frequent. Very long uvulæ occur in about 1 per cent. of the feeble-minded; very broad uvula was found once; and the organ was diminutive in two male and two female patients, which is slightly over 1 per cent. of those examined. As to the very long uvulæ, their percentage may to a certain degree be brought down by early amputation of the organ.

Marked deviations in shape are equally, or even more rare, in the uvula, as are very pronounced abnormalities in size; they were found in only two Syracuse patients. In one of these two cases the organ was simply very irregular, while in the other case, besides being irregular, it had a small appendix hanging down from its point. In both instances the deformity was natural. Small and unilateral deformities of uvula are found in many cases of a long standing deviation of the organ.

In connection herewith there may be mentioned two cases of bifid uvula; but these, I think, are simply light grades of a cleft than a deformity proper.

By far the most frequent abnormalities of the uvula are its deflections. These deflections are almost, as a rule, lateral; only very seldom anterior or posterior. They are found in about one-sixth of the general population. In the New York Juvenile

Asylum, we found 18 per cent. of such deflections among the male and 18.6 per cent. among the female children. The proportion of deflections seems to be slightly larger in the female sex. Deflections to the right are slightly more frequent than those to the left (as 55 to 45 among the above-mentioned healthy children). Small deflections were not included in any of my data, as they very frequently depend merely on a momentary greater action of one of the muscles of the organ than of the other. I have found even a considerable number of such deviations due to a one-sided contraction. Such cases can be avoided by directing every patient with a deflected uvula to swallow once or twice and re-examining him after, when the great majority of the spurious deflections will have returned to a normal condition.

The percentages of deflected uvula among the feeble-minded, and especially among the female of this class, are still higher than those obtained on healthy children or people. Our records show, also, as will be seen from the subjoined table, that the greatest number of the deflections date from early childhood or from before this. A small percentage of them, nevertheless, develops later.

Table showing the proportion of normal and deflected uvulae in the feeble-minded of the Syracuse State Institution:

	Number examined.	Uvula normal in every respect.	Total per cent. of marked deflections.	PER CENT. FROM THE TOTAL PER CENT. OF DEFLECTION.	
				Deflection to right.	Deflection to left.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Up to 15 years { Male	75	70.7	25.3	58.05	42
{ Female ..	55	74.5	23.6	53.8	46.2
15 to 25 years { Male	69	68.1	29	50	50
{ Female ..	81	60.5	39.5	53	47
Above 25 years { Male	11	63.6	27.3	67	33
{ Female ..	35	60	37.1	31	69
Total { Male	155	60	27	55	45
{ Female ..	171	65	34	48.3	51.7
Total of both sexes ..	.....	.....	.....	51	49

The figures just given are in the whole so plain and uniform that they will not require much additional comment. The class of patients above 25 years of age shows, as it has done throughout, the disturbing element of a somewhat small number of cases. The number of individuals required to express properly any condition of the class should not, it is apparent, be less than 50.

The striking features of the above data is the considerable and sudden increase of the deflections in the female sex during adolescence. I can offer no plausible explanation for this increase. The causes of uvula deflections in general are rather obscure. The most plausible explanation would be that they are due to a paralysis of one of the muscles of the organ, but even if this explanation were acceptable with the feeble-minded, where paralyzes of all kinds are frequent, we could hardly apply it to the one-sixth of healthy individuals in whom similar deflections are observable. There are apparently some additional causes besides a nerve-paralysis to be thought of, and the matter will require a further investigation. A few possible causes of uvula deflections other than paralysis may be: A congenital deficiency, partial or entire, of one of the lateral muscles of the organ; a unilateral congenital deficiency, and not a paralysis, of innervation; and pathological conditions, especially inflammations and infiltrations. The sound part of the uvula would, in some of these cases, be on the flexed, in others on the extended side.

The whole subject of uvula deflection affords much that is of interest, and it should be given a wider attention.

C.

RÉSUMÉ.

My report concluded, the final questions which present themselves are: how much have these investigations added to the knowledge of the feeble-minded; and, in what way can they benefit this large class of patients. My brief answers to these two questions are the following:

The investigations whose results are here reported are but partial studies, and they can not throw light on more than a few points of the whole status of the feeble-minded; a far greater proportion of equally important points regarding this class of patients remains still to be inquired into.

The light the concluded investigations throw upon the real state of the imbecile is only proportionate to our ability of tracing and explaining the various classes of abnormalities of the parts examined. The individual data show what kinds and what proportions of abnormalities exist in certain organs of the feeble-minded. By contrasting these data with similar ones obtained by the identical procedures and by the same investigator on comparatively healthy individuals, we can show that almost all the abnormalities treated of predominate in the feeble-minded. Some of our data show finally an association and some interdependence among various abnormalities, and thus help to increase or sustain our knowledge of their causation. The whole report is a little contribution to the general pathology and to the etiology of the feeble-minded, and should not be viewed as anything more; but that a sufficient number of such groups of investigation, carried on with a rigorous preciseness and associated properly, would constitute a whole, largely new, and valuable knowledge of this class of patients, will I think not be contested.

The other question, as to what benefit these investigations may be to the feeble-minded themselves, could be more properly answered at the completion of a number of similar studies to this one, than at the present. Nevertheless there can be indicated here at least some possible benefit of the present as well as of similar future studies. They will, first of all, show how far the body and especially the nervous system, of the feeble-minded is affected, besides their mind; and they will show further the state of the body in these patients at the different stages of their lives. Such a knowledge of the physical state of the feeble-minded can not but be a most valuable source of indications tending to physical improvement, and to differentiation, of these patients. A physical improvement would mean an in-

creased utility of these unfortunates, a diminution of needed attention for them, and other advantages. In brief, such investigations as this group is an example of, completed, would form a basis on which there could be effected a general elevation of the present status of the feeble-minded, and such an improvement could not but be accompanied with considerable economic advantages. But, this would not be the only benefit of the obtained knowledge; its greatest advantage would lie in the fact that it would bring us directly to the causes and that to the original besides to the apparent causes, of the mentally defective. Such causes are to all appearances, varied and numerous, and their knowledge would show the roads along which alone it may be hoped to ever effectually prevent or hinder feeble-mindedness.

And there is still another and that not an inconsiderable advantage to be expected from a thorough study of this class of patients. Every one who will glance over the first part of the preceding report, will notice the intimate relations of the feeble-minded with other abnormal classes of beings, their relations with the criminals, petty or great, with paupers, with the prostitutes and the disorderly, with the epileptics, and with the insane. A more thorough investigation will reveal far more clearly these and still other relations, and it will demonstrate the fact that the feeble-minded are simply a link in the great chain of the degenerate class and not an isolated class by itself. An advanced knowledge of this class of beings will throw a great deal of light on all the other related classes, and this will be particularly true of the epileptics and of the insane, which two groups stand in the closest relation to the mentally defective. In fact the study of the insane, as well as that of the epileptics, can never be complete without the knowledge of the feeble-minded.

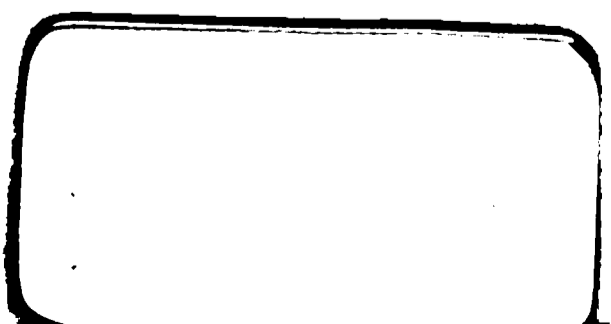
I think there will be none who will question the foregoing conclusions, and who would not favor the continuation of the studies here begun. Nor is there any very material obstacle why these studies should not go on, under the same direction, and under similar circumstances, as were undertaken those of the

first group; that is, under the auspices of the Pathological Institute, and in connection with similar studies carried on simultaneously on other abnormal classes of the New York State population. The paramount requirement for such further studies on the feeble-minded and the idiots, is a proper and full appreciation of the work by the authorities of the various institutions for these people in the State of New York. The first and the main condition of success will be the moral support of the State Board of Charities, which supervises these institutions, and of the several superintendents of these institutions. There are the best hopes that this support may be gained and be generally given in the future, as it has been given already in a most generous way by the Superintendents of the Syracuse and the Rome State institutions.

Another condition which would very much facilitate certain important studies on the feeble-minded and on the idiots, would be a provision, by which some one could be assigned in each of the State institutions for a certain duty, which I will outline below. There are certain very important things, which must be once thoroughly learned if the study of the mentally defective is to be in any way complete, and which it is utterly impossible for the examiner to adequately obtain under present conditions. A few such things are the patient's family conditions, and the first observations of the patient and his life outside of the institutions. The asylum case-books, no matter how carefully conducted, can not give us more than a mere glimpse at these conditions, and yet what is there of more consequence for a knowledge of the origin, of the character, and of the possible prognosis of the mental defect, than just the facts of this order? These facts can never be obtained properly on a large number of cases, unless there is some one employed in each institution who can give this subject his whole, undivided, and at the same time intelligent and well directed attention. The house physician can not do this, for he has many other duties to attend to and these investigations require a considerable time with each case admitted. But it would be otherwise if in each institution one of the more

intelligent employes could be assigned for this purpose. Such an employe should be a male, as the investigations bring out at times facts which it would be at least very awkward to deal with by a woman. He might be in constant virtual relation with the department which will conduct the studies, but all facts obtained by him would be the property of his institution; they would constitute in a comparatively short time most valuable, reliable records, fully able to be utilized for scientific deductions. Provided that three such clerks could be appointed, one at the Syracuse, one at the Newark and one at the Rome State institutions, the yearly appropriation for these three persons need not much exceed one thousand dollars; and the result would certainly justify such an extra appropriation. By this simple step and its consequent results, the New York State institutions for the feeble-minded and the idiots would place themselves at the head, in this direction scientifically, of all similar institutions, both here and abroad.

May this my proposition, with which I close this report, be noted by the authorities of these institutions, and receive their sincere consideration.



FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

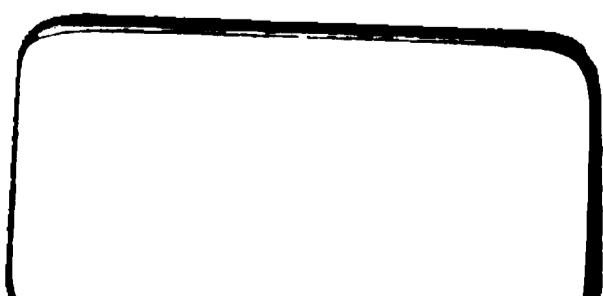
PART I.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 9, 1901.

ALBANY:

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1901.



MANAGERS.

The Rt. Rev. FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON,

S. T. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

Maj. ALVA W. PALMER.

Mrs. C. E. CROUSE.

LEWIS F. WEAVER, M. D.

WILBER S. PECK, Esq.

Hon. WALTER W. CHENEY.

Hon. MILTON DELANO.

Rt. Rev. P. J. LUDDEN.

Ex Officio Manager.

Hon. CHARLES R. SKINNER, Supt. of Public Instruction.

Permanent Chairman.

The Rt. Rev. FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON,

S. T. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

Secretary.

Mrs. CHARLES E. CROUSE.

Treasurer.

ALFRED WILKINSON.

Executive Committee.

Maj. ALVA W. PALMER.

WILBER S. PECK, Esq.

Hon. W. W. CHENEY.

OFFICERS.

Superintendent.

JAMES C. CARSON, M. D.

Matron.

Miss ALVIRA E. WOOD.

Steward.

JOHN L. BARNETT.

Medical Assistant.

ROBERT MASON, M. D.

Assistant Matrons.

Miss LOUISE C. RICHARDS. Mrs. A. W. LOSKY.

Housekeeper.

Miss ALICE M. PALMER.

Teachers.

Mrs. EMILY P. WILBUR.

Miss CORNELIA E. DEUEL.

Miss SARAH P. YOUNG.

Miss FLORENCE M. STACEY.

Mrs. M. ELIZABETH COOK.

Miss MAY E. GAFFEY.

Mrs. OLIVE M. SAWTELLE.

Miss LOTTIE M. HOWE.

Miss MARY F. COZZENS.

Miss KATHRYN FEATHERSTONE.

Clerk.

CLARENCE A. PERRY.

Storekeeper.

NORELL E. SMITH.

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 15.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 9, 1901.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Agreeably to the provisions of the act establishing this institution, the undersigned managers respectfully submit this their fiftieth annual report:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1899.....	\$998 28
Receipts from State appropriations during fiscal year	87,085 90
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils.	8,749 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	2,331 39
Receipts from sale of productions of shop.....	74 70

Receipts from sale of farm products.....	\$540 66
Receipts from sale of old material.....	117 76
Receipts from other sources.....	168 41
Total	<u>\$100,066 10</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on account of maintenance.....	\$87,960 85
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 572, Laws of 1899	11,981 92
Balance in bank October 1, 1900.....	123 33
Total	<u>\$100,066 10</u>

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

On current expense account of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children for the year ending September 30, 1900:

Salaries of officers and teachers.....	\$12,710 12
Wages and labor.....	21,238 10
Expenses of officers and managers.....	45 44
Provisions	21,203 19
Household stores	3,352 10
Clothing	7,860 26
Fuel and lights.....	10,525 80
Hospital and medical supplies.....	902 55
Shop, farm and garden	5,512 79
Ordinary repairs	1,306 85
Transportation of inmates	4 00
Miscellaneous	3,299 65
Total	<u>\$87,960 85</u>

ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

Balance in cash.....	\$123 33
Due from individuals for board, instruction and clothing	1,379 00
Due from counties for clothing.....	2,072 00
Due from other sources, balance of unexpended appropriation	8,250 00
Total assets	<u>\$11,824 33</u>

The foregoing exhibit presents the financial operations of the year in the customary form, the first two tables showing the receipts and expenditures, the third one the classified summary required by the State Comptroller in the monthly estimates and the last one the assets. The receipts from the various sources aggregating \$11,981.92, were returned to the Comptroller, in accordance with chapter 580, Laws of 1899, and they appear as expenditures under the table of disbursements, while the balance of the resources include the amount on hand at the close of the preceding year and the sum of \$87,085.90 from State appropriations. This last sum embraces the unexpended balance of the annual maintenance appropriation, \$2,500, of the previous year, the unexpended balance of the \$16,000 appropriated by chapter 572, Laws of 1899, amounting to \$12,835.90, and the sum of \$71,750 of the regular maintenance appropriation for the past fiscal year, leaving an unexpended balance of that appropriation of \$8,250, which appears under the table of assets.

The expenditures for the year show a decrease of over \$3,000 as compared with the previous year, which is chiefly accounted for by a diminished amount of supplies on hand at the close of

the year and the failure to purchase many articles and materials for improvements, which have been deferred by the requirements of the Comptroller's office and the power exercised by him under the Estimate Law. The principal changes under the classification, as compared with the previous year, are a decrease in expenditures for provisions, household stores, clothing, ordinary repairs and miscellaneous, and an increase in fuel and lights, other items not varying materially in amount.

The amount appropriated for maintenance for the current fiscal year is \$82,000, which sum, together with the amount, \$12,000, expected from other sources, it is believed, will be amply sufficient. Inasmuch as the numbers to be supported will remain practically unchanged for another year, an equal amount, \$82,000, will be requested for maintenance for the ensuing year.

At the close of the year 1899 the "improvements at the farm house," for which a special appropriation of \$2,500 was granted by the Legislature of 1899, were under way but then unfinished. The improvements upon that building last year were completed before winter set in, and within the amount appropriated, leaving a balance of \$101.15 unexpended. The improvements consisted in raising the house two and one-half feet, building a foundation wall and excavating a cellar underneath the entire structure. Two additions were also made to the house, one on the east side, increasing the size of the living rooms for the supervisor and his family, and the other on the north side, making a toilet-room on each floor, the one on the lower floor for family use and the one on the upper floor for the boys at night. The boys' dining-room was also enlarged, new floors were laid in parts of the house, a partition was removed between two of the dormitories, a new range was provided for the kitchen, the building

was repainted and a furnace was placed in the cellar, permitting the removal of the stoves formerly used for heating the house, and at the same time providing efficient and satisfactory ventilation. Altogether, the improvements effected have made this building one of the most sanitary and comfortable on the premises. By the Legislature of 1900 special appropriations were granted for the following purposes: For the erection of a bathhouse, \$6,587; for the plumbing and heating in connection therewith, \$2,800; for improvements in the plumbing of the institution, \$1,250, and for new floors and steel ceilings in various parts of the building, \$1,000. For the first two purposes, the plans and specifications have not yet been received from the State Architect, but are expected soon; for the third purpose, improvements in plumbing, a contract has been made, and for the last one, steel ceilings have been put on the middle schoolroom, the matron's store-room, the three halls in the south wing, the boys' north dormitory and the two bathrooms at the boys' building and the pantry at the girls' building. A new Georgia pine floor has been laid in No. 13 dormitory, in the main building, and a tile floor at the girls' building kitchen. Material is now being procured for additional ceilings and floors where most needed and so far as available by the appropriation.

Of the incoming Legislature the managers have decided to request special appropriations for purposes as follows:

For improvements to the plumbing and drainage systems of the institution, \$12,500; for the extension and completion of the stone-wall fence on Grand avenue, \$3,000; for the erection of a brick corridor to connect the boys' building and north wing, \$1,000; for the renewal of laundry machinery, \$1,600; for stone and cement sidewalks, \$1,000; for the equipment of the buildings with a watchman's clock and time detector, \$800.

The first item will be requested upon the recommendation of the State Architect, whose sanitary engineer made a careful inspection of the plumbing throughout the institution a year ago, and the amount given is in accordance with his estimate.

The importance of the second item, the extension and completion of the stone-wall fence on Grand avenue, is apparent at once to the observer, upon an inspection of the premises. The present walled fence now extends from Burnet park along Wilbur avenue and Delaware street to Grand avenue and about one-third of the distance on that avenue, where it ends abruptly and to which point it was built some years ago. It has not since been extended for the reason that a considerable amount of filling and grading was required for the rest of the distance on Grand avenue. This has now been nearly accomplished and the premises will be made ready for the completion of the wall next season.

At the present time, an old frame corridor connects the boys' building and north wing. The sills under it are in a state of decay and must be replaced at an early date. We have therefore decided to request an appropriation for a substantial brick corridor in its stead.

The washers at the laundry have now been in daily use for a period of fifteen years. They are virtually worn out, and further repairs to them are impossible and impracticable. It is a question whether or not they can be kept in use and serviceable until the funds are available for their replacement. We look upon this item of appropriation as the most important of all mentioned.

The amount specified for sidewalks was recommended by a committee of the State Board of Charities, whose visit was made here this season on a very rainy day. The necessity of better walks was made evident to them by the occasion, as it has been to

us upon many others, and the item for the purpose meets our hearty approval.

The need of a watchman's clock and time detector is now generally recognized for all public institutions. As at present situated in our service, reliance is entirely placed upon the faithfulness of the night watchers, and we are of the opinion this should no longer be the case. An appropriation for the purpose is therefore requested.

This institution was established nearly fifty years ago, and with a view of furnishing the means of training and education to that portion of the youth of this State not provided for in any other of its educational institutions. Our aim in its administration has always been to carry out its purposes and to maintain its original character as nearly as possible. To do this, the by-laws were framed restricting admissions to feeble-minded children between seven and fourteen years of age, and to receive mainly those of the teachable class, and to retain pupils only for such periods of time as should, in the estimation of the managers, suffice to impart all the education practicable in each particular case. Among the feeble-minded, the educable period of life varies materially, and ends in all cases very much earlier than in those of the normal class. It is seldom that a feeble-minded one will be found who can make progress under school methods much beyond the age of eighteen to twenty-one, and many reach their limit at from fifteen to eighteen. Under such circumstances, unless an outlet had been provided for the discharge of those found unteachable, those not further teachable and those who had passed the school age, it is readily seen that a steady accumulation of custodial cases must have occurred in the institution. In order to meet such a contingency, authority was therefore given the

managers in the organic act to require the removal of all cases to the county poor houses, when it was found they could be no longer benefited here. For obvious reasons, county officers have been undesirous of receiving such persons into the almshouses. The board of managers has been equally as reluctant at exercising its authority in this direction, and has not done so in the past except as the bare necessities demanded. As a result, there are at the present time over one hundred and fifty pupils in the institution over twenty-one years of age, and about one hundred more between fifteen and twenty-one who are either unteachable or not further teachable. While we believe it a matter of the highest importance that a separate institution should be maintained for teachable feeble-minded, we are equally as decided in our opinion that the whole feeble-minded class, the adult and the unteachable, with very few exceptions, should be permanently provided for by the State in custodial institutions. If the transfer of one hundred and fifty of the older ones of this institution to custodial institutions could be effected and followed by the transfer of others of the same class as fast as they accumulate, we believe this institution would be able to meet all demands upon it for the admission of the teachable feeble-minded for the next ten years or more. The attention of the State Board of Charities has been especially called to this phase of the question of dealing with the subject of further provision for the feeble-minded class by the State, and they are, we believe, in harmony with the policy suggested. Their recommendations upon this important matter will therefore receive our cordial support, and we hope will obtain the approval and the generous response of the Legislature.

During the year just passed, the managers were once more called upon to mourn the death of one of their number, Col. John

W. Yale, which occurred suddenly after a short illness on June 26th, at his home in Syracuse. Col. Yale was first appointed a member of this board in 1886 by Governor Hill, was reappointed in 1892 by Governor Flower, and again in 1900 by Governor Roosevelt. In the first year of his service, he was elected a member of the executive committee, and at once assumed an active interest in the affairs of the institution. In 1896 he was made the chairman of the committee, which position he filled with credit until the time of his death, retaining the esteem and confidence of his associates on the board, and showing unswerving loyalty to all the interests of the institution. This was made strikingly manifest by his outspoken declarations a year ago in defense of the management, when it was most vehemently attacked. His reappointment, by Governor Roosevelt as a member of the board, which followed shortly after, was recognized by Col. Yale as a pleasing vindication of his course and as an appreciation of his past services on the board. It reawakened intensely his interest in the welfare of the feeble-minded and the success of the institution. Under these circumstances, his loss was severely felt by the board and by all friends of the institution, as it was also throughout the city of Syracuse, where he was universally esteemed one of its leading and most patriotic citizens. Appropriate resolutions in respect to his memory will be found as an appendix to this report.

F. D. HUNTINGTON,

Permanent Chairman.

P. J. LUDDEN,

A. W. PALMER,

W. W. CHENEY,

W. S. PECK,

ALTA PEASE-CROUSE.

Report of the Treasurer.

Alfred Wilkinson, treasurer of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, in current account with the State of New York, for cash received and expended for the general supplies and salaries and wages of officers, teachers, attendants and employes of said institution, etc., during the year ending September 30, 1900:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1899.....	\$998 28
State appropriations for maintenance.....	87,085 90
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils...	8,749 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	2,331 39
Receipts from sale of production of shop.....	74 70
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	540 66
Receipts from sale of old material.....	117 76
Receipts from miscellaneous sources.....	168 41
Total	<u>\$100,066 10</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants of executive committee for month of October, 1899	\$7,968 90
Warrants of executive committee for month of November, 1899	7,177 41
Warrants of executive committee for month of December, 1899	8,216 39
Warrants of executive committee for month of January, 1900	7,568 59

Warrants of executive committee for month of February, 1900	\$7,350 42
Warrants of executive committee for month of March, 1900	7,990 80
Warrants of executive committee for month of April, 1900	7,319 90
Warrants of executive committee for month of May, 1900	7,322 05
Warrants of executive committee for month of June, 1900	7,171 38
Warrants of executive committee for month of July, 1900	6,977 98
Warrants of executive committee for month of August, 1900	6,655 24
Warrants of executive committee for month of September, 1900	6,241 79
	<hr/>
	\$87,960 85
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 580, Laws of 1899.	11,981 92
Balance in bank October 1, 1900.....	123 33
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$100,066 10</u>

There was received and expended under special appropriations, chapter 569, Laws of 1899, and chapter 419, Laws of 1900, as follows:

Appropriation for new floors and steel ceilings, chapter 419, Laws of 1900, cash received from Comptroller August 30, 1900.....	\$588 93
Vouchers paid aggregating	588 93
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended	<u>\$411 07</u>

Appropriation for farmhouse improvements, chapter 569, Laws of 1899, cash received from Comptroller October 13 and 27, 1899, and February 27, 1900		\$440 35
Vouchers paid aggregating		440 35
		<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended		\$101 15
		<hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

Total of special appropriations received and expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900:

New floors and steel ceilings, chapter 419, Laws of 1900		\$588 93
Farmhouse improvements, chapter 569, Laws of 1899		440 35
		<hr/>
Total		\$1,029 28
		<hr/>

Report of the Superintendent.

To the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children:

Gentlemen.—In accordance with the requirements of the law, and your board, I beg leave to submit the following report, exhibiting statistics and other matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1900:

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Present at the beginning of the year....	250	249	499
Absent on vacation.....	21	12	33
Since admitted	37	24	61
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for the year.....	308	285	593
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Discharged	23	19	42 .
Died	2	3	5
Present at the close of year.....	268	253	521
Absent on vacation.....	15	10	25
Total on the rolls.....	283	263	546
Average daily attendance.....	260	255	515
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of weeks' board furnished to the pupils			26,854
			<hr/>

Total cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils, including all expenses, except clothing.....	\$80,100 59
Cost of clothing.....	7,860 26
Total cost	<u>\$87,960 85</u>

Average weekly cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils	\$2 98
Average weekly cost, including clothing.....	<u>3 28</u>

The following are the causes of death of those who died during the year:

Strangulated hernia.....	1
Pneumonia	1
Typhoid fever	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	1
Heart disease	1
Total deaths	<u>5</u>

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED.

Abscess	8
Anaemia	5
Bronchitis, acute	6
Burn	1
Bursitis	2
Conjunctivitis	6
Croup	1
Coryza	3
Cystitis	1
Debility	5
rhoea	8

Dysmenorrhoea	2
Eczema	1
Epilepsy	4
Erysipelas	2
Fever, ephemeral	4
Furuncle	2
Gastritis, acute	10
Goitre	1
Heart disease	2
Hernia	3
Ingrowing toe-nail	5
Jaundice	2
Keratitis	2
Malaria	1
Measles	104
Morbus coxalgia	1
Menorrhagia	1
Metrorrhagia	2
Neuralgia	2
Neuritis	1
Otorrhoea	7
Paronychia	7
Pneumonia	10
Ringworm	5
Rheumatism	5
Scabies	3
Sciatica	2
Synovitis	1
Tonsillitis.	5
Tumor, fibroid	1

Typhoid fever	21
Ulcer of leg.....	1
Urticaria	1
Wounds	8
Unclassified	30

OPERATIONS.

Amputation, toe	1
Excision, head of femur.....	1
Hysterectomy	1
Hernia, strangulated	1

The following table presents the movement of pupils by counties for the year:

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1900 .
Albany	14	1	....	15
Allegany	5	2	....	7
Broome	9	1	1	9
Cattaraugus	5	....	....	5
Cayuga	7	2	2	7
Chautauqua	11	1	1	11
Chemung	19	1	1	19
Chenango	2	....	....	2
Clinton	5	....	....	5
Columbia	8	1	9
Cortland	2	2
Delaware	3	3
Dutchess	6	6
Erie	49	3	4	48
Essex	2	2
Franklin	1	1

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Fulton	1	1
Genesee	4	1	3
Greene	2	2
Herkimer	3	1	2
Jefferson	4	4
Kings	36	9	5	40
Lewis	4	1	5
Livingston	3	2	1	4
Madison	10	....	....	10
Monroe	25	3	1	27
Montgomery	8	....	1	7
Nassau	1	....	....	1
New York	56	16	6	66
Niagara	9	2	2	9
Oneida	27	....	3	24
Onondaga	32	....	2	30
Ontario	9	1	1	9
Orange	6	....	....	6
Orleans	2	....	....	2
Oswego	7	1	1	7
Otsego	12	3	2	13
Queens	4	1	....	5
Rensselaer	18	....	1	17
Richmond	3	1	1	3
Rockland	1	1	....	2
St. Lawrence	4	1	1	4
Saratoga	6	1	3	4
Schenectady	3	....	....	3
Schoharie	2	....	....	2
Schuyler	2	....	....	2

Dresses made over.....	89
Under waists	10
Pillow covers	87
Shirts	5
Table covers	21
Towels	213
Wash cloths	36
Napkins	305
Bedspreads	10
Nightshirts	5
Names on garments.....	318

Besides a large amount of crocheting, embroidery and other fancy work.

CLASS AT HOSEMAKING.

Boys' hose (pairs).....	585
Girls' hose (pairs).....	886

And all of the mending.

CLASS AT SHOEMAKING.

Shoes (new, pairs).....	53
Shoes repaired	4,844

And the repairing of harness.

LIST OF GIRLS' BUILDING KINDERGARTEN CLASS.

Bands	5
Bibs	38
.....	82
skets, chairs, etc.....	13
.....	1
.....	215

Handkerchiefs	70
Pillow covers	55
Towels	76
Extra buttonholes	5
Handkerchiefs hemstitched	7
Pillow covers hemstitched.....	4

LIST OF CLASS AT GIRLS' BUILDING.

Night dresses	175
Laundry holders	144
Aprons	80
Drawers	68
Bands	182
Towels	219
Chemises	32
Dresses	76
Napkins	67
Pillow covers	420
Aprons hemstitched	6
Handkerchiefs hemstitched	85
Napkins hemstitched	10
Pillow covers hemstitched	12
Table covers hemstitched.....	2
Undervests restitched	97
Pants restitched	153
Underwaists	68
Skirts	100
Sheets	287
Shirtwaists	7
Curtains (pairs)	4

Peas, bushels	144
Potatoes, bushels	2,429½
Pumpkins, dozen	28½
Peppers, bushels	14
Parsnips, bushels	172½
Plums, bushels	16
Pieplant, bunches	3,021
Poultry, pounds	555
Pork, pounds	6,585
Raspberries, quarts	289
Radishes, bunches	3,151
Sage, bunches	23
Salsify, bushels	65
Spinach, bushels	119
Squash, summer, bushels.....	154
Squash, winter, tons.....	2½
Straw, tons	20
Strawberries, quarts	787
Turnips, early stone, bushels.....	195
Turnips, strapleaf, bushels.....	180
Turnips, Rutabaga, bushels.....	30
Tomatoes, bushels	363
Wheat, bushels	214

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

There were admitted during the year thirty-seven boys and twenty-four girls, a total of sixty-one and an increase of fourteen as compared with the previous year. The number discharged was forty-two, twenty-three of whom were boys and nineteen girls. The number of deaths was five, two boys and

three girls, making a total from both discharge and death of forty-seven, twenty-five boys and twenty-two girls. Together, the two statements show an increase upon the rolls at the close of the year of fourteen, or a total of five hundred and forty-six, the number reported present for a short period just before the close of the school year in June. This number represents the full capacity of the institution and the largest in its history.

Of those discharged, two boys became self-supporting; thirteen boys and ten girls were removed by parents; three boys and one girl were transferred to the Craig Colony, one boy to a private institution, two girls to the Newark Asylum and one to a State hospital for the insane; four boys eloped, and four girls, one of whom was an epileptic and another insane, were, upon request, removed by superintendents of the poor.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The number of descriptive applications received and placed on file during the year was eighty-four, an increase of two as compared with 1889. Of these applications, forty-nine were for boys and thirty-five for girls, showing a slightly larger proportion for girls than has usually appeared in other years. Of this number, thirty-nine, or twenty-three boys and sixteen girls, were accepted; twenty-six, or thirteen of each sex, were rejected; and nineteen, or thirteen boys and six girls, who were eligible for admission under the rules, were deferred for lack of accommodation and until vacancies occur in their order. Of the number rejected, eight boys and five girls were over fourteen and three boys and four girls were under seven years of age, two boys and two girls were epileptic, and two girls were helpless and unteachable. In the rejection of these applications, the by-laws

governing admissions and your special resolution upon the subject, passed a few years ago and still in force, were strictly adhered to with one exception, and that one only upon consent of the executive committee.

HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

On the twenty-ninth of April a case of measles was discovered among the children, and, between that date and the first of August, one hundred and four persons contracted the disease. The first case originated at the main building, and from thence the disease spread to all of the various buildings, including the Fairmount cottage, except the girls' building, which alone escaped. Fortunately, but few of the cases were of a severe form and all recovered. In one case, an epileptic girl, subject to frequent convulsions, the measles was followed by an attack of erysipelas, and this by tuberculosis of the lungs, from which she died after a few months illness. One peculiarity noticed and not previously observed in epidemics of the measles here was the considerable number of persons who had the disease for the second time. Of this we were certain, because several of them were known to have had a previous attack in former epidemics while here in the institution. Another, and, we believe, quite extraordinary feature of the epidemic was that, in two or three instances, a second attack followed almost immediately after recovery from the first. In explanation of this, the suggestion was made that the two varieties of the disease, the genuine and, what is commonly known as the German measles, were both prevailing at the same time. This, of course, was possible, and if correct, the fact that the two affections were not separately diagnosed, was, we believe, not altogether unpardonable under the circumstances.

Another and more seriously dreaded disease, that of typhoid fever, which became epidemic in its character, suddenly developed in the month of August. The first (August 14) and last (September 29) cases occurred in boys at the Fairmount farm. All other cases, nineteen in number, appeared between those dates or from August 18 to September 15, one or more from each of the different departments, save the south wing, and all being inmates, except my medical assistant, Dr. Mason, who was the second victim of the disease and one of the severest cases, but who most fortunately finally recovered after a long and heroic struggle.

As soon as the disease showed evidence of assuming an epidemic character its cause was investigated and samples of the water in use throughout the buildings, of that from the well at Fairmount, of the Fairmount milk, of milk supplied by a farmer, and of the ice were sent to the State Board of Health at Albany for a bacteriological examination. Detailed reports of the quantitative and qualitative examinations, and of Theobald Smith's fermentation test were made at the Bender Laboratory in Albany by Dr. Arthur W. Elting of all the specimens, the general conclusions of which were as follows:

"Although the number of bacteria per cubic centimeter of milk is somewhat excessive, this fact would appear to be explained by the time which had elapsed in transporting the milk, as well as the exceedingly warm weather during which it was sent to the laboratory. There was no evidence whatever in either specimen of milk, of the presence of the typhoid or colon bacilli or of any other bacteria which might be assumed to be the cause of acute intestinal affections.

"The specimens of water labeled 'institution water' and 'institution ice' conformed to all the requirements of a first-class drinking water, and in neither of these specimens was there any evidence whatever of any pathogenic bacteria. The number of bacteria per cubic centimeter in both of these specimens is exceedingly low when the fact is considered that more than twenty-four hours in very warm weather elapsed before the time the specimens were taken and the cultures made.

"The specimens of water labeled 'Fairmount water' contains a far greater number of bacteria per cubic centimeter of water (39.350) than should be present in a safe drinking water. Furthermore, the presence in this specimen of water of bacteria producing rapid liquefaction of gelatin is also presumptive evidence that the source of the water has been in some way contaminated. It is, therefore, our opinion that the specimen labeled 'Fairmount water' is not a safe drinking water, although we were unable to isolate from it either the bacillus typhosus or the bacillus coli communis."

Notwithstanding the favorable report received on all of these specimens except the last mentioned, it was decided to discontinue the use of ice throughout the institution except in the coolers, knowledge having come into our possession of the possibility that the water in the reservoir from which the ice was obtained had been contaminated by typhoid fever sources. After the use of the ice had been discontinued two weeks no new cases of the disease appeared except one and that at Fairmount. It is now believed that the two cases originating there were entirely independent of the other cases, and their cause was probably the water in use from the well at Fairmount, while those having their origin at the institution buildings were due to the ice. This

conclusion also approximates closely to that obtained by the investigations of the State Board of Health, three members of which, upon our invitation, made a personal inquiry and an examination of the premises subsequent to the report of their bacteriologist. Their report made by Dr. F. C. Curtis, of Albany, will be found as an appendix to this report.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Under this head not quite as much was done during the year as was contemplated and thought to be needed, the different judgment of the bureau at Albany upon a few occasions thwarting our plans in their desire to curtail expenditures. However, what has failed in one direction must have been accomplished in another even if of less importance, for all hands have been kept busy, although sometimes hampered for lack of material. As usual, the repairs and improvements upon the premises have been largely accomplished by the work of the carpenter and his assistant. Those specially worthy of mention are as follows: The potting-shed attached to the green house and the woodshed near the grove were resingled; the horse stalls were supported by new timbers and a new floor and racks were laid in them; the old porch and steps at the south of the main building were torn away and rebuilt; new oak stair treads were laid on two flights, in the main building and boys' building; new wainscoting was put up in the two toilet rooms of the south wing; outside cellar stairs were built for the main kitchen; new floors were laid in the shoe shop and number 13, dormitory main building; steel ceilings were put on in nine rooms in various departments; the high board fence on Grand avenue was moved back from the street, preparatory for grading for the completion and extension of the

stone wall on this avenue; a wire screen fence and back-stop was put up on the boys' play ground; a new bridge was built across Harbor Brook; fifty-four water-closet seats were replaced by new ones of a more sanitary pattern; at Fairmount, the Johnson farm barn and additions were resingled, the sides boarded up anew and new doors made for it; the piazza roof at the house was also resingled and the two piazzas at the cottage received new floors; a platform was made for the kitchen and a new sill put under it, and a new crib was erected near the barns for the storage of corn. Besides, there were made for various departments and purposes two clothes chests, two croquet boards, five lap boards, one wardrobe, one bookcase, one stepladder, one ice-slide, two hardwood tables, four cupboards, four peels, two flagstaffs, one gate, two wagon reaches, sixty-four frames for pictures, notices, rules, etc., and forty-six window and door screens.

The painter and two boys who work with him have been kept steadily employed throughout the year upon either exterior or interior work, and during the winter months the gardener with his force of helpers grouted and covered with cement the bottoms of the two conduits between the boiler-house, the hospital and the girls' building.

Besides the work above enumerated under improvements a ball ground of about one and one-half acres area was made for the boys by moving to a grade over one thousand yards of earth in the north-west corner of the premises and on the shady side of the grove. This play-ground has been greatly enjoyed by the boys during the past summer and has added much to their happiness and general content. The game of ball is a most healthful one, and the one out-of-door sport into which many of the boys can enter with zest and pleasure; and this ground for their amusement is a thing they

have asked and longed for for years, and is now theirs, we hope, for as long as the institution remains.

THE SCHOOL WORK.

A new departure in the work of the school was made a year ago in the creation of the position of head teacher. To this position Mrs. E. P. Wilbur was appointed, after a competitive examination under the Civil Service rules. Mrs. Wilbur was well fitted for the position by previous experience in the training of the feeble-minded, and was able at once to assume the duties desired in the work of classification and the work of reorganization. This was the more needed by reason that within recent years many transfers of the older and unteachable pupils had been made to other institutions, thus permitting the introduction by fresh admissions of a larger proportion of younger and teachable pupils for the school. At the present time ten regular teachers are employed, with about two hundred and fifty pupils organized into classes, each class averaging from fifteen to forty in number, according to the work or the exercise of the school hour. Besides the customary classes in the training of the hands, the feet and the voice, the school proper consists of more advanced classes, such as reading, writing, drawing, geography, history, numbers, singing, dancing, calisthenic exercises and other kindred occupations; and the industrial classes of sewing, knitting, crocheting, matmaking, tailoring, shoemaking and ironing. During the school hours about one hundred pupils are also classified under supervisors of instruction into useful industrial classes or those of simpler occupations which will keep them interested or improve their perceptive faculties according to their capabilities. About one hundred more consisting of the unteachable and those

who cannot be longer benefited by school training are kept busy in some manner by simple games, by music, at singing or marching or with various apparatus devised for gaining the attention. The balance of the inmates of the institution, consisting of the older ones, are busily employed at useful work, at whatever they are best adapted or wherever their labors can be best utilized. Of the entire portion, but few are permitted to remain long in idleness, it being the purpose if possible to keep each one doing something or in some way to hold his attention, in order to divert him from mischief and from lapsing into desuetude.

RESIGNATION OF DR. WYGANT.

Dr. Julia St. J. Wygant, who had been my medical assistant since 1896, resigned her position on July 1st after a period of four years faithful and efficient service. To her medical skill, her interest in the training of the nurses at the hospital, and her vigilant oversight of the daily direction and management of that important department, it is felt that the light mortality of the past few years was largely due. Her resignation was accepted with much regret, and she left the service with the respect, esteem and friendship of all connected with the institution, pupils, employes and officers.

Upon the resignation of Dr. Wygant, Dr. Robert Mason was appointed to succeed her. Dr. Mason had been for the past three years an interne at the Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip, N. Y. He was selected from the State Civil Service list of eligible physicians, his name at the time appearing second on the list, as a result of a competitive examination. His training and experience in the State hospital service will prove, we believe, of great advantage in his present work upon which he has entered

with such energy and enthusiasm that success seems already assured.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Special efforts were made throughout the year to provide some means of entertainment for the pupils, particularly during the long evenings of the autumn, winter and spring seasons. As to our success in this direction, the following occasions enumerated will attest: On fourteen evenings during December, January, February, March and April, dancing entertainments were arranged for the children, music being furnished by the institution orchestra; and on eight evenings the teachers entertained them with games and readings. On October third they enjoyed stereopticon views and a lecture on Ceylon by the Rev. Mr. Leitch; on October twenty-third, humorous recitations by Mr. W. I. Richards; on November sixth, a talk on Mycronesia by Mrs. Price; on November twenty-third, recitations and music by the Koumi Club; on January twenty-eighth, the "Coon Town Cycling Club" by employes, assisted by friends from the city; on January twenty-ninth, a magician's entertainment by Mr. Fred Hurd; on February nineteenth, "Aunt Samantha's Album" by Mrs. Jillson; on February twentieth and March twenty-sixth, music by Smith's Orchestra; on March nineteenth, humorous recitations by Mr. Peck; on April tenth, the phonograph by Mr. George Worth; on April seventeenth and September twenty-fifth, a musical conducted by Mr. E. H. Merry; on May twenty-eighth, "Father Goose" by a company from Trinity Church; on May thirty-first, a "Chalk Talk" by Prof. Little; on June third, a talk on "Birds" by Mrs. A. F. Wells; on June sixth, a musical by a trio; on July fourth, a matched game of base ball among the boys and lawn festival in the afternoon, and a display of fireworks in the even-

ing; and on September twenty-fourth, a series of charades and tableaux by the girls.

VISITORS.

Official visits to the institution during the year were made as follows: By the Hon. Theodore P. Gilman, Deputy Comptroller; by the Hon. Chas. R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction; by a committee of the board of supervisors of Erie county; by the Onondaga county grand jury; by the commissioners of charities of the second-class cities; by Prof. Ford of Chittenango and his class in economics; by Prof. Hamilton of Syracuse and his class in sociology; by Dr. H. L. Palmer, Superintendent of the Utica State Hospital; by Dr. John F. FitzGerald, Superintendent of the Rome State Asylum; by Mr. B. M. Childs, superintendent of the State and Alien Poor; by Mr. Robert W. Hebbard, Secretary of the State Board of Charities; by the Hon. Wm. R. Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities; by Doctors F. C. Curtis, F. W. Smith, and S. O. Jones of the State Board of Health; by the Hon. Peter Walrath, the Hon. Harvey W. Putnam, and Dr. Stephen Smith, Commissioners of the State Board of Charities; four times by the Hon. Dennis McCarthy, commissioner, and five times by Mr. E. P. Dorr, inspector for that board; six times by Mr. John W. Ennis, confidential inspector for the State Comptroller, and twice by Mrs. A. Falker, Manager of the State Reformatory for Women at Albion, N. Y.

Besides the above-mentioned visits of officials, the institution was opened to public visitors on thirty-eight Friday afternoons during the school year. The aggregate attendance upon these occasions was three thousand seven hundred and nine, or an average of ninety-six persons each afternoon. At these times visitors were conducted through the industrial rooms and permitted to

see some of the work accomplished and being done by various classes, following which public exercises in the hall were given by selected classes from the school, including the calisthenic class, the singing or dancing class, and occasionally music by the orchestra. These exercises were varied somewhat from week to week, and the attendance upon them shows that public interest in the institution has been well maintained, and that with no attempt on our part to advertise our work.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It is our pleasure to acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of the following publications gratuitously sent throughout the year for the benefit of the institution: "The Charitable Observer," of Lincoln, Ill.; "The Optic," of Little Rock, Ark.; "The Daily Paper for Our Little People," of Rochester, N. Y.; "The Washingtonian," of Vancouver, Wash., two copies; "Development" of Elwyn, Pa.; and "Pediatrics" of New York.

Our thanks are also due and heartily extended to Mr. Bradford Williams of New York for an enjoyable evening's recitations and impersonations; to Mrs. A. F. Wells of Syracuse, for an interesting talk to the children upon the subject of "Birds;" to Mr. Timothy G. Hammond, Mr. Fred Daly, Mr. Clarence Sullivan, Mr. Michael Crough and the Misses Fitzgerald of Syracuse, for their assistance in one of the entertainments gratuitously rendered; and also to many parents and friends of the pupils for their contributions of money and other articles at the Christmas holidays.

CONCLUSION.

While the year just passed has not been without anxieties, cares and sorrows, yet we believe it has been one in which much good work has been well accomplished. The officers and em-

ployes have, as a rule, been vigilant, faithful and loyal. Our children have never been happier, more contented or more useful and their school training has never been more successful.

To you of the Board of Managers I am profoundly grateful for your continued support and encouragement in this work. One of your number Col. John W. Yale, for many years the chairman of your executive committee, who, a year ago was present at your meeting has since passed to the beyond. The troubles of that period are now matters of the past, and should not perhaps be recalled, but I cannot refrain mention of his unflinching loyalty to me, and his confidence in the management of this Institution. While sadly bereft and grieved by his loss it is yet our pleasure to think of him as one whose friendship was sure and unwavering to the end.

In connection with this report I herewith submit as an appendix to it "A Report of Three Cases of the Opium Habit in Feeble-Minded Boys" which was read at the annual meeting of the American Association of Superintendents of Institutions for the Feeble-Minded in May last at Polk, Pennsylvania.

JAMES CARLTON CARSON,

Superintendent.

SYRACUSE, *December* 17, 1900.

Appendix A.

REPORT OF THREE CASES OF THE OPIUM HABIT IN FEEBLE-MINDED BOYS.

At the Lincoln meeting of the American Association of Institutions for Feeble-Minded in 1885, I reported "A Case of the Opium Habit in an Idiot Boy." That case was one of twins, born to a mother who was addicted to the opium habit. The mother was seized with convulsions, following her confinement, and died two days thereafter. It was related in the history of these twins, that about six hours after their birth, they began to cry, or "screech and jerk," as the grandmother expressed it, and kept this up so violently and incessantly that patience finally ceased to be a virtue.

The mother was in convulsions, and all other measures resorted to for quieting the infants failed. Thereupon the grandmother knowing the mother's habits decided to give the babies a little opium. She therefore took a small bit of opium, about the size of a grain of wheat, dissolved it in a little water and gave each child a teaspoonful. The remedy acted like a charm, for in a short time both fell asleep and remained tranquil for about eight hours, when the "screeching and jerking" were renewed. The opium was again resorted to, and from that time henceforward was repeated *pro re nata*. At the end of the first month, one of the twins died. As the survivor grew older, the quantity of opium daily administered to him was increased from time to time, as the necessities demanded. By the time he had

reached the age of seven years, he was taking, in divided doses, ten grains of opium daily. The grandmother then desperately determined to break him of the habit, by gradually reducing the quantity. By the time the boy's tenth year was reached, she had succeeded in reducing the amount to one grain daily, taken at bed time. At this time, the boy was admitted to the Institution for Feeble-Minded Children in Syracuse. He was of the idiot-imbecile grade, and had been subject to epilepsy which first developed when five years of age, during an attack of pneumonia. For the full report of this case and my deductions therefrom, you are referred to the "Proceedings" of the association for the year 1885. That report, I have reason to know, elicited some interest professionally outside of our association meeting. I have therefore decided to report two more cases, somewhat similar, which have come under my observation within the past year.

The first case was that of a young man, E. W. B., who was indicted in Syracuse, N. Y., for forgery in the second degree, having signed his father's name to the back of a note of one hundred and ten dollars, for a team of horses that he purchased. This young man was placed on trial, during the course of which the question of his competency was raised, and I was sent for to make an examination into his mental capacity. The first thing I learned concerning him was that his mother had been a morphine habitué, and very soon after his birth she began administering the drug to him. This she continued to do until her death, which occurred when he was thirteen years of age. The father then determined, as the story was told, to rid the boy of the habit. In this, after a week's desperate struggle with the boy he was successful. As the mother was always the one who gave the boy his "dose," and the father was now helpless and

paralyzed, there was no one who could tell me anything regarding the daily quantity the lad was taking at the time of the mother's death.

Upon examination, I found the young man possessed with considerable intelligence; he could read, spell, and write quite well and was able to tell me, after a little thought, that the difference between eighty-three and one hundred was seventeen. His gait was awkward and shuffling, like that of most imbeciles, his facial expression indicated mental weakness, and in his manner there was a degree of shyness and indifference. He told me that the boys teased him when he went to school, made fun of him and called him names, that even since he had grown to manhood the boys on the street had hooted at him and called him names. He had been willing to work at less wages than other men received, at fifty cents a day or whatever he could get. His friends told me that he had no companions, and when he was not at work, he would stay about his father's house, "sitting around." He was seldom inclined to go out upon the street unless some friends would suggest his going along for company.

The evidence in the course of the trial made it appear quite probable that the party who sold the horses to the young man engineered the whole transaction, that is, urged the purchase, drew up the note and suggested the father's indorsement. This indorsement was written well and straight across the back of the note, and the party who sold the horses knew at the time of the transaction that the young man's father was blind and helpless.

In spite of my evidence in this case, that I believed it impossible for a person to whom a drug so powerful as morphine had been daily administered during the first thirteen years of

life to grow up with a brain unimpaired; that the defendant was below normal in intelligence; that he was weak-minded, and unable to fully comprehend the nature and quality of the act he had committed; the jury nevertheless brought in a verdict of guilty, and the fellow received a sentence of three months in the penitentiary. While I was unable to impress the jury that the young man was feeble-minded and irresponsible, I think I did, however, impress the judge to an extent sufficient to cause the light sentence imposed. The district attorney also told me that, while he did not agree with my conclusions during the course of the trial, he became convinced from further observation after the trial was over, that my opinion and estimate of the fellow's mental capacity were right.

My third case was that of a boy, C. W. R., past eleven years of age, who was recently admitted to the Syracuse State Institution. This boy was the surviving one of four children, the other three having all died in infancy. The application paper stated that the boy had attended school for three or four years; that he had learned to read words of two or three letters, and to count to fourteen; that he could not remember what was taught him, and he did not advance; that he was restless and liked excitement; that his father was intemperate and his mother a morphine habitué; and that she had for several years administered morphine to the boy.

Upon the boy's admission to the institution, I found he was much more intelligent than he had been described in the application. He was able to answer ordinary questions and to ask some very sensible ones for a boy of his age. He acknowledged the morphine habit and said his mother had given the drug to him for as long a time as he could remember. He said he hated

“the stuff” and wished he could be cured of the habit, but was afraid he would die if he had to go without it. He was rather pale, thin in flesh, nervous in manner, and was very near-sighted, for which he wore glasses. His hair was auburn and his head of an irregular shape, and this feature was quite apparent. He brought with him two morphine powders which his mother had given him before leaving home, and said he was in the habit of taking one such powder morning and evening every day. We took the two powders, weighed them and found their weight to be just three grains. The boy was therefore taking one and one-half grains of the drug twice daily. During the first week or ten days after his admission he was nervous, restless, slept poorly, was depressed and had a very poor appetite. He was given one-quarter of a grain of morphine about twelve o'clock the second night after admission, and the same amount the following night. That was all we found necessary to give him. At the end of a week or ten days his appetite was improved, he began to sleep better, became more cheerful, and by the end of from two to three weeks had lost all desire for the drug. He then gained rapidly in weight, his cheeks became full and rosy, and he soon presented an altogether improved physical appearance.

A few weeks after his admission, I wrote to a physician in the town where the boy's parents resided, who was largely instrumental in having the boy sent to the institution, and asked him for a history of the boy and of his acquirement of the morphine habit. His reply was in substance as follows: The boy's father is American born, of good families of temperate habits and industrious people, but he, the boy's father, became intemperate when a young man and so continues up to the present time. He

is now 42 years of age, and was therefore about 30 when the boy was born. The boy's maternal grandfather was a fairly intelligent man and lived to be quite old, but was always intemperate. His maternal grandmother was a morphine habitué during the last twenty-five years of her life. His mother states that she had a severe illness when about 13 years of age from what she calls a "fever sore," but which was probably a necrosis of the tibia. This illness lasted for over a year, and, during it, the doctor gave her considerable morphine, and it was then that she acquired the habit. She was about 26 years of age when this son was born and had accordingly been an "habitué" for about thirteen years, and at that time, if her statement can be relied on, was taking about thirty grains a week. She also stated that the physician who attended her when the boy was born knew of her "habit," that she was unable to nurse the child, that he was very restless, was so troublesome, worried and cried so much that they (meaning the doctor and herself) decided to give him a little morphine solution. The effect was as happy as it was magical. The drug was continued, as occasions required, and the habit was on from birth. At the present time the mother, according to her own statement, is taking a bottle (one dram) every ten days or six grains daily, and before the boy left home they were taking between them one dram a week. Under that proportion, the boy was taking eighteen grains a week, which practically agrees with the quantity contained in the two powders, heretofore mentioned, which the boy had in his possession when admitted to the institution, that is, three grains or a day's supply. The physician who obtained this information for me further stated that another child was born in the same family about ten years ago. The child was of deli-

cate constitution and had a peculiar shaped head. The doctor says, "I do not know whether the mother gave this child opiates or not, but I have reason to believe she did. The child died when about a year old from convulsions."

In presenting these cases the question again occurs whether or not a child born to a mother who is an opium habitué has the habit also entailed upon him at birth? It would seem in these cases as if such were the fact. Illustrative cases are not abundant for two reasons: first, women subject to the opium habit are not prolific and are quite apt to be sterile, and again if such a mother should nurse her child, he would probably obtain the drug effects through her milk, sufficient to meet his wants. Then, again, in case the mother was not able to nurse her child, it is not every mother who would immediately administer the drug at birth in case of great restlessness or upon the persistent "screeching and jerking" of the infant. The mother or nurse might endure such conditions for a few days, and the child's habit would consequently be "cured" at the outstart. Our experience has been that the "habit" in children or at least in those of the feeble-minded class is not difficult to cure, for in neither of the cases described did the mental agony and intense suffering as commonly observed in normal adults supervene upon the withdrawal of the drug.

Appendix B.

ALBANY, *September 8, 1900.*

To the State Board of Health:

An inquiry was made to-day by Drs. S. Case Jones and Frederick W. Smith, members of the State Board of Health, and myself, into the unusual prevalence of typhoid fever in the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Syracuse since the middle of August.

The cases occurred within three weeks, almost daily save for a break of six days, and they were distributed, with certain exceptions, generally through the institution. August 14th the first case occurred, a boy who had been for a month at the farm, some distance away in the country; August 15th the resident physician who has been here since July 1st was taken; on the 20th a boy inmate residing in the main building; 21st, a boy residing in a detached building known as the farmhouse; 23d, two girls, main building; 24th and 25th, two boys, north wing of main building and a girl in another wing of main building. Then with a break of a week there were on the 31st, September 1st, 3d and 4th five cases, one a girl, two boys in the main building and two boys in the farmhouse.

This main building consists of wings connected to a central administrative building by corridors and the farmhouse is on the grounds apart from it; there is also a detached house known as the girls' building in which no cases developed. The inmates now number 500, about 75 being absent on vacation; their ages are from 10 to 23. They are divided into classes residing in the various wings and buildings, with one common dining-room.

In 1892 there was a serious outbreak of typhoid fever here (72 cases), which was investigated by this Board; for two years before there had likewise been a number of cases (20 in 1891). Since then each year there have been four or five cases each year.

Prior to about 1895 the water supply was from a private source; since the Skaneateles lake supply was introduced for the city it has been used by the institution. The old supply was condemned as probably contributing to the excessive prevalence of typhoid fever in 1891-2. There are cisterns, long ago built, which are used mainly for the laundry. There is but one pump for cistern water, in a washroom of the main building, but Dr. Carson, superintendent, is confident that it is never used to drink, and the only class who use this washroom has escaped having the disease. The possibility of infecting old cisterns from typhoid infected soil or from leaking drains is little less than that of a well, and the water from these cisterns ought not to be allowed for drinking, although new iron drains have generally taken the place of the imperfect ones found in 1892, and the hospital discharges are disinfected and emptied into the water-closets and not buried about the grounds.

Ice for the institution this year has been cut from an old city reservoir not now in use, but receiving water which flows from the former source of supply of the institution, the Onondaga Hill reservoir; also water from certain brooks, one of which is reported to have had last year cases of typhoid fever on its watershed. The inmates do not get ice water, but they have followed the delivery cart and eaten pieces of it especially during the hot weather of early August. Coming under suspicion the ice was stopped save for cooling purposes, and following this new cases

ceased to develop; also among certain low grade inmates who never had ice in any way there have been no cases. Though the evidence is not entirely satisfactory, there is some reason for attributing the excessive prevalence of typhoid fever now to this source, especially as the ice was cut from water heretofore found infected. We have provided for a bacteriological analysis of this water.

The water supply of the institution is that of the city of Syracuse, from Skaneateles lake, introduced about 1895. The deaths reported from Syracuse for the ten years, 1890-9, have been for each year in succession: 29, 44, 30, 29, 41, 29, 30, 21, 45, 26, or about the rate of 35 deaths yearly per 100,000 for the first five years and 30 for the last five years. If these 30 deaths a year since 1895 represent a typhoid morbidity of 300 cases a year, that of the institution may be said to have been proportionately over 400 under average conditions, though deductions for the small figures of two or three cases a year are not to be taken without allowance. It would seem nevertheless that the normal typhoid morbidity of the institution is larger than that of the city. The reasons for it are not clear, but should be looked for in the direction of the water and ice supplies and the general care of the sick. It must be local in origin; that is, the cases can, few if any of them, be traced to importation. We need not say that the phenomena exclude the possibility of its originating from the milk supply.

Respectfully,

F. C. CURTIS.

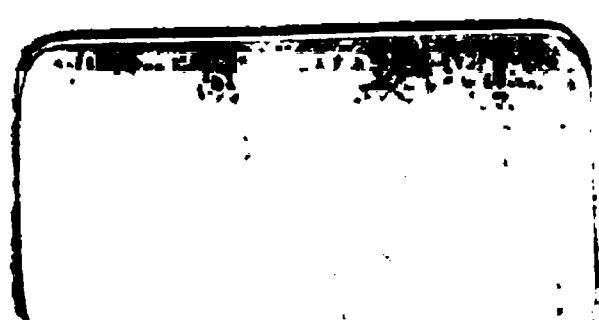
Appendix C.

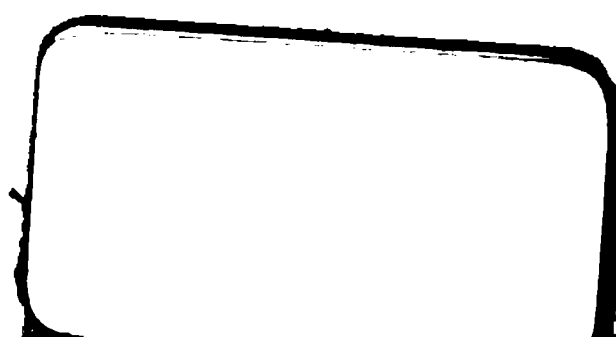
In memory of our honored friend and associate, the late John Wesley Yale, we, the managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, at this special meeting on June 27, 1900, desire to pay our tribute of affection and respect to his high character, his sterling virtues and his public spirit that have made him an honor to his city and his State and a worthy son of his country.

Be it therefore resolved that we express to his family our sincere sympathy in their sorrow, and our deep feeling of personal loss in the death of a man who by his kindliness endeared himself to his fellows, by his integrity made himself respected in the community, and in the administration of this public charity, gave invaluable assistance for many years by his counsel and labors, and with energy and dignity vindicated the honor of the Institution.

His services were recognized by a reappointment as manager in February, 1900.

Be it further resolved that as a mark of esteem and respect a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and appended to our annual report.





FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

FOR THE YEAR 1899.

PART I.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 3, 1900.

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER,
1900,

MANAGERS.

The Rt. Rev. **FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON,**
S. T. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

Col. **JOHN W. YALE.** Maj. **ALVA W. PALMER.**
Col. **JOHN T. MOTT.** Mrs. **C. E. CROUSE.**
LEWIS F. WEAVER, M. D. **WILBER S. PECK, Esq.**
Hon. **WALTER W. CHENEY.**

Ex Officio Manager.

Hon. **CHARLES R. SKINNER, Supt. of Public Instruction.**

Permanent Chairman.

The Rt. Rev. **FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON,**
S. T. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

Secretary.

Mrs. **CHARLES E. CROUSE.**

Treasurer.

ALFRED WILKINSON.

Executive Committee.

Col. **JOHN W. YALE.** Maj. **ALVA W. PALMER.**
WILBER S. PECK, Esq.

OFFICERS.

Superintendent.

JAMES C. CARSON, M. D.

Matron.

Miss ALVIRA E. WOOD.

Steward.

JOHN L. BARNETT.

Medical Assistant.

JULIA ST. J. WYGANT, M. D.

Assistant Matrons.

Miss LOUISE C. RICHARDS. Mrs. A. W. LOSKY.

Housekeeper.

Miss ALICE M. PALMER.

Teachers.

Mrs. EMILY P. WILBUR.	Miss CORNELIA E. DEUEL.
Miss SARAH P. YOUNG.	Miss FLORENCE M. STACEY.
Mrs. M. ELIZABETH COOK.	Miss MARY E. GAFFEY.
Mrs. OLIVE M. SAWTELLE.	Miss LOTTIE M. HOWE.
Miss MARY F. COZZENS.	Miss GRACE M. CRAIG.

Clerk.

WILLIAM J. HALLWORTH.

Storekeeper.

NORELL E. SMITH,

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 9

IN ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 3, 1900.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Agreeable to the provisions of the act establishing this institution, the undersigned managers respectfully submit this their forty-ninth annual report:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Receipts from State appropriation during fiscal year	\$82,000 00
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils . . .	9,308 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	1,961 80
Receipts from sale of productions of shop	59 65
Receipts from sale of farm products	430 61
Receipts from sale of old material	34 04

Receipts from miscellaneous sources.....	\$150 37
Receipts from Comptroller—chapter 580, Laws of 1899	3,164 10
Total.....	<u>\$97,108 57</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on account of maintenance.....	\$91,715 59
Paid overdraft at bank, October 1, 1898.....	197 57
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 572, Laws of 1899.	4,197 13
Balance in bank, October 1, 1899.....	998 28
Total	<u>\$97,108 57</u>

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

On current expense account of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children for the year ending September 30, 1899:

Salaries of officers and teachers.....	\$12,634 87
Wages and labor.....	21,010 64
Expenses of officers and managers.....	128 98
Provisions	22,742 46
Household stores	4,119 35
Clothing	8,350 51
Fuel and lights.....	9,528 83
Hospital and medical supplies.....	965 14
Shop, farm and garden.....	5,804 48
Ordinary repairs	2,445 38
Transportation of inmates.....	33 45
Miscellaneous	3,951 50
Total	<u>\$91,715 59</u>

ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

Balance in cash.....	\$998 28
Due from individuals for board, instruction and clothing	1,005 00
Due from counties for clothing.....	1,440 00
Due from other sources—balance of unexpended ap- propriation	2,500 00
	<hr/>
Total assets	\$5,943 28
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The above statements present, in tabular form, the financial operations of the institution for the year, the classified summary of expenditures being that adopted by the Comptroller in the monthly estimates submitted for his approval. By chapter 580, Laws of 1899, all moneys received by the institution after May 12, 1899, from whatever sources, are required to be sent monthly to the Comptroller; and, again, by chapter 572, an amount to the extent of \$16,000 of such moneys thus received by the Comptroller was appropriated for maintenance. The difference between the amount returned under the table of disbursements, \$4,197.13, and that under the table of resources, \$3,164.10, represents the receipts of the institution from various sources for the month of September. After deducting the amount returned to the Comptroller under the law quoted, \$4,197.13, the overdraft at the bank October 1, 1898, \$197.57, and the balance in bank October 1, 1899, of \$998.28, the actual expenditures for maintenance were \$91,715.59, as shown under the classified summary presented. It appears from this showing that the total expenditures for the year were, in round numbers, \$3,000 less than for the year previous. In face of the fact that the cost of supplies and materials

was generally higher throughout the year, we regard the exhibit a creditable one and one indicating careful and economic management in administration. This increase in expenditures is further reflected in the average weekly cost of support, \$3.11, as against \$3.22 for 1898.

The sum appropriated for maintenance last year was \$80,000, and a further sum of an unexpended appropriation of the previous year of \$4,500 was reappropriated. Of this amount, \$82,000 was drawn from the State treasury, leaving an unexpended balance of \$2,500 which, together with the regular appropriation of \$80,000, makes available for maintenance this year the sum of \$82,500. Believing that the full amount appropriated will be required this year, and owing to the general advance in all domestic commodities and manufactured materials which has taken place within the last year, the managers decided, at their annual meeting, to ask an increase to \$85,000 for the maintenance allowance for the ensuing year.

The balance of the special appropriation "for new floors and steel ceilings" unexpended last year was used in laying tile floors in the bakery and the boys' building kitchen. These floors were laid in the fall of 1898, and, in the summer of this year, after the close of school, a steel ceiling was put on the center school-room in the main building.

Special appropriations granted this year were one of \$1,150 for constructing an underground conduit for steam and other pipes between the main building and the superintendent's residence, and another of \$2,500 for repairs and improvements to the farm house. The work upon the conduit was undertaken during the summer months when steam was unnecessary. The work was completed, the pipes replaced and recovered within the

amount of the appropriation and a balance of a few dollars left unexpended. The improvements at the farm house were also begun in the early summer, and, at the close of the year, were still in progress. A description of these improvements will be reserved until next year when all will be completed. It is, however, safe to say that the sum appropriated will prove ample for the purposes intended and that this building will be greatly improved in appearance, convenience and comfort.

The managers have decided to ask a special appropriation this year of \$1,000 for new floors and steel ceilings in various parts of the buildings; another of as yet an undetermined amount for providing the institution with shower bath apparatus. At the present writing, the State Architect has the matter of making an estimate and plans for the apparatus under consideration, which we hope will be forthcoming in time for presentation to the Legislature. The merits of this system of baths for a large institution have been so generally approved within recent years that there is but little doubt that your honorable body will readily grant a reasonably sufficient appropriation for the purpose.

Your attention is again called to the need of further provision for the feeble-minded class. This institution was organized nearly fifty years ago on an educational basis. Such has its character continued up to the present time, and it is important that some institution should be maintained in the State to meet the demands for the training and education of the teachable feeble-minded. We believe that this institution would fully meet such demands upon it if it could be relieved annually of a certain accumulation of those who prove unteachable, of those who after a few years prove not further teachable, and of those who grow out of the school and pass the school age. At the present time,

there are fully one hundred and fifty such inmates in the institution, who stand in the way of and seriously hamper its legitimate purposes. The attention of the State Board of Charities has been called to this condition of things and we believe they will give their strong support towards obtaining, in some suitable manner, prompt and efficient means of relief either at the custodial asylums or elsewhere. We have great confidence in their wisdom concerning this matter, and we hope their recommendations will meet with a ready response and the generous aid of the Legislature.

F. D. HUNTINGTON,

Permanent Chairman.

J. W. YALE,

W. S. PECK,

ALTA PEASE-CROUSE,

W. W. CHENEY,

ALVA W. PALMER,

JOHN T. MOTT,

LEWIS F. WEAVER.

Report of the Treasurer.

Alfred Wilkinson, treasurer of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, in current account with the State of New York, for cash received and expended for the general supplies and salaries and wages of officers, teachers, attendants and employes of said institution, etc., during the year ending September 30, 1899:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

State appropriation for maintenance.....	\$82,000 00
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils....	9,308 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	1,961 80
Receipts from sale of production of shop.....	59 65
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	430 61
Receipts from sale of old material.....	34 04
Receipts from miscellaneous sources.....	139 80
Receipts from cash refunded.....	10 57
Receipts from Comptroller, chapter 580, Laws of 1899	3,164 10
Total.....	<u>\$97,108 57</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants of executive committee for month of October, 1898	\$7,674 04
Warrants of executive committee for month of November, 1898	7,923 34

Warrants of executive committee for month of December, 1898	\$8,543 08
Warrants of executive committee for month of January, 1899	7,600 91
Warrants of executive committee for month of February, 1899	7,446 69
Warrants of executive committee for month of March, 1899	8,678 85
Warrants of executive committee for month of April, 1899	7,473 34
Warrants of executive committee for month of May, 1899	7,586 80
Warrants of executive committee for month of June, 1899	8,010 33
Warrants of executive committee for month of July, 1899	7,759 05
Warrants of executive committee for month of August, 1899	6,066 50
Warrants of executive committee for month of September, 1899	6,952 66
	<hr/>
	\$91,715 59
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 580, Laws of 1899.	4,197 13
Paid overdraft at bank October 1, 1898.....	197 57
Balance in bank October 1, 1899.....	998 28
	<hr/>
Total.....	<u>\$97,108 57</u>

There was received and expended under special appropriations, chapter 606, Laws of 1898, and chapter 569, Laws of 1899, as follows:

Appropriation for new floors and steel ceilings, chapter 606, Laws of 1898, cash received from Comptroller November 1, 1898.....	\$313 20
Vouchers paid aggregating.....	313 20
<hr/>	

Appropriation for underground tunnel for pipes, chapter 606, Laws of 1898, cash received from Comptroller November 1, 1898.....	\$41 53
Voucher paid	41 53
<hr/>	

Appropriation for conduit and pipe covering, chapter 569, Laws of 1899, cash received from Comptroller August 26 and September 27, 1899.....	\$1,138 90
Vouchers paid aggregating.	1,138 90
<hr/>	

Appropriation for farm-house improvements, chapter 569, Laws of 1899, cash received from Comptroller August 9, 17 and 18, 1899.....	\$1,958 50
Vouchers paid aggregating.....	1,958 50
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RECAPITULATION.

Total of special appropriations received and expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1899:

New floors and steel ceilings, chapter 606, Laws of 1898	\$313 20
Underground tunnel, chapter 606, Laws of 1898....	41 53
Conduit and steam pipe covering, chapter 569, Laws of 1899	1,138 90
Farm-house improvements, chapter 569, Laws of 1899	1,958 50
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$3,452 13
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Report of the Superintendent.

To the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children:

GENTLEMEN.—In accordance with the requirements of the law, and your board, I beg leave to submit the following report, exhibiting statistics and other matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the Institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1899:

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Present at the beginning of the year.....	246	265	511
Absent on vacation.....	14	15	29
Since admitted.....	32	13	45
Readmitted	2	....	2
	=====	=====	=====
Total for the year.....	294	293	587
	=====	=====	=====
Discharged	22	29	51
Died	1	3	4
Present at the close of year.....	250	249	499
Absent on vacation.....	21	12	33
Total on the rolls.....	271	261	532
Average daily attendance.....	252	262	514
	=====	=====	=====
Total number of weeks' board furnished to the pupils			26,801

Total cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils, including all expenses, except clothing.....		\$83,365 09
Cost of clothing.....		8,350 50
		<hr/>
Total cost.....		\$91,715 59
		<hr/> <hr/>

Average weekly cost of maintenance and instruc- tion of pupils.....		\$3 11
Average weekly cost, including clothing.....		3 42
		<hr/> <hr/>

The following are the causes of death of those who died during the year:

Spinal tuberculosis.....	1
Amytrophic lateral sclerosis.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	1
Acute gastritis.....	1
<hr/>	
Total deaths.....	4
<hr/> <hr/>	

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED.

Abscess	7
Acne	1
Bronchitis, acute.....	1
Blepharitis	1
Conjunctivitis	4
Croup	1
Coryza	6
Debility	4
Diarrhoea	3
Diphtheria	1

Dysmenorrhoea	5
Eczema	2
Epilepsy	1
Entero Colitis.....	1
Fever, ephemeral.....	5
Felon	1
Fractures	2
Furuncle	3
Gastritis	1
Goitre, exophthalmic.....	1
Heart disease.....	2
Influenza	1
Ingrowing toe-nail.....	1
Lithaemia	5
Malaria	1
Melancholia, acute.....	1
Mumps	86
Menorrhagia	1
Neuralgia	2
Otorrhoea	5
Paralysis	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1
Paronychia	7
Pneumonia	5
Ringworm	9
Renal colic.....	1
Rheumatism	1
Spinal sclerosis	1
Spinal tuberculosis.....	1
Spinal irritation.....	1

Stomatitis	3
Tonsillitis	5
Tumor	1
Typhoid fever.....	3
Ulcers of leg.....	2
Varicella	6
Wounds	1
Teeth extracted.....	70

The following table presents the movement of pupils by counties for the year:

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1898.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.
Albany	14	1	1	14
Allegany	4	2	1	5
Broome	9	....	....	9
Cattaraugus	5	....	....	5
Cayuga	8	1	2	7
Chautauqua	11	1	1	11
Chemung	19	....	....	19
Chenango	2	....	....	2
Clinton	5	....	....	5
Columbia	8	1	1	8
Cortland	2	....	....	2
Delaware	2	1	....	3
Dutchess	5	1	....	6
Erie	48	5	4	49
Essex	2	....	....	2
Franklin	2	....	1	1
Fulton	2	....	1	1
Genesee	5	....	1	4
Greene	3	....	1	2

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1898.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.
Ilerkimer	4	....	1	3
Jefferson	4	....	....	4
Kings	42	3	9	36
Lewis	6	....	2	4
Livingston	3	....	....	3
Madison	11	....	1	10
Monroe	24	3	2	25
Montgomery	8	1	1	8
Nassau .....	....	1	....	1
New York	56	12	12	56
Niagara	9	....	....	9
Oneida	26	1	....	27
Onondaga	34	2	4	32
Ontario	8	2	1	9
Orange	5	1	....	6
Orleans	2	....	....	2
Oswego	7	1	1	7
Otsego	8	4	....	12
Queens	5	....	1	4
Rensselaer	18	....	....	18
Richmond	3	....	....	3
Rockland	1	....	....	1
St. Lawrence	5	....	1	4
Saratoga	6	....	....	6
Schenectady	3	....	....	3
Schoharie	2	....	....	2
Schuyler	2	....	....	2
Seneca	3	....	....	3
Steuben	7	....	....	7

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1898.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.
Suffolk	2	....	....	2
Sullivan	7	....	....	7
Tioga	8	1	1	8
Tompkins	9	....	1	8
Ulster	11	1	1	11
Warren	3	....	....	3
Washington	4	....	2	2
Wayne	6	....	....	6
Westchester	14	....	....	14
Wyoming	5	1	....	6
Yates	2	....	....	2
Other States	1	....	....	1
	—	—	—	—
Totals	540	47	55	532
	==	==	==	==

The matron presents the following report of work done during the school hours by the sewing classes, one of boys and three of girls, and by the classes at tailoring, hosemaking and shoemaking:

BOYS' LIST.

Shirts	120
Neckties	228
Pillow covers	46
Handkerchiefs	821
Towels	111
Work aprons	52
Collars	96
Sheets	48
Bibs	551
Night shirts	4

Suspenders	27
Door mats	46
Puzzles sawed.....	17
Rollers	28
Underwear restitched	493
Barber aprons	4

LIST OF BOYS' TAILORING CLASS.

Suits	232
Coats	113
Trousers	557

GIRLS' LIST.

Sheets	107
Dresses	684
Drawers (pairs).....	109
Handkerchiefs	186
Nightgowns	138
Aprons	78
Dresses made over	41
Undergarments restitched	56
Pillow covers	44
Skirts	20
Table covers	16
Towels	175
Wash cloths	39

Besides a large amount of crocheting, embroidery and other fancy work.

CLASS AT HOSEMAKING.

Boys' hose (pairs)	626
Girls' hose (pairs).....	1,073

CLASS AT SHOEMAKING.

Shoes (new pairs).....	57
------------------------	----

And all of the repairing.

LIST OF GIRLS' BUILDING KINDERGARTEN CLASS.

Bands	14
Napkins	176
Kindergarten baskets, chairs, etc.....	200
Wash cloths	12
Laundry holders	146
Handkerchiefs	124
Pillow covers	43
Sheets	24
Extra button holes	108

LIST OF CLASS AT GIRLS' BUILDING.

Night dresses	105
Laundry holders	155
Aprons	149
Drawers	122
Bands	130
Towels	141
Chemises	19
Dresses	107
Napkins	351
Pillow covers	545
Aprons hemstitched	13
Handkerchiefs hemstitched	30
Napkins hemstitched	31
Pillow covers hemstitched	26

Warrants of executive committee for month of December, 1898	\$8,543 08
Warrants of executive committee for month of January, 1899	7,600 91
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Total.....	<u>\$97,108 57</u>

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Conduit and steam pipe covering, chapter 569, Laws of 1899	1,138 90
Farm-house improvements, chapter 569, Laws of 1899	1,958 50
Total.....	\$3,452 13

Total cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils, including all expenses, except clothing.....		\$83,365 09
Cost of clothing.....		8,350 50
Total cost.....		<u>\$91,715 59</u>

Average weekly cost of maintenance and instruc- tion of pupils.....		\$3 11
Average weekly cost, including clothing.....		<u>3 42</u>

The following are the causes of death of those who died during the year:

Spinal tuberculosis.....	1
Amytrophic lateral sclerosis.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	1
Acute gastritis.....	1
Total deaths.....	<u>4</u>

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED.

Abscess	7
Acne	1
Bronchitis, acute.....	1
Blepharitis	1
Conjunctivitis	4
Croup	1
Coryza	6
Debility	4
Diarrhoea	3
Diphtheria	1

Report of the Superintendent.

To the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children:

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Present at the close of year.....	250	249	499
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Average daily attendance.....	252	262	514
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Fever, ephemeral.....	5
Felon	1
Fractures	2
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Gastritis	1
Goitre, exophthalmic.....	1
Heart disease.....	2
Influenza	1
Ingrowing toe-nail.....	1
Lithaemia	5
Malaria	1
Melancholia, acute.....	1
Mumps	86
Menorrhagia	1
Neuralgia	2
Otorrhoea	5
Paralysis	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1
Paronychia	7
Pneumonia	5
Ringworm	9
Renal colic.....	1
Rheumatism	1
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Spinal irritation.....	1

Stomatitis	3
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Ulcers of leg.....	2
Varicella	6
Wounds	1
Teeth extracted.....	70

The following table presents the movement of pupils by counties for the year:

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Columbia	8	1	1	8
Cortland	2	2
Delaware	2	1	3
Dutchess	5	1	6
Erie	48	5	4	49
Essex	2	2
Franklin	2	1	1
Fulton	2	1	1
Genesee	5	1	4
Greene	3	1	2

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.
Herkimer	4	....	1	3
Jefferson	4	....	....	4
Kings	42	3	9	36
Lewis	6	....	2	4
Livingston	3	....	....	3
Madison	11	....	1	10
Monroe	24	3	2	25
Montgomery	8	1	1	8
Nassau .....	....	1	....	1
New York	56	12	12	56
Niagara	9	....	....	9
Oneida	26	1	....	27
Onondaga	34	2	4	32
Ontario	8	2	1	9
Orange	5	1	....	6
.....	2	....	....	2
.....	7	1	1	7
.....	8	4	....	12
.....	5	....	1	4
.....	18	....	....	18
.....	3	....	....	3
.....	1	....	....	1
ace	5	....	1	4
.....	6	....	....	6
dy	3	....	....	3
.....	2	....	....	2
.....	2	....	....	2
.....	3	....	....	3
.....	7	....	....	7

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1898.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1899.
Suffolk	2	....	....	2
Sullivan	7	....	....	7
Tioga	8	1	1	8
Tompkins	9	....	1	8
Ulster	11	1	1	11
Warren	3	....	....	3
Washington	4	....	2	2
Wayne	6	....	....	6
Westchester	14	....	....	14
Wyoming	5	1	....	6
Yates	2	....	....	2
Other States	1	....	....	1
	—	—	—	—
Totals	540	47	55	532
	==	==	==	==

The matron presents the following report of work done during the school hours by the sewing classes, one of boys and three of girls, and by the classes at tailoring, hosemaking and shoemaking:

BOYS' LIST.

Shirts	120
Neckties	228
Pillow covers	46
Handkerchiefs	821
Towels	111
Work aprons	52
Collars	96
Sheets	48
Bibs	551
Night shirts	4

Suspenders	27
Door mats	46
Puzzles sawed	17
Rollers	28
Underwear restitched	493
Barber aprons	4

LIST OF BOYS' TAILORING CLASS.

Suits	232
Coats	113
Trousers	557

GIRLS' LIST.

Sheets	107
Dresses	684
Drawers (pairs)	109
Handkerchiefs	186
Nightgowns	138
Aprons	78
Dresses made over	41
Undergarments restitched	56
Pillow covers	44
Skirts	20
Table covers	16
Towels	175
Wash cloths	39

Besides a large amount of crocheting, embroidery and other fancy work.

CLASS AT HOSEMAKING.

Boys' hose (pairs)	626
Girls' hose (pairs)	1,073

CLASS AT SHOEMAKING.

Shoes (new pairs)	57
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And all of the repairing.

LIST OF GIRLS' BUILDING KINDERGARTEN CLASS.

Bands	14
Napkins	176
Kindergarten baskets, chairs, etc.	200
Wash cloths	12
Laundry holders	146
Handkerchiefs	124
Pillow covers	43
Sheets	24
Extra button holes .,	108

LIST OF CLASS AT GIRLS' BUILDING.

Night dresses	105
Laundry holders	155
Aprons	149
Drawers	122
Bands	130
Towels	141
Chemises	19
Dresses	107
Napkins	351
Pillow covers	545
Aprons hemstitched	13
Handkerchiefs hemstitched	30
Napkins hemstitched	31
Pillow covers hemstitched	26

Pillow shams hemstitched	4
Table covers hemstitched	1
Undervests hemstitched	117
Underwaists	103
Skirts	165
Sheets	365
Shirtwaists	14
Curtains (pair)	1
Mattress covers	4
Handkerchiefs	350
Names on garments.....	1,334
Garters (pairs)	118
Blankets hemmed	45
New sleeves, extra (pairs).....	362
Dish cloths	41
Bibs	58
Wrappers	4
Table covers	5
Dress waist	1
Extra button-holes	3,380

And a very large amount of mending.

The steward reports the following as the products of the farm and garden for the year ending September 30, 1898:

Apples, bushels	130
Apples, crab, bushels.....	30
Asparagus, bunches	5,733
Beans, butter, bushels.....	106
Beans, lima, bushels.....	38
Beans, string, bushels	46

Beets, green, bushels.....	240
Beets, green, bunches	6,656
Beets, garden, bushels.....	328½
Beets, farm, bushels.....	600
Cabbage, white, heads.....	8,126
Cabbage, blue, heads.....	400
Cauliflower, heads.....	944
Currants, red and white, quarts.....	2,152
Corn, sweet, bushels.....	496
Corn, fodder, tons.....	10
Corn, ear, bushels.....	50
Cucumbers, hothouse, dozens.....	591
Cucumbers, pickle	23,000
Carrots, bunches	1,211
Carrots, long orange, bushels.....	143
Carrots, white, bushels.....	283
Carrots, early horn, bushels.....	385
Celery, heads	4,072
Ensilage, tons	278
Eggplant, dozen	30½
Eggs, dozens	1,396
Grapes, pounds	1,862
Gooseberries, quarts	284
Horseradish, bushels	3
Hay, tons	58
Kohlrabi, bushels	99
Lettuce, dozen heads	2,566
Milk, quarts	97,129
Melons, musk, dozen.....	63
Oats, bushels	1,060

Onions, bushels	84½
Onions, bunches	6,387
Parsley, bunches	388
Pears, Bartletts, bushels.....	7
Pears, Vergaloo, bushels.....	12
Pears, Bergamot, bushels.....	11
Pears, seckel, bushels.....	6
Peas, bushels	199
Potatoes, bushels	2,601
Pumpkins, dozens	27
Peppers, bushels	4½
Parsnips, bushels	267
Plums, bushel	1
Pieplant, bunches	3,823
Poultry, pounds	195
Pork, pounds	2,912
Raspberries, quarts	416
Radishes, bunches	5,933
Rye, bushels	124
Sage, bunches	28
Salsify, bushels	105
Spinach, bushels	271
Squash, summer, bushels.....	223
Squash, winter, tons.....	3½
Straw, tons	20
Turnips, early stone, bushels.....	100
Turnips, strapleaf, bushels	285
Turnips, Rutabaga, bushels.....	108
Tomatoes, bushels	290
Wheat, bushels	171

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Eighty-two descriptive applications, 52 for boys and 30 for girls, were received and placed on file during the year, a decrease of 42 as compared with the year previous. Of this number received, 39, or 24 for boys and 15 for girls, were accepted; 26 or 19 for boys and 7 for girls, were rejected; and 17, or nine for boys and eight for girls, were deferred for lack of accommodation. Of the 19 applications rejected for boys, six were epileptic, eight were over and three under the admissible age and two were unteachable; and of the seven rejected for girls, three were over and two under the admissible age, one was epileptic and one was unteachable.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

The number admitted and re-admitted during the year was 34 boys and 13 girls or a total of 47, a decrease of 12 compared with 1898. The number discharged was 22 boys and 29 girls, and the number who died was four, one boy and three girls, or a total from discharges and deaths of 55, 23 of whom were boys and 32 girls, leaving a decrease of eight in all upon our rolls at the close of the year.

Of the 22 boys discharged, three were transferred to the Rome State Asylum; seven were removed by county officials and two by parents, seven did not return to the institution after their summer vacation, and three eloped. Of the 29 girls discharged, six were removed by parents, one by a county official, five failed to return after their vacation at home, 12 were transferred to the Rome State Asylum, four to the Newark Asylum and one, an epileptic, to the Craig Colony.

HEALTH AND MORTALITY.

The health of the institution throughout the year was remarkably good. There was practical freedom from contagious and infectious diseases; one case of diphtheria, six of chicken-pox and three of typhoid fever were all that occurred. Of the cases of typhoid fever noted, two had their origin at the Fairmount farm, and one in the main building, the latter an attendant. Those from the farm were probably due to the water in use there from the well. As soon as the disease was diagnosed, a bacteriological examination was made of the water and while the typhoid bacillus was not present, the colon bacilli were found, it was thought in sufficient numbers to render the water unsafe. Those residing at the farm are entirely dependent on the well for water, it being the only source of supply; and since it was condemned, we have been placed at the inconvenience of boiling the water for drinking purposes or carrying it in cans by wagon from the institution. As the water from the well at the farm had stood repeated bacteriological tests in former years, its contamination at this time was probably due in some way to the excessive drought of the season, the surroundings not being in any manner different.

The mortality of the year was the lowest obtained since 1880, the number of deaths being but four. This represents a mortality of less than eight-tenths of one per centum on the average daily population. The average age of those who died was 17 years.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

From year to year, we have detailed at some length in our reports the principal repairs and improvements which have been made. This has been done to show an indication of an effort to keep and maintain the buildings up to a certain standard. Among those worthy of enumeration effected during the past year by the

carpenter and his assistants or under his direction, are the following: New steel ceilings were put up in the corridors and four toilet rooms at the girls' building, in one room and one hall at the north wing, and in two rooms and the center school-room at the main building. New maple floors were laid in all of the dormitories at the girls' building, in one hall at the boys' building and a Carolina pine floor in the matron's sitting room at the main building. A new and substantial roof was built over the front porch at the main building entrance, and the balcony, which had become leaky and unsafe on the south side of the hospital, was torn down and re-built. The roof of the large barn at Fairmount farm was re-shingled and new timbers put in and floors laid on the cottage porches there. The wooden bedsteads of a certain pattern throughout the various buildings, to the number of 275, were all repaired, remodeled, sandpapered and re-varnished, and the 330 folding and other chairs in the assembly hall were all gone over in the same manner, being thoroughly refitted for use. A hard-wood cutting-table was made for the sewing-room, a 12-foot dining table for the girls' building, six ironing tables for the laundry, four lap boards and a croquet board for the school-rooms, a chest of drawers with desk attachment for the store-keeper and four new gates and two stone boats for the farm. The painter and two boys as assistants were kept steadily occupied throughout the entire year, and during the winter months the gardener and a force of boys under his direction cemented the cellars of the north wing, and the bottoms of the new tunnels between the boys' building and stable and that between the boiler house and hospital. A large amount of general repairs was also done to buildings, furniture, locks, fences and agricultural implements, and other work accomplished not easily enumerated.

THE SCHOOL.

There are in the school at the present writing 256 children. They assemble daily in the school rooms at 9 o'clock, 100 of the first grade in the center school-room, about an equal number of the second grade in the large room at the rear, and the remainder, mostly the older ones, in the industrial rooms. When thus assembled, a few minutes are spent in marching, followed by singing and short devotional exercises; and at a quarter past nine, the children re-assemble into organized classes and go to the different school-rooms. The morning is divided into four periods, with an intermission of twenty minutes, when a light lunch is served to the children in the school-rooms by their attendants. The two periods before lunch are largely devoted to reading and word classes. There are two classes in fourth reader, two in third, with several in second and first, in chart reading and words; there are, besides, classes in articulation for those not ready for words, in drawing and one in geography. There are also classes in calisthenics, in advanced sewing and ironing each period of the day. At 11 o'clock there is a class of 32 of the more advanced pupils in calisthenics. This class requires two teachers, and, in uniform, presents a very creditable appearance. All of the pupils in school who can write are in a writing class in one of the periods after lunch. The younger children and the more deficient ones are engaged in occupations suitable to them, in which they use beads, picture puzzles, peg-boards, color and form exercises and a variety of other things for teaching obedience and observation and training the attention and use of the hands. In one practical class in hand training the use of the scissors is taught in cutting out pictures in their outlines from the illustrated newspapers.

The afternoon school session begins at 3 o'clock and is divided

into three periods of 30 minutes each. Six number classes of different grades are held in the afternoon. At this session, there is also one class in singing, one in geography and history, one in current events, one in plain hand sewing, two in hemstitching, fancy work and embroidery, and one in kindergarten work. Besides these, instruction is given to one class in natural history, one in physiology and to a large dancing class.

In all of the reading classes, the work is varied by dictation and spelling and in writing by copying verses for committing to memory and by simple composition. In the boys' industrial room mats are braided and made, and several kinds of work done besides sewing. A number of girls use the knitting machines for making hosiery, and seven or eight are thus employed at one time during different periods of the day. Lessons in ironing are given through the entire school-day and classes of the younger girls alternate their work and the regular school exercises with a view of fitting them in time for useful work in the laundry. A number of boys work in the tailor shop in the same way. With most of our pupils, a long course of training in accurate and expert use of the hands is necessary before they can be allowed to use the sewing and knitting machines; but after training and practice, many girls and boys become quite proficient with these machines. Cutting out garments is a part of the training of the sewing classes, and in the tailor and dressmaking rooms several have learned to cut out, fit and make entire garments. Twelve exercises are held each period of the day, except in two or three classes, as dancing and calisthenics where an extra teacher is required to play the piano while another directs and instructs the class. At those periods, but ten classes are in progress; and at the conclusion of each of the periods of the day, the children, as

a rule, are changed as well as the teachers from one room to another. It is difficult to hold the attention long of most feeble-minded children and these changes from hour to hour of class, room and teacher gives them a chance to move about a little and add both variety and interest to the work of the school.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Entertainments for the benefit of the pupils were given upon 32 occasions throughout the year. Music by the institution orchestra and dancing were indulged in on the following dates: January 9th, 16th, 24th and 30th; February 6th, 13th, 14th, 20th, 27th and 28th; March 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th, 28th and April 3. A lecture on Japan was given on October 2 by a young Japanese student of Syracuse University. A musical trio furnished music for the children on December 3, and other entertainments were given as follows: A concert and recitations on December 6; a Christmas cantata in two acts, "Turning the Tables" by teachers and pupils on December 23; an exhibition of the graphophone on January 23; a concert on February 2; humorous recitations on February 23; a concert by two blind musicians on March 7; an exhibition by a magician on April 12; music by a trio on May 8; a banner presentation, "Cheerful Workers" at the close of Sunday school on June 25; and music and a lawn party in the afternoon and fireworks in the evening of July 4. During the winter months sleighing parties were arranged a number of times as the weather permitted, and in the summer picnic parties at the lake and other local resorts were held.

PUBLIC VISITATIONS.

The institution was opened to the public as usual upon 33 Friday afternoons during the school year. Upon these occasions

school exercises were given in the hall at which an aggregate of 3,547 people attended. The greatest number in attendance at these exercises was 256, and the least number upon a very stormy, disagreeable day, was eight; the average attendance being 108.

The institution was also honored by visits from public officials as follows: By a committee of the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua county; by Prof. James T. Hamilton of Syracuse University and his class of students in economics and sociology; by the Hon. Alexander Johnson, superintendent of the Institution for Feeble-Minded at Fort Wayne, Indiana; by Dr. William L. Athon, superintendent of the Institution for Feeble-Minded at Lincoln, Illinois; by the Hon. Theodore P. Gilman, deputy comptroller, and Mr. Robert W. Hebbard, secretary of the State Board of Charities; once by the Hon. Peter Walrath; twice by Dr. Stephen Smith; four times by the Hon. Dennis McCarthy, Commissioner of the State Board of Charities; and five times by Mr. Eben P. Dorr, inspector for that board. Visits were also made upon three occasions by Mr. John W. Ennis, confidential inspector for the State Comptroller, and once by Mr. James G. Graham, his building inspector.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our thanks are hereby rendered to the following regular publications received during the year: "The Daily Paper for Our Little People," Rochester, N. Y.; "The Summary," Elmira, N. Y.; "The Charitable Observer," Lincoln, Illinois; "The Optic," Little Rock, Arkansas; "Development," Elwyn, Pennsylvania; and "The Washingtonian," two copies, of Vancouver, Washington. We further express our thanks to Mr. S. T. Betts, president of the Central New York Horticultural Society, for free tickets of admission to a class of 50 girls to the "flower show," and to Mr. A.

W. Palmer, treasurer of the New York State Agricultural Society, for 40 admission tickets to the State Fair for the boys at Fairmount, and also to many parents and friends of the children for money and other contributions for the holidays and the various amusements.

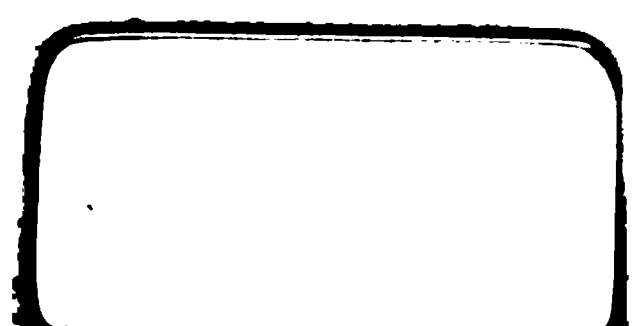
CONCLUSION.

To you of the board of managers and especially to the members of the executive committee, I feel especially grateful for the unstinted support and encouragement given to me and the work of the institution during hours of trouble and anxiety. Such interest and loyalty as was made manifest can only stimulate other helpers as well as myself to greater efforts for the accomplishment of better results in the work of the ensuing year.

JAMES CARLTON CARSON,

Superintendent.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., *December* 16, 1899.



FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

PART I.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 7, 1902.

ALBANY

J. B. LYON COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS

1902

MANAGERS.

The Rt. Rev. **FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON,**
S. T. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

Maj. ALVA W. PALMER.

Mrs. C. E. CROUSE.

LEWIS F. WEAVER, M. D.

WILBER S. PECK, Esq.

Hon. WALTER W. CHENEY.

Hon. MILTON DELANO.

Rt. Rev. P. A. LUDDEN.

Ex Officio Manager.

Hon. CHARLES R. SKINNER, Supt. of Public Instruction.

Permanent Chairman.

The Rt. Rev. **FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON,**
S. T. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

Secretary.

Mrs. CHARLES E. CROUSE.

Treasurer.

ALFRED WILKINSON.

Executive Committee.

Maj. ALVA W. PALMER.

WILBER S. PECK, Esq.

Hon. W. W. CHENEY.

OFFICERS.

Superintendent.

JAMES C. CARSON, M. D.

Matron.

Miss ALVIRA E. WOOD.

Steward.

JOHN L. BARNETT.

Medical Assistant.

ROBERT MASON, M. D.

Assistant Matrons.

Miss LOUISE C. RICHARDS.

Mrs. A. W. LOSKY.

Housekeeper.

Miss ALICE M. PALMER.

Teachers.

Mrs. EMILY P. WILBUR.

Miss CORNELIA E. DEUEL.

Miss SARAH P. YOUNG.

Miss FLORENCE M. STACEY.

Mrs. M. ELIZABETH COOK.

Miss MAY E. GAFFEY.

Mrs. OLIVE M. SAWTELLE.

Miss LOTTIE M. HOWE.

Miss MARY F. COZZENS.

Miss KATHRYN FEATHERSTONE.

Bookkeeper.

DE VERE E. SMITH.

Storekeeper.

NORELL E. SMITH.

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 12.

IN ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 7, 1902.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Agreeably to the provisions of the act establishing this institution, the undersigned managers respectfully submit this their fifty-first annual report:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1900.....	\$123 33
Receipts from State appropriations during fiscal year	80,500 00
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils..	11,766 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	2,472 37

Receipts from sale of productions of shop.....	\$11 10
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	911 06
Receipts from sale of old material.....	151 95
Receipts from other sources.....	24 28
Total	\$95,960 09

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on account of maintenance.....	\$90,533 25
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 572, Laws of 1899	3,336 76
Balance in bank October 1, 1901.....	2,090 08
Total	\$95,960 09

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

On current expense account of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children for the year ending September 30, 1901:

Salaries of officers and teachers.....	\$13,376 84
Wages and labor.....	24,067 04
Expenses of officers and managers.....	52 61
Provisions	23,123 42
Household stores	3,102 89
Clothing	5,923 57
Fuel and lights.....	9,813 63
Hospital and medical supplies.....	876 60
Shop, farm and garden.....	5,424 05
Ordinary repairs	1,212 27
Transportation of inmates.....	43 72
Miscellaneous	3,516 61
Total	\$90,533 25

ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

Balance in cash.....	\$2,090 00
Due from individuals for board, instruction and clothing	490 04
Due from counties for clothing.....	100 00
	<hr/>
Total assets	\$2,680 04
	<hr/> <hr/>

The financial operations of the institution for the year are shown in the usual form on the two preceding pages, under the tables resources, disbursements and the classified summary of expenditures. The last table, that of assets, does not include unexpended appropriations, which together aggregate about \$10,000. Besides the sum of \$80,500 received from the direct appropriation for maintenance, the table of resources shows receipts from other sources amounting to \$15,336.76. This latter sum was all forwarded in monthly sums to the Comptroller in accordance with the law, but only \$12,000 of the amount was returned to the institution by appropriation. The payments into the State Treasury from the different sources itemized were, therefore, \$3,336.76 in excess of the amount received back and appear in the table of disbursements under the head, "Returned to the Comptroller."

The table of expenditures shows an increase in round numbers of about \$3,000 over that of the previous year. This increase is more than made up by the greater amount paid for salaries and wages and the cost of provisions, the increase in these items being offset to some extent by a decrease in the sums expended for clothing, fuel and lights and a few minor items. The increase in the amounts paid for salaries and wages is due to advances made in the schedule which went into effect on

January 1, 1901, and therefore included nine months of the last fiscal year. This schedule was arranged by a commission consisting of the Comptroller and the President of the State Board of Charities, who were authorized by chapter 383, Laws of 1899, subject to the approval of the Governor, to "classify into grades the officers and employees of the various charitable and reformatory institutions required by law to report to the Comptroller," and to "fix the salaries and wages to be paid such officers and employees." As a result of this schedule, the wages of a few very worthy persons in the service were decreased; those of a large number were undisturbed and those of a still larger number were increased. The general effect of the operation of the law, so far as this institution is concerned, has been salutary and satisfactory. Each person now understands just what his wages are to be and that they cannot easily be changed, and thus the superintendent and board of managers find themselves relieved of applications for advances which formerly they frequently found necessary and unpleasant to refuse. Furthermore, as a general result of the increase in wages, authorized by the schedule, we believe we can already see an improved service on the part of those employed, and are of the opinion that this will be still more apparent as time goes on.

The general appropriation for maintenance last year was \$82,000, of which \$80,500 was drawn. The amount appropriated for the current year is only \$80,000 (or two thousand less than the previous year). Except that an unexpended sum of \$1,500 of last year's appropriation will still be available for use this year, we are of the opinion that the amount appropriated would hardly be sufficient to carry us through the year without a deficiency. In consideration of the advances effected in the sal-

aries and wages account under the new schedule, and of the increased cost of provisions, fuel and general supplies—it was decided at the annual meeting of the board, to request an appropriation of \$84,000 for the maintenance of the institution during the next fiscal year.

It was also decided to request special appropriations as follows: Nine hundred dollars for the construction of iron stairways in the main building; three thousand dollars for the extension of the stone-wall fence on Grand avenue and nineteen hundred dollars for the renewal of laundry machinery and repairs at the laundry. The iron stairways mentioned are to replace some old wooden structures which have been in use for nearly fifty years. These are worn and rickety and, we believe, are fast becoming unsafe. They were placed in the building at the time of its erection in 1854, but additions were made to the building some years ago, and now the stairways should be constructed of iron and turned in the opposite direction from the present ones, as a matter of convenience and safety for egress from the third and fourth floor dormitories in the event of fire.

The appropriations requested for the stone-wall fence and the renewal of the laundry machinery are both reapplications of last year. Both then received the sanction of the Legislature, but for economical reasons failed to receive the approval of the Governor. The need of these appropriations is even more imperative now than a year ago, and we quote from our report of last year, in which their necessity was fully set forth as follows:

“The importance of the second item, the extension and completion of the stone-wall fence on Grand avenue, is apparent at once to the observer, upon an inspection of the premises. The

present walled fence now extends from Burnet park along Wilbur avenue and Delaware street to Grand avenue and about one-third of the distance on that avenue, where it ends abruptly and to which point it was built some years ago. It has not since been extended for the reason that a considerable amount of filling and grading was required for the rest of the distance on Grand avenue. This has now been nearly accomplished and the premises will be made ready for the completion of the wall next season."

"The washers at the laundry have now been in daily use for a period of fifteen years. They are virtually worn out, and further repairs to them are impossible and impracticable. It is a question whether or not they can be kept in use and serviceable until the funds are available for their replacement. We look upon this item of appropriation as the most important of all mentioned."

Under the appropriations available for specific purposes was that for new floors and steel ceilings, chapter 419, Laws of 1900, and in addition to what was accomplished and mentioned last year, with the balance of the appropriation new floors were laid, this year, in two dormitories and a dining-room in the main building, and one room at the superintendent's residence. Steel ceilings were put on in two dining-rooms, two halls, a bath room and a clothes-room at the south wing and one room at the gate-house.

With the appropriation for plumbing, new fixtures were placed in the attendant's toilet room at the south wing; in the south side toilet room for the girls in the second story at the main building; in the closet for the farm house boys; and new urinals were set throughout the boys' departments.

The erection of the brick corridor between the boys' building and the north wing, for which \$1,000 was appropriated by chapter 708, Laws of 1900, was undertaken during the vacation months and fully completed within the amount of the appropriation. This corridor is a substantial structure and a material improvement on the old wooden one which it replaced.

The additional appropriations for the installation of the watchman's clock and time detector; for improvements to the plumbing, drainage and steam heating plant, granted under the same chapter, are still available. The work upon the former will be arranged within the next few months, and that for the latter as soon as the State Architect is ready to prepare and submit the necessary specifications.

The attention of the Legislature is again directed to the need of extending accommodations to provide especially for those of the feeble-minded class requiring custodial care. The custodial asylums at Newark and Rome are full and crowded to such an extent that we have been able to secure the transfer of but twenty-three cases during the year. All eligible applications received here have been promptly accepted as vacancies occurred and at the close of the year only about thirty remained on our deferred list. At the present time there are in the institution over one hundred inmates of the adult and unteachable class suitable for transfer to custodial asylums. If relief can be obtained for this number within the next two or three years, it is probable that this institution can then provide for all the teachable class for whom applications will be received for several years following. We consider this matter one of the highest import, not alone for the welfare of the teachable feeble-minded as a class, but also for the interests of the cus-

todial institutions which must eventually obtain the benefits of improved conditions in those transferred, as a result of the earlier training received in the school at this institution.

In conclusion, the board reiterates its confidence in the superintendent and his subordinate officers in their direction of the affairs of the institution and in their care of and supervision over the unfortunate ones committed to its keeping. This great institution established here, the first of its kind in this country, opens its doors to all portions of the State, within whose borders we believe there is no charity maintained more worthy of its benefaction. After a period of fifty years successful development, experience and steady progress, the institution now enters upon the second half century of its existence, having gained a reputation for good results from the work it has accomplished in the training and education of the feeble-minded that extends throughout the civilized world. It long ago survived the experimental stage, the period of doubt and misgiving, and its perpetuation has become permanently recognized by the generous support it has received from many succeeding Legislatures, for a continuance of which we look forward to the future with increasing faith and a hope sure and abiding.

F. D. HUNTINGTON,

Permanent Chairman,

ALVA W. PALMER,

PATRICK A. LUDDEN,

ALTA PEASE-CROUSE,

W. W. CHENEY,

W. S. PECK.

Report of the Treasurer.

ALFRED WILKINSON, *treasurer of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, in current account with the State of New York for cash received and expended for the general supplies and salaries and wages of officers, teachers, attendants and employes of said institution, etc., during the year ending September 30, 1901:*

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1900.....	\$123 33
State appropriations for maintenance.....	92,500 00
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils...	11,766 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	2,472 37
Receipts from sale of production of shop.....	11 10
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	911 06
Receipts from sale of old material.....	151 95
Receipts from miscellaneous sources.....	24 28
Total	<u>\$107,960 09</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants of executive committee for month of October, 1900	\$7,200 91
Warrants of executive committee for month of November, 1900	7,546 01
Warrants of executive committee for month of December, 1900	8,088 80
Warrants of executive committee for month of January, 1901	8,195 29

Warrants of executive committee for month of February, 1901	\$7,919 46
Warrants of executive committee for month of March, 1901	7,583 04
Warrants of executive committee for month of April, 1901	7,261 47
Warrants of executive committee for month of May, 1901	8,372 67
Warrants of executive committee for month of June, 1901	7,833 04
Warrants of executive committee for month of July, 1901	7,473 73
Warrants of executive committee for month of August, 1901	6,038 90
Warrants of executive committee for month of September, 1901	7,019 93
	<hr/>
	\$90,533 25
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 580, Laws of 1899	15,336 76
Balance in bank October 1, 1901.....	2,090 08
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$107,960 09</u>

There was received and expended under special appropriations, chapter 569, Laws of 1899; chapter 419, Laws of 1900, and chapter 708, Laws of 1901, as follows:

Appropriation for new floors and steel ceilings, chapter 419, Laws of 1900, cash received from Comptroller	\$410 70
Vouchers paid, aggregating	410 70
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended	<u>37</u>

Appropriation for improvements to plumbing, chapter 419, Laws of 1900, cash received from Comptroller February 4 and May 10, 1901.....	\$1,243 50
Vouchers paid, aggregating	1,243 50
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended.....	\$6 50
	<hr/> <hr/>

Appropriation for bath house, chapter 419, Laws of 1900, cash received from Comptroller April 6, 1900	\$40 50
Voucher paid	40 50
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended.....	\$6,546 50
	<hr/> <hr/>

Appropriation for brick corridor, chapter 708, Laws of 1901, cash received from Comptroller August 21, 1901	\$953 66
Vouchers paid, aggregating	953 66
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended	\$46 34
	<hr/> <hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

Total of special appropriations received and expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901:

New floors and steel ceilings, chapter 419, Laws of 1900	\$410 70
Plumbing improvements, chapter 419, Laws of 1900.	1,243 50
Bath house, chapter 419, Laws of 1900.....	40 50
Brick corridor, chapter 708, Laws of 1901.....	953 66
	<hr/>
	\$2,648 36
	<hr/> <hr/>

Average weekly cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils.....	\$3 15
Average weekly cost, including clothing.....	3 37
	<hr/> <hr/>

The following are the causes of death of those who died during the year:

Erysipelas	1
Epilepsy	1
Pneumonia	4
Hemorrhage, intestinal	1
Hemorrhage, cerebral	1
Inanition	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	5
Meningitis	2
	<hr/>
Total deaths	16
	<hr/> <hr/>

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED.

Abscess	6
Anaemia	1
Bronchitis, acute	1
Burn	2
Concussion of brain.....	1
Conjunctivitis	10
Constipation	1
Chromophytosis	2
Dermatitis exfoliativa	1
Diarrhoea	2
Dislocation of elbow.....	1
Diphtheria	2
Dysmenorrhoea	1

Eczema, acute.....	5
Epilepsy	2
Epistaxis	1
Erysipelas	2
Fistula	1
Furuncle	1
Gastritis, acute.....	14
Glaucoma	1
Genu valgum	1
Hemorrhage, cerebral	1
Hemorrhage, intestinal	1
Hernia	2
Inanition	1
Influenza	23
Ingrowing toenail.....	3
Impetigo contagiosa	17
Lymphadenitis	1
Meningitis	2
Migraine	1
Morbus coxalgia	1
Menorrhagia	1
Necrosis of bone.....	1
Neurasthenia	1
Otitis media	2
Otorrhoea	1
Orchitis	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	8
Pneumonia	5
Ringworm	1
Rheumatism	2

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1900.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1901.
Richmond	3	1	2	2
Rockland	2	3	..	5
St. Lawrence.....	4	2	..	6
Saratoga	4	..	..	4
Schenectady	3	..	..	3
Schoharie	2	..	1	1
Schuyler	2	..	..	2
Seneca	3	..	..	3
Steuben	8	2	2	8
Suffolk	2	..	1	1
Sullivan'	6	..	1	5
Tioga	8	..	..	8
Tompkins	9	..	2	7
Ulster	14	1	2	13
Warren	3	..	..	3
Washington	2	1	..	3
Wayne	6	..	1	5
Westchester ,	13	1	2	12
Wyoming	5	..	2	3
Yates	2	..	..	2
State of New York...	2	..	..	2
Other States	1	..	1	..
Total	<u>546</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>537</u>

The matron presents the following report of work done during the school hours by the sewing classes, one of boys and three of girls, and by the classes at tailoring, hosemaking and shoemaking:

BOYS' LIST.

Shirts.	85
Neckties.	240
Handkerchiefs.	684
Towels.	294
Work aprons	36
Collars.	277
Sheets.	15
Bibs.	194
Undervests restitched	18
Curtains.	4
Dust cloths	10
Wash cloths	59
HOLDERS.	23
Suspenders, pairs	47
Doormats.	22
Puzzles sawed	132
Roller towels	175
Broom bags	12

LIST OF BOYS' TAILORING CLASS.

Suits.	137
Coats.	88
Trousers.	304
Vests.	10
Overalls.	4
Cloaks.	2
Coats relined.	3

GIRLS' LIST.

Sheets	315
Dresses	547
Shirt waists	17
Handkerchiefs	196
Nightgowns	86
Aprons	45
Christmas bags	327
Table napkins	12
Drawers, pairs	26
Dresses made over	71
Shrouds	6
Pillow covers	53
Skirts	18
Table covers	18
Towels	214
Wash cloths	5
Napkins	249
Bedspreads	7
Mattress spreads	5
Names on garments	136
Extra buttonholes	827

Besides a large amount of crocheting, embroidery and other fancy work.

CLASS AT HOSEMAKING.

Boys' hose (pairs)	711
Girls' hose (pairs).....	1,271

And all of the mending.



CLASS AT SHOEMAKING.

Shoes, new (pairs)	53
--------------------------	----

All of the repairing and the repairing of harness.

LIST OF GIRLS' BUILDING KINDERGARTEN CLASS.

Bands	16
Puzzles	13
Napkins	34
Kindergarten baskets	2
Washcloth	1
Laundry holders	189
Towels	43
Extra buttonholes	16
Pillow cover, hemstitched	1

LIST OF CLASS AT GIRLS' BUILDING.

Nightdresses	147
Laundry holders	200
Aprons	64
Drawers	54
Bands	248
Towels	76
Chemises	6
Dresses	88
Napkins	133
Pillow covers	160
Aprons hemstitched	5
Handkerchiefs, hemstitched	22
Napkins, hemstitched	10
Pillow covers, hemstitched	3
Undervests restitched	25

Pants restitched	17
Underwaists	74
Skirts	57
Sheets	198
Shirtwaists	12
Bread covers	2
Broom covers	2
Clothes pin bags	2
Jelly bags	8
Laundry bags	4
Mattress covers	4
Handkerchiefs	460
Names on garments	986
Garters (pairs)	223
Blankets, hemmed	51
New sleeves, extra (pairs).....	321
Table cloths	7
Bibs	32
Wrappers	2
Duster	1
Shoe bags	3
Extra buttonholes	688

A very large amount of mending.

The steward reports the following as the products of the farm and garden for the year ending September 30, 1901:

Apples, bushels	235
Apples, crab, bushels.....	12
Asparagus, bunches	6,314
Beans, butter, bushels.....	79
Beans, lima, bushels.....	33

Beans, string, bushels.....	40
Beets, green, bunches.....	4,372
Beet greens, bushels.....	44
Beets, garden, bushels.....	358
Beets, farm, bushels.....	450
Cabbage, early, heads... }	10,333
Cabbage, late, heads... }	
Cauliflower, heads.....	335
Currants, red and white, quarts.....	904
Corn, sweet, bushels.....	470
Corn, fodder, tons.....	55
Corn, ear, bushels.....	140
Cucumbers, hothouse, dozen.....	293
Cucumbers, pickle	22,250
Carrots, bunches	1,100
Carrots, long orange, bushels.....	200
Carrots, white, bushels.....	258
Carrots, farm, bushels.....	60
Celery, heads	7,000
Cherries, bushels	4
Chickens, pounds	310
Ensilage, tons	180
Eggplant, dozen	6
Eggs, dozen	932½
Fowls, pounds	382
Grapes, pounds	1,700
Gooseberries, quarts	308
Hay, tons	217½
Lettuce, dozen heads.....	1,145
Milk, quarts	107,784½

ber removed by county officers, two boys were past the school age and not further teachable; three boys and one girl were confirmed epileptics and two boys and one girl were insane and subject to delusions and maniacal demonstrations. One girl whose discharge was directed at your semi-annual meeting by reason of insanity, shortly afterwards showed symptoms of improvement and, we are pleased to say, has now fully recovered.

While the mortality reported for the year, sixteen, is the largest on record for any one year, yet at no time did any alarming amount of sickness prevail. Aside from a number of cases of annoying diseases of the skin, the only contagious diseases of a serious nature that occurred were two cases each of typhoid fever and diphtheria. These cases appeared to be sporadic, and without any connection with one another. One case of typhoid had its origin on the Syracuse premises, and the other at the Fairmount branch. As heretofore noted, the causes of death in nine instances were from diseases of the lungs; four from pneumonia and five from tuberculosis. Two of the latter cases followed as sequelae to attacks of typhoid fever which prevailed extensively in August and September of last year. On the average daily population, the mortality percentage was three and one-third. The average age of those who died was twenty-one years, the oldest being sixty-two and the youngest seven years of age. The former was a private case, an imbecile man, and interesting because of the fact that he was admitted to the institution on the first day of its opening at Albany, N. Y., October 1, 1851, his name appearing second upon our records. This man was a member of a family with a very distinguished record of naval service in the United

States. His support here was always wholly provided for, and his family residence was in one of the States where no institution for the feeble-minded has yet been established. For these reasons, his maintenance here was permitted by special resolution of the board some years ago, when the removal of all other non-resident inmates was directed.

The repairs and improvements made during the year have, as usual, been accomplished largely by the carpenter and his assistants. Those especially noteworthy are as follows: New floors were laid in two dormitories, a dining-room and two bedrooms in the main building, in two dormitories and on the north piazza of the boys' building; steel ceilings were put on in two dining-rooms, two halls, a bath room and a clothes room at the south wing, the north day room at the boys' building, and the sitting room at the gate house; the roofs were resingled on the cow barn, the silo, two of the cottages, the shop and three small out buildings at Fairmount; the interior sides of the ice house were entirely relined and a considerable portion of the exterior which like the interior was found in a state of decay, was recovered; a new cooler for keeping milk, butter and other supplies, was built in the pantry at the boys' building, with an exterior opening through the wall for filling it with ice from the outside; a similar opening was made through the north side wall of the superintendent's residence into the cooler, for a like convenient purpose; a new flight of steps was constructed to the east porch of his residence, and several other steps were rebuilt for terraces upon various parts of the grounds. Of minor importance, the following articles were made: One stone boat, two wagon reaches, one spring seat, one whiffletree, two wheelbarrows for ice, one work bench for the engineer, three

farm gates, one storm house, one hardwood dining-table, two ironing tables, two clothes racks, three wardrobes, ten picture frames, twenty-five window screens, one case for school material, two window seats, one step-ladder, twenty-four rulers, two trays, two cupboards, and repairs to locks, furniture, fences and buildings, too numerous to mention.

The painter, with two boys to assist him, was kept busy daily throughout the year at exterior and interior painting, or at glazing, wall-papering and the restoration of floors; and the gardener, during the late autumn, with a force of boys to assist him, performed a large amount of grading and filling at the southwest corner of the premises, preparatory to the proposed extension of the stone wall fence on Grand avenue. A wide excavation was also made in the hill, around the three sides of the ice house, preliminary to the restoration of its sides by the carpenter, and with a view to its future better preservation.

On another page, the steward reports the products of the farm and garden. The year's showing is one not altogether satisfactory. As a result of the continuous cold wet weather in the early part of the growing season, the yield of grains, potatoes and some garden products was light and under the average. The hay and sowed corn crops were, however, exceptions, the former especially being the largest yield on record, and we believe sufficient in amount to maintain our horses and herd of cattle throughout the entire winter season. The herd of cattle at the present time consists of fifty-five head, all of the Holstein variety. Three years ago, the tuberculin test was applied to the herd, and three of the number which were found tuberculous were immediately slaughtered. The test was again applied last spring and it is gratifying to state that every animal

stood the test, and the entire herd was pronounced healthy and free of tuberculosis.

On the evening of the Fourth of July, just after ten o'clock, one of the institution nurses, after accompanying a friend to the gateway entrance, attempted to return alone to the hospital via the south roadway and boiler house. When about half way between the entrance and the boiler house, she was met by a man who stealthily turned upon her and without a word, or warning of any kind, brutally and violently assaulted her upon the head, neck and face with a club, felling her to the ground by the first blow, and repeating the blows after she had fallen. Fortunately, the nurse retained her consciousness and by her screams attracted several persons in proximity, who promptly hastened to her rescue, while her assailant as hurriedly made his escape over the hedge and across the flat below, in the direction of Grand avenue. Two weeks later and about an hour earlier in the evening, another attack was made upon a woman attendant, on the terrace steps. This person was thrown to the ground, but escaped injury other than fright. Her clothing was slightly torn and she lost a small sum of money.

In connection with the first assault, an arrest followed and sufficient evidence was obtained to secure the person's indictment by the grand jury. Whether his conviction follows or not, there is need of legislative authority for the appointment of an institution policeman for the better protection of our employees, most of whom are women. I would therefore recommend that an effort be made to secure from the incoming Legislature authority for the appointment of such a person with full power of arrest, and for the purpose of patrolling our grounds at night or at such times as may be considered most expedient.

Some years ago, my medical assistant began a course of training and instruction to the hospital nurses. This course not only proved of much benefit in the case of our ailing ones at the hospital, but in several instances nurses, after receiving their training here, entered successfully the field of private nursing. During the past year at my suggestion my assistant, Dr. Mason, decided to supplement the course for nurses with one also for attendants. In order to encourage volunteers for the course, it was given out that hereafter when a vacancy occurred in the hospital service the position would be open for competitive examination exclusively to the class of attendants under training and to those in the service who may have completed the course. One such vacancy occurred during the year; an examination was held, and the position given to the member of the class who received the highest standing.

For several years past, special effort has been made to relieve the monotony of institution life for our pupils by providing general entertainment in the hall; and during the year past, forty-three such opportunities have been furnished which added much to their enjoyment and contentment. These entertainments were as follows: Music and dancing on twenty-five evenings—December 17th and 24th; January 7th, 22d, 28th; February 4th, 11th, 12th, 18th, 19th, 26th; March 4th, 5th, 11th, 12th, 18th, 19th, 25th, 26th; April 1st, 2d, 8th, 15th; and June 3d and 5th; a vaudeville performance by the Dunfee Theatrical Company, October 3d; an exhibition of the graphophone, October 22d; a cantata, October 31st; a talk on experiences as a soldier in the war of the rebellion by the Rev. R. E. Burton, November 12th; the "Harvest's Night Dream" by a company from All Saints church, December 3d; Christmas tableaux by the teachers and

pupils, December 23d; a musical by Smith's orchestra, January 29th; a series of Gibson pictures in tableaux by a company from Good Will church, February 25th; a magic performance by Mr. Fred Hurd, February 28th; Easter exercises and music by the pupils, April 7th; a "Chalk-talk" by Prof. Little, April 9th; a concert by the Syracuse Chamanade Club, April 30th; a special dancing party with refreshments, May 14th; reminiscences of the war of the rebellion, by the Rev. Wm. H. Church, June 10th; "Queen Summergold and Her Court," by the teachers and pupils at the closing of the school year, June 25th; a ball game, a lawn party and fire-works, July 4th; an exhibition of the phonograph by Dr. C. O. Regener, September 16th; stereopticon views in the Yellowstone Park, September 24th; and besides these, memorial services upon the death of President McKinley were held, September 19th.

Besides the monthly visits to the institution by members of your board, the following noteworthy visitations were made during the year: By Mr. B. M. Childs, Superintendent of State and Alien Poor; by the Hon. G. L. Heins, State Architect; by a committee of the board of supervisors of Erie county; by Col. Jerome, confidential agent of the Comptroller; by Prof. James H. Hamilton, Mr. Salem Hyde and Miss Viola Vernon, of Syracuse, and by Mrs. Phoebe A. Vary and Mrs. L. T. Yeomans of Newark, local committees of the State Charities Aid Association; by Prof. Hamilton of the Syracuse University and his class in sociology; by the Hon. Wm. R. Stewart, President, and Mr. Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary, of the State Board of Charities; twice by the Hon. Peter Walrath, three times by Dr. Stephen Smith and five times by the Hon. Dennis McCarthy, Commissioners for that Board. Most important of all, the institution was

signally honored on the 23d of July by the visit of His Excellency, Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Governor, the Hon. James G. Graham, Secretary to the Governor, the Hon. Timothy E. Ellsworth, State Senator, and the Hon. Otto Kelsey and the Hon. Jotham P. Allds, members of the Assembly.

We take pleasure in publicly extending our thanks to Mr. Frank D. Bryan, manager of the Dunfee Theater Company, for a delightful vaudeville performance; to the Rev. R. E. Burton for a lecture upon his personal experiences in the late war of the rebellion; to Dr. C. O. Regener, for a phonograph exhibition given gratuitously for the entertainment of the pupils. We also make acknowledgement of the following periodicals received during the year: "The Arkansas Optic," from Little Rock, Ark.; "Development," from Elwyn, Pa.; "The Charitable Observer," from Lincoln, Ill.; "Pediatrics," from New York; "Our Little People," from Rochester, N. Y.; "The Washingtonian," from Vancouver, Wash.; and "Charities," from New York. Our hearty thanks are also extended to many of the parents and friends of the children for gifts of money, fruit, candies, toys, etc., for their pleasure and happiness on the holidays or for their entertainment upon other occasions.

Feeble-mindedness is a condition not amenable to medical treatment. In other words, it is not a curable condition, but one subject to improvement under special well-directed methods of training. Consequently, most of the institutions providing for the feeble-minded are organized on educational lines. Under educational methods, in very many cases much can be done towards developing their mental faculties and lessening their burden of care. But in all, a remnant of the weakness from the arrested mental development, will surely remain. But few, a

small percentage, will ever become self-supporting even under the best of methods. They lack in judgment and reason, or their mental equipoise is so out of adjustment that, if left to themselves, they cannot compete with ordinary mortals in their struggles for a self-supporting existence. Many can be taught to labor successfully as assistants in household duties, in the simpler trades, on the farm, at manual labor, and as helpers of others more unfortunate than themselves in the scale of intelligence.

We are frequently asked "What are the methods employed in training the feeble-minded?" To which our answer usually is, any method we can find or conceive which will gain their attention and excite their interest. Little can be accomplished in the lower grades unless the attention can be gained, and in some cases of the very lowest grades practically nothing can be done but to feed and care for them. To gain the attention, many kinds of apparatus are used among the lower grades, the purposes of which are—first, to cultivate the perceptive faculties, developing ideas of form, size, position, color and combination of form and color; second, to give dexterity in the use of the hands and fingers; and third, to furnish some simple forms of occupation—in other words, to give them something to do and keep them from mischief. To accomplish this, we have obtained good results from the following exercises: Daily practice in light gymnastics, with simple hand and finger exercises to develop the imitative faculties and the will; the use of a balancing pole thrown back and forth between two lines of children to correct wandering sight; the placing of various objects, hot and cold, rough and smooth, light and heavy in their palms, to cultivate the sense of touch and power to grasp; the use of light

dumb-bells to strengthen the muscles; exercises in articulation, and vocal drill to develop the faculty of speech; the stringing of large rings and button molds, winding of cord from one spool to another, buttoning and unbuttoning of strips of cloth made with buttons and buttonholes, lacing and unlacing of shoes put on socks filled with cotton—to fix the sight and attention. Various other devices are also employed, such as a small platform with steps up and down, which the children are taught to walk, and ladders laid on the floor over which they are taught to step and march, thus correcting unsteady gait; a rocking horse and a tread-mill, to combine enjoyment with exercise; a peg-board filled with holes into which iron rivets or pegs are to be slipped, and a dotted pin-cushion into whose spots pins are to be stuck—for those wanting in the power of attention; a form board into which wooden or iron forms are to be placed, and colored cups and balls to be arranged in reference to their color, thus teaching perception of form and color; large colored beads to be strung alternately, then in pairs, threes, fours, etc., to develop the idea of the perception of color and of number. Blocks, picture puzzle-boards, both simple and difficult, and always fascinating and enjoyable, and numerous other things are used for various purposes; and music is an essential help and is intermingled with many of the exercises as a happy and healthy stimulus to time and order.

As another year is brought to a close, I take pleasure in expressing to you of the board of managers my deep sense of appreciation and my sincere thanks for your confidence and support throughout the year. My thanks are also due and are heartily extended to my co-workers in the institution, who, with scarcely an exception, have been faithful and loyal in their

service, aiding much in making the year's work successful and satisfactory.

As the seasons come and go, bringing with them a more extended and riper experience in the work of the training and education of the feeble-minded, our faith in its value increases and our doubts diminish. If by our efforts we are able to buoy up the lives of these aimless ones into better, more promising, more hopeful or more helpful purposes, our labors have not been vainly expended. Furthermore, we are assured of Divine assistance in that "He taketh up the simple out of the dust; and lifteth the poor out of the mire."

JAMES CARLTON CARSON,

Superintendent.

SYRACUSE, *December* 17, 1901.

APPENDIX.

By-Laws of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Managers.

The managers shall have the general direction and control of all the property and concerns of the institution, not otherwise provided for by law, and shall take charge of its general interests, maintain an effective inspection of the affairs and management of the institution, and see that its general designs be carried into effect, and everything done faithfully according to the requirements of the Legislature, and the by-laws, rules and regulations of the institution. They shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be paid their actual and reasonable traveling and other expenses, to be paid by the treasurer on the rendering of their accounts.

ARTICLE II.

Meetings of the Board.

The regular meetings of the board shall be held semi-annually at the institution, on the second Wednesday of May and the second Wednesday of October, at 3 o'clock p. m.

ARTICLE III.*Of Elections.*

At the meeting in October in each and every year, the officers of the board, who shall be a permanent chairman to preside in the absence of the governor, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee, consisting of three of the managers, shall be chosen by ballot.

ARTICLE IV.*Of the Order of Business.*

At the regular meetings of the board, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes of last meeting.
2. Report of the executive committee.
3. Report of the treasurer.
4. Report of the superintendent.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Resolutions.
7. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE V.*Of the Executive Committee.*

The executive committee shall meet at the institution on the first Monday of every month, at such an hour as they may from time to time appoint. They shall have the general charge of the interests of the institution in all matters which may arise between the meetings of the board; shall see that all resolutions of the managers are promptly carried into effect; shall audit the bills of expenditures and certify them for payment by the treasurer, "and examine and verify the quarterly and annual statements of the treasurer's accounts and certify their corrections to the managers at their annual meetings." (§ 66.) They shall,

in connection with the superintendent, act upon the reception and dismissal of pupils. They shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings in a book prepared for that purpose and kept in the institution, and present the same at the meetings of the board, and they shall perform such other duties as may be delegated to them by the board. They shall have the power of calling extra meetings of the board. They shall prepare the annual report and submit the same for the approbation of the board at its meeting in October.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the Secretary.

The secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings of the board, and record them in a book kept for that purpose, and shall perform such other duties as the board shall assign him. He shall also notify the managers of all meetings of the board.

ARTICLE VII.

Of the Treasurer.

The treasurer shall have the custody of all moneys, bonds, notes, mortgages and other securities and obligations belonging to the institution; collect all moneys due, and receive all appropriations, gifts and legacies made or bequeathed to the institution, and deposit the same in some safe bank; he shall pay all debts and bills ordered to be paid by the executive committee, and keep full and accurate accounts of all his collections, receipts and payments. He shall render to the executive committee a quarterly statement of his receipts and payments; balance his books of account annually, on the first day of October, and within three days thereafter make and deliver to said committee a statement of such balance, and an abstract of all the receipts and payments of the past year. (§ 66.)

youth of the State not provided for in any of its other educational institutions. Those only will, therefore, be received into the institution who are of a proper school-attending age, and for such periods of time as shall, in the estimation of the board of trustees, suffice to impart all the education practicable in each particular case, and in conformity with the regulations hereinafter specified.

Children between the ages of 7 and 14, who are feeble-minded, or so deficient in intelligence as to be incapable of being educated at any ordinary school, and who are not epileptic, paralyzed, helpless, insane or greatly deformed, may be admitted by the superintendent, with the advice and consent of the executive committee. Applications in behalf of others shall be referred to the action of the board of managers.

The parents or next friends of those in whose behalf applications are made for admission as pupils, shall make answers in writing to such questions as the superintendent and committee shall prescribe. They shall, moreover, if of sufficient ability, engage to pay such reasonable sum for the education and support of the pupils, and to furnish them with such proper clothing while in the institution, as shall be stipulated by the superintendent, and they shall, in all cases, be bound to receive them back when required, free of expense to the institution. But no feeble-minded pupils shall be received into the institution without there shall have been first lodged, with the superintendent thereof, a request to that effect, under the hand of the person by whose direction he is sent, stating the age, and place of nativity, if known, of the feeble-minded one, his Christian and surname, the town, or city, and county in which they severally reside, the ability or otherwise of the pupil, his parents or guardians, to

provide for his support, in whole or in part, and if in part only, in what part; and the degree of relationship, or other circumstance of connection between him and the person requesting his admission, which statement shall be verified in writing, by the oath of two disinterested persons, residents of the same county with the feeble-minded one, acquainted with the facts and circumstances so stated, and certified to be creditable by the county judge of the same county. And no feeble-minded pupil shall be received into said institution unless the county judge of the county liable for his support shall certify that such pupil is an eligible and proper candidate for admission to said institution as aforesaid, provided, however, that feeble-minded pupils may be received into said institution upon the application therefor signed officially by any county superintendent of the poor, or by the commissioners of charity of any of the cities of this State where such commissioners exist. (§ 68.)

The State pupils in the institution will be selected in equal numbers, as far as may be, from each judicial district, from those whose parents or guardians are unable to provide for their support therein.

The State pupils will be expected to come to the institution provided with a supply of neat and substantial clothing for the first six months, after which period the clothing will be furnished by the institution, at the expense of the respective counties of which they are residents, as in the case of the deaf and dumb and the blind institutions of the State.

A bond will be required in all cases, except the case of a State pupil, to insure the removal of the pupil free of expense to the institution.

All pupils will be received upon trial for one month, at the end of which time a report upon the case will be made to the parents or parties sending them.

The education furnished by the institution will include not only the simpler elements of instruction usually taught in common schools, where that is practicable, but will embrace a course of training in the more practical matters of every-day life, the cultivation of habits of decency, propriety, self-management and self-reliance, and the development and enlargement of a capacity for useful occupation.

There shall be a vacation during the months of July and August, unless otherwise directed by the board, at which period all pupils must be removed from the institution by the parents or guardians, if required by the superintendent.

By-laws can only be altered at a regular meeting of the board by a majority of the whole board.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Syracuse State Institution for
Feeble-Minded Children

For the Year 1902.

PART I.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 17, 1903.

ALBANY:
THE ARGUS COMPANY, PRINTERS

1903

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

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PART I.

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ALBANY:
THE ARGUS COMPANY, PRINTERS

1903

4-13-1891

MANAGERS.

The Rt. Rev. FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON,
S. T. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

Maj. ALVA W. PALMER. Mrs. C. E. CROUSE.
LEWIS F. WEAVER, M. D. WILBER S. PECK, Esq.
Hon. WALTER W. CHENEY. Rt. Rev. P. A. LUDDEN.

Ex Officio Manager.

Hon. CHARLES R. SKINNER, Supt. of Public Instruction.

Permanent Chairman.

The Rt. Rev. FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON,
S. T. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

Secretary.

Mrs. CHARLES E. CROUSE.

Treasurer.

ALFRED WILKINSON.

Executive Committee.

Maj. ALVA W. PALMER. WILBER S. PECK, Esq.
Hon. W. W. CHENEY.

OFFICERS.

Superintendent.

JAMES C. CARSON, M. D.

Matron.

Miss ALVIRA E. WOOD.

Steward.

WM. B. FARRINGTON.

Medical Assistant.

ROBERT MASON, M. D.

Assistant Matrons.

Miss LOUISE C. RICHARDS.

Mrs. A. W. LOSKY.

Housekeeper.

Miss ALICE M. PALMER.

Teachers.

Mrs. EMILY P. WILBUR.

Miss CORNELIA E. DEUEL.

Miss SARAH P. YOUNG.

Miss FLORENCE M. STACEY.

Mrs. M. ELIZABETH COOK.

Miss MAY E. GAFFEY.

Mrs. OLIVE M. SAWTELLE.

Miss K. FEATHERSTONE.

Miss MARY F. COZZENS.

Miss JENNIE L. CLARK.

Miss ADA P. WIDDRINGTON.

Stenographer.

Miss JULIA E. CHURCH.

Bookkeeper.

DEVERE E. SMITH.

Storekeeper.

NORELL E. SMITH.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 6.

IN ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 17, 1903.

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for
Feeble-Minded Children.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Agreeably to the provisions of the act establishing this institution, the undersigned managers respectfully submit this their fifty-second annual report:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1901.....	\$2,090 08
Receipts from State appropriations during fiscal year	80,500 00
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils..	9,027 75
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	2,052 44

Receipts from sale of productions of shop.....	\$8 80
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	725 43
Receipts from sale of old material.....	102 09
Receipts from other sources.....	1 82
<hr/>	
Total	<u>\$94,508 41</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on account of maintenance.....	\$92,883 21
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 572, Laws of 1899	434 70
Balance in bank October 1, 1902.....	1,190 50
<hr/>	
Total	<u>\$94,508 41</u>

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

On current expense account of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children for the year ending September 30, 1902:

Salaries of officers and teachers*.....	\$13,961 27
Wages and labor*.....	27,980 17
Expenses of officers and managers.....	88 27
Provisions	23,245 60
Household stores	3,018 96
Clothing	3,860 67
Fuel and lights	10,001 51
Hospital and medical supplies.....	695 56
Shop, farm and garden	5,525 08

*Includes \$3,112.93 expended for salaries and wages of employes engaged in manufacture of and repairs to clothing and heretofore charged to account of clothing.

Ordinary repairs	\$1,377 26
Transportation of inmates	68 07
Miscellaneous	3,060 79
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$92,883 21</u>

ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

Balance in cash	\$1,190 50
Due from individuals for board, instruction and clothing	333 77
Due from counties for clothing	680 00
	<hr/>
Total assets	<u>\$2,204 27</u>

The foregoing exhibit presents the receipts and expenditures of the institution for the year, in the customary form. The receipts, \$80,500, from the direct appropriation for maintenance were the same in amount as for the previous year. Those shown from other sources, aggregating \$11,918.33, were transferred by the treasurer to the Comptroller, in compliance with the law of 1899, at the end of each month as collected. To restore probable receipts from such income, an appropriation of \$12,000 was made in the annual supply bill, of which amount only \$11,483.63 was returned for use, leaving a balance of \$434.70 in the State treasury, which appears under the table of "Disbursements."

The total cost of maintenance, as presented under the table of "Expenditures," shows an increase of about \$2,400 over that of the year 1901. This table shows a decrease in only two items, those of "household stores" and "hospital and medical supplies," the increased items of expenditure being chiefly in salaries, wages, clothing and miscellaneous, others being immaterial.

The increase in salaries and wages was due to the fact that the new schedule was not put into operation until January 1, 1901, and therefore included but nine months of the previous fiscal year.

The direct appropriation for maintenance during the present fiscal year is but \$79,000, a reduction of \$1,000 from last year, and we fear will prove a scant allowance. The managers are of the opinion that appropriations should be reasonably liberal, for in case of accidents or contingencies requiring any unusual expenditure a close allowance might be followed by serious embarrassment. We think it would be a better and a wiser policy to appropriate sufficient funds to have an excess of a few thousand dollars, rather than be compelled to suffer from a lack of a corresponding amount. For the above reason, and for the further one of the general advance in the cost of commodities, the managers will request of the incoming Legislature a maintenance appropriation of \$84,000 for the ensuing year.

At the annual meeting of the board it was also voted to request special appropriations for the following necessary purposes: For drilling a well and providing a new water supply at the Fairmount farm; for lowering the windows and improving the ventilation in the third floor of the south wing; for extending the stone-wall fence on Grand avenue; for continuing improvements in the plumbing and drainage systems in the institution, and for establishing a new and modern telephone system among the various buildings.

The Fairmount farm cottage and property have been supplied, for several years past, by a well which is in close proximity to the farm buildings and stables. The water supply from this well has proved ample and unfailing; but, for several

successive years, cases of typhoid fever developed among the occupants of the farm. The water was finally found contaminated with the colon bacilli and condemned for drinking purposes; so that, for the past three years, we have been obliged to haul there in cans, daily, all the water used for drinking. Two years ago an effort was made to obtain permission to secure a water supply by tapping the Syracuse-Skaneateles main about one mile distant; but this was refused, owing to possible legal complications. Last year a further effort was made to gain permission to take water at the Solvay village pump-house, also about a mile distant; but, owing to what was believed an already inadequate supply for the village, this request was also refused. The only recourse left, therefore, seems to be the one proposed — to put down another well. If the means are provided, this will be done next year on higher ground and at a point more remote from the buildings. For this purpose, it is believed \$500 will be sufficient to put down the well to a depth of 150 feet, if necessary, provide the windmill, and lay the supply pipe to the buildings.

In the construction of the south wing, the third or upper floor was finished off into rooms for employees. Unfortunately, the windows were put in high above the floor and about half the usual size. On the west or long side, these windows were set out from the roof, and so high up from the floor that they can be reached only by step-ladders; and, being of such small size, egress from them in case of fire would be very difficult and in the winter season dangerous. Furthermore, by reason of the small size of these windows, the rooms are all insufferably hot and stifling during the summer season, from lack of means of proper ventilation. To correct these conditions by enlarging

and lowering the windows, a moderate appropriation will be requested.

The amount which was heretofore estimated for extending the stone-wall fence on Grand avenue was \$3,000, and the need of it was fully explained in our reports of the last two years, as follows: "The importance of the second item, the extension and completion of the stone-wall fence on Grand avenue, is apparent at once to the observer, upon an inspection of the premises. The present walled fence now extends from Burnet park along Wilbur avenue and Delaware street to Grand avenue and about one-third of the distance on that avenue, where it ends abruptly and to which point it was built some years ago."

By the Legislature of 1901, an appropriation of \$6,546.50 was granted, upon recommendation of the State Architect, for improvements in plumbing. This amount was granted the year previous for the erection of a central bath-house; but upon more mature consideration the project was abandoned as being not altogether practicable. The sum mentioned was, therefore, reappropriated for plumbing improvements and with the intent to substitute shower baths in the place of the tubs now in use, as far as possible. In accordance with this plan, a contract has been made for a new and larger hot-water heater at the boiler-house; for changing the entire plumbing at the girls' building and providing it with a system of shower baths. This work is now in progress, and it is hoped to extend the system throughout the buildings as rapidly as sufficient appropriations can be obtained.

The present telephone system in operation throughout the buildings was instituted nearly eighteen years ago, an annual

rental being paid for the use of the instruments. It is entirely out of date; much of the time out of order; and, at its best, furnishes a very unsatisfactory service. An appropriation will be requested to establish a better and more modern system, one over which the institution will possess ownership and control.

By the Legislature of 1901, an appropriation of \$2,800 was granted for improving the steam heating system. At the present writing, only a small portion of this amount has been expended, and that for needed repairs to the engine and boilers. A contract has been made for putting in a new and larger high pressure steam main to the boys' building, the work upon which is nearly completed. Other improvements are also under consideration, and it is hoped will be effected, the amount being ample for all purposes contemplated.

By the Legislature of 1902, appropriations of \$1,200, \$1,800, and \$1,000, were respectively made for iron stairways in the main building; for a renewal of the laundry machinery; and "for the salary of a teacher of Sloyd, and for benches, tools and appliances for establishing the Sloyd system of manual training."

For the iron stairways plans and specifications have been prepared by the State Architect, but this work must necessarily be deferred until the vacation season next summer, when the use of the dormitories on the fourth floor can be temporarily suspended.

The renewal of the laundry machinery is now under consideration, and it is hoped a contract for it can be made at an early date.

By the money appropriated for Sloyd, tools and material have been purchased and a teacher has been engaged, the amount of the appropriation being sufficient to establish the department and place it under efficient operation.

During the past year, many eligible applications have been deferred admission for lack of accommodation; and at the September meeting of the board, the managers, in order to relieve the waiting list, felt compelled to direct the removal of a class of the older and unteachable boys to the almshouses. This was done with reluctance, and not until it was learned that the male departments of the asylum at Rome were full and unable to receive transfers. We are pleased to state, however, that arrangements are being made for the transfer to that institution of about thirty girls; and as soon as this is accomplished, all eligible applications for girls on the waiting list will be promptly accepted, and it is believed that the relief thus promised will be sufficient to permit the admission of girls, as applications are received, throughout the present school year.

In accordance with chapter 252, Laws of 1902, a majority of the managers of each of the State charitable institutions are required to visit and inspect the institutions monthly, and to report upon the same in duplicate to the Governor, and to the State Board of Charities. As soon as the managers of this institution were apprised of this law, a meeting was called and the second Wednesday of each month was decided upon as the regular day of visitation for the purposes designated. Since that time, this board has met regularly on the day appointed; visited and inspected the institution and made the reports in compliance with the law's requirements.

It is with pleasure the board again expresses its satisfaction with the work of the superintendent and his subordinates during another year. Through their combined efforts, the unfortunate ones committed to our keeping have, as far as possible, been made happy, contented and useful; the purposes of the institution, as we have observed, the training and education of the feeble-minded, being at all times well conducted and progressively maintained.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

F. D. HUNTINGTON,
W. S. PECK,
PATRICK A. LUDDEN,
A. W. PALMER,
W. W. CHENEY,
ALTA PEASE-CROUSE,
LEWIS F. WEAVER.

Report of the Treasurer.

ALFRED WILKINSON, *treasurer of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, in current account with the STATE OF NEW YORK for cash received and expended for the general supplies and salaries and wages of officers, teachers, attendants and employes of said institution, etc., during the year ending September 30, 1902.*

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1901.....	\$2,090 08
State appropriations for maintenance.....	91,983 63
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils..	9,027 75
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	2,052 44
Receipts from sale of production of shop	8 80
Receipts from sale of farm products	725 43
Receipts from sale of old material	102 09
Receipts from miscellaneous sources	1 82
Total	<u>\$105,992 04</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants of executive committee for month of October, 1901	\$6,758 96
Warrants of executive committee for month of November, 1901	8,712 82
Warrants of executive committee for month of December, 1901	8,777 08
Warrants of executive committee for month of January, 1902	8,262 80
Warrants of executive committee for month of February, 1902	8,004 59
Warrants of executive committee for month of March, 1902	9,009 29
Warrants of executive committee for month of April, 1902	7,699 77
Warrants of executive committee for month of May, 1902	7,676 07
Warrants of executive committee for month of June, 1902	7,697 24
Warrants of executive committee for month of July, 1902	6,579 17
Warrants of executive committee for month of August, 1902	6,077 22
Warrants of executive committee for month of September, 1902	7,628 20
	<hr/>
	\$92,883 21
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 580, Laws of 1899,	11,918 33
Balance in bank October 1, 1902	1,190 50
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$105,992 04</u>

There was received and expended under special appropriations, chapter 708, Laws of 1901, and chapter 594, Laws of 1902, as follows:

Appropriation for improving the heating system, chapter 708, Laws of 1901, cash received from Comptroller August 5, 1902		\$142 39
Vouchers paid, aggregating		142 39
		<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended		\$2,657 61
		<hr/>
Appropriation for Sloyd, chapter 594, Laws of 1902, cash received from Comptroller June 3, 1902.....		\$303 85
Vouchers paid, aggregating		303 85
		<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended		\$696 15
		<hr/>
Appropriation for brick corridor, chapter 708, Laws of 1901, cash received from Comptroller Decem- ber 13, 1901		\$39 50
Vouchers paid, aggregating		39 50
		<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended		\$6 84
		<hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

Total of special appropriations received and expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902.

Improving the heating system, chapter 708, Laws of 1901		\$142 39
Sloyd, chapter 594, Laws of 1902		303 85
Brick corridor, chapter 708, Laws of 1901.....		39 50
		<hr/>
		\$485 74
		<hr/>

Special unexpended appropriations, chapter 708, Laws of 1901;
chapter 594, Laws of 1902, and chapter 410, Laws of 1902:

Installing watchman's clock system	\$800 00
Improvements to plumbing, etc.	6,546 50
Improving heating system	2,657 61
Laundry machinery	1,800 00
Iron stairways	1,200 00
Sloyd	696 15
	<hr/> <hr/>

Report of the Superintendent.

To the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children:

GENTLEMEN.—In accordance with the requirements of the law, and your board, I beg leave to submit the following report exhibiting statistics and other matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902:

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Present at the beginning of the year...	269	253	522
Absent on vacation	8	7	15
Since admitted	42	29	71
Readmitted	2	2	4
	=====	=====	=====
Total for the year.....	321	291	612
	=====	=====	=====
Discharged	39	17	56
Died	7	3	10
Present at the close of year.....	264	263	527
Absent on vacation.....	11	8	19
Total on the rolls.....	275	271	546
Average daily attendance.....	261	258	519
	=====	=====	=====

Total number of weeks' board furnished to the pupils	\$27,062
Total cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils, including all expenses, except clothing..	\$85,909 61
Cost of clothing	6,973 60
Total cost	<u>\$92,883 21</u>

Average weekly cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils	\$3 17
Average weekly cost, including clothing.....	3 43
Yearly per capita cost.....	<u>178 97</u>

The following are the causes of death of those who died during the year:

Chorea, acute	1
Croup	1
Pneumonia	2
Morbus coxae	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	3
Meningitis	2
	<u>10</u>

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED.

Abscess	10
Anaemia	2
Bronchitis, acute	16
Burn	3
Chillblains	1

Chorea, acute	1
Contusion	1
Concussion of the brain	1
Conjunctivitis	9
Croup	2
Debility	5
Diarrhoea	5
Diphtheria	12
Dysmenorrhoea	1
Eczema, acute	3
Endocarditis, chronic	2
Epilepsy	3
Erythema nodosum	1
Furuncle	1
Gastritis, acute	25
Hernia	1
Hysteria	2
Ingrowing toenail	1
Impetigo contagiosa	6
Iritis	1
Keratitis	1
Laryngitis	2
Mania, acute	1
Meningitis	1
Morbus coxalgia	1
Mumps	8
Necrosis of bone	1
Neuralgia	1
rhoea	2
phimosis	1

Phimosi8	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	3
Pneumonia	6
Ringworm	6
Sprain	1
Tonsillitis	5
Typhoid fever	5
Ulcers	5
Varicella	13
Wounds	3
Unclassified	43

OPERATIONS.

Amputation, toe	1
Circumcision	1
Excision, tonsils	2
Removal, tumor	2
Removal, ingrowing toenail.....	1

The following table presents the movement of pupils by counties for the year:

	Remain- ing Sept. 30, 1901.	Ad- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Remain- ing Sept. 30, 1902. •
Albany	18	4	2	20
Allegany	7	.....	.....	7
Broome	7	.....	1	6
Cattaraugus	4	.....	.....	4
Cayuga	7	1	1	7
Chautauqua	11	.....	5	6

	Remain- ing Sept. 30, 1901.	Ad. mitted.	Dis- charged.	Remain- ing Sept. 30, 1902.
Chemung	19	.....	.....	19
Chenango	2	.....	.....	2
Clinton	5	.....	.....	5
Columbia	10	2	.....	12
Cortland	2	.....	.....	2
Delaware	4	1	.....	5
Dutchess	7	.....	1	6
Erie	43	6	7	42
Essex	2	.....	.....	2
Genesee	2	.....	.....	2
Greene	2	.....	.....	2
Herkimer	3	1	.....	4
Jefferson	4	.....	.....	4
Kings	33	11	5	39
Lewis	5	1	2	4
Livingston	4	.....	.....	4
Madison	8	.....	1	7
Monroe	31	1	3	29
Montgomery	7	1	2	6
Nassau	1	.....	.....	1
New York	70	16	10	76
• Niagara	7	1	2	6
Oneida	28	1	3	26
Onondaga	30	4	1	33
Ontario	9	3	1	11
Orange	7	3	1	9
Orleans	1	1	.....	2
• Oswego	5	2	1	6

	Remain- ing Sept. 30, 1901.	Ad. mitted.	Dis- charged.	Remain- ing Sept. 30, 1902.
Otsego	14	2	2	14
Queens	4	2	2	4
Rensselaer	17	1	1	17
Richmond	2	.....	1	1
Rockland	5	.....	.....	5
St. Lawrence	6	1	2	5
Saratoga	4	.....	.....	4
Schenectady	3	.....	2	1
Schoharie	1	.....	.....	1
Schuyler	2	.....	.....	2
Seneca	3	.....	.....	3
Steuben	8	1	.....	9
Suffolk	1	.....	.....	1
Sullivan	5	.....	.....	5
Tioga	8	1	1	8
Tompkins	7	.....	2	5
Ulster	13	3	1	15
Warren	3	.....	.....	3
Washington	3	.....	.....	3
Wayne	5	1	1	5
Westchester	11	2	1	12
Wyoming	3	.....	.....	3
Yates	2	1	.....	3
State of New York.....	2	.....	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	537	75	66	546
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The matron presents the following report of work done during the school hours by the sewing classes, one of boys and three of girls, and by the classes at tailoring, hosemaking and shoe-making:

BOYS' LIST.

Shirts	32
Neckties	138
Handkerchiefs	801
Towels	228
Work aprons	23
Collars	6
Sheets	31
Bibs	304
Blankets rehemmed	4
Pillow covers	132
Holdes	7
Suspenders, pairs	72
Door mats	12
Puzzles sawed	81
Roller towels	68
Names on garments	112

LIST OF BOYS' TAILORING CLASS.

Suits	179
Coats	97
Trousers	154
Vests	8
Overalls	41
Shirts	4
Coats relined	5

GIRLS' LIST.

Sheets	408
Dresses	518
Shirt waists	20
Handkerchiefs	635
Nightgowns	210
Aprons	70
Collars	203
Bibs	12
Dresses made over	74
Wrappers restitched	48
Pillow covers	177
Meat covers	3
Skirts	11
Table covers	15
Towels	395
Dish cloths	42
Wash cloths	5
Dust cloths	9
Napkins	249
Suspenders, pairs	39
Handkerchiefs, hemstitched	9
Towels, hemstitched	14
Extra buttonholes	31

Besides a large amount of crocheting, embroidery and other fancy work.

CLASS AT HOSEMAKING.

Boys' hose, pairs	346
Girls' hose, pairs	512
<hr/>	
And all of the mending.	

CLASS AT SHOEMAKING.

Shoes, new, pairs	54
Shoes repaired, pairs	4,087
<hr/>	
And the repairing of harness.	

LIST OF GIRLS' BUILDING KINDERGARTEN CLASS.

Puzzles	1
Napkins	62
Kindergarten baskets	2
Wash cloths	12
Laundry holders	8
Towels	6
Pillow cover, hemstitched	1
<hr/>	

LIST OF CLASS AT GIRLS' BUILDING.

Nightdresses	87
Laundry holders	292
Aprons	80
Drawers	55
Bands	363
Towels	97
Dressing sacks	8
Dresses	143
kins	105
w covers	205

Dresser covers	2
Rollers	4
Pillow covers, hemstitched	2
Undervests restitched	45
Pants restitched	14
Underwaists	100
Skirts	66
Sheets	66
Shirtwaists	7
Broom covers	3
Laundry bags	2
Mattress covers	33
Handkerchiefs	87
Names on garments	956
Garters, pairs	214
Blankets hemmed	29
New sleeves, extra, pairs	394
Table cloths	3
Bibs	52
Blouse waists	2
Curtains, pairs	2
Dish cloths	33
Extra buttonholes	3,581

And a very large amount of mending.

The steward reports the following as the products of the farm and garden for the year ending September 30, 1902:

Apples, bushels	154
Asparagus, bunches	4,855
Beans, butter, bushels	88

Beans, lima, bushels	28
Beans, string, bushels	63
Beef, carcass, pounds	496
Beets, green, bunches	3,950
Beets, green, bushels	62
Beets, garden, bushels	2.9
Beets, farm, bushels	70.1
Cabbage, heads	8,110
Califlower, heads	300
Currants, red, quarts	290
Currants, white, quarts	85
Corn, sweet, bushels	270
Corn, ear, bushels	350
Corn fodder, tons	2.1
Cucumbers, hothouse, dozen	198
Cucumbers, pickling	12,440
Carrots, bunches	780
Carrots, long orange, bushels	135
Carrots, white, bushels	250
Carrots, farm, bushels	100
Celery, heads	5,000
Cherries, quarts	32
Chicken, pounds	205
Ensilage, tons	90
Eggs, dozen	806
Gooseberries, quarts	203
Hay, tons	247
Horseradish, bushels	4
Lettuce, heads	1,194
Milk, quarts	128,403

Oats, bushels	900
Onions, bushels	223
Onions, bunches	7,322
Parsley, bunches	316
Pears, bushels	80
Peas, bushels	159
Potatoes, bushels	1,238
Pumpkins, dozen	45
Peppers, bushels	4
Parsnips, bushels	170
Pieplant, bunches	8,014
Poultry, pounds	90
Pork, pounds	3,785
Raspberries, black, quarts	87
Raspberries, red, quarts	188
Radishes, bunches	6,562
Sage, bunches	20
Salsify, bushels	100
Spinach, bushels	246
Squash, summer, bushels	75
Squash, winter, ton	$\frac{1}{4}$
Straw, tons	24
Strawberries, quarts	748
Turnips, strapleaf, bushels	300
Tomatoes, bushels	144
Wheat, bushels	200

The number of applications received and placed on file during the past year was the largest in the history of the institution, being one hundred and forty-two, or an increase of thirty-nine over the previous year. Of these applications, eighty-eight were for boys and fifty-four for girls, the proportion of three applications for boys to two for girls being about evenly maintained, as has almost invariably been the rule in former years. While the percentage of feeble-mindedness is undoubtedly rather greater in the male than in the female sex, a larger percentage in applications for boys naturally follows. We are of the opinion, however, that the excess in our application for boys is due to the fact that feeble-minded boys are more difficult to care for at their homes than are feeble-minded girls. Especially is this true in urban communities. Girls can be kept in doors, but boys will get into the streets, where they become subjects of ridicule; are taught bad habits and language; or are provoked into some sort of mischief or fits of anger. Parents of feeble-minded boys are, therefore, more anxious to seek for them a shelter where it is known they will be cared for out of the way of harm and the observation of the curious.

Of the applications received, ninety-nine were accepted, twelve of which for boys are still on file; and forty-three were rejected. Of those rejected, fifteen were epileptic; twelve were helpless or unteachable; ten were over and five under the admissible ages; and one was thought to be insane.

The number of admissions for the year was seventy-five, or twelve in excess of last year, of whom forty-four were boys and thirty-one were girls. The average daily attendance was five hundred and nineteen, or four more; and the total number under

care and training, six hundred and twelve, or three more than the previous year, and again breaking the record in respect to numbers over all former years.

The number discharged, fifty-six, was exactly the same, thirty-nine boys and seventeen girls; and the total deaths ten, or seven boys and three girls, as against sixteen, or seven boys and nine girls for last year, making a total of sixty-six vacancies during the year. The number of admissions was, therefore, nine more than the discharges, making a total of five hundred and forty-six on the rolls at the close of the year, this number representing the full capacity of the institution.

Of those discharged, twenty boys were transferred to the Rome asylum and nine girls to the Newark asylum; two boys and seven girls were removed by parents; one boy and one girl were transferred to hospitals for the insane; twelve boys were by request removed by county officials; three boys eloped and one was permitted to leave as self-supporting.

The twelve boys removed by county officials had either passed the school age or were not further teachable. Not until their transfer to the Rome asylum was refused, for lack of accommodation, was this removal to the county almshouses requested, and then only of necessity to make room for teachable cases whose applications had been long deferred.

A satisfactory degree of health prevailed throughout the year; but two contagious diseases of a serious nature, diphtheria and typhoid fever, having occurred. Of diphtheria, twelve cases were observed and by the prompt use of antitoxine all recovered without any alarming symptoms. Of these cases, one appeared

in November; eight in February; one each in March, May and September. Of the five cases of typhoid fever, all came down with the disease in the last week of May; four of the number were inmates of the boys' building and one an employe at the girls' building. These cases all coming down with the disease so closely together must have all developed from a common cause — but what that cause was could not even be conjectured.

The number of deaths for the year, ten, represents a mortality of less than two per centum of the average population. The average age of those who died was sixteen years, the oldest being twenty-four and the youngest seven years of age. The causes of death in five cases, or just one-half the number who died, were diseases of the lungs; two from pneumonia and three from tuberculosis. It is a gratification, however, to state that, so far as known, not a single case of the latter disease is now present in the institution.

The carpenter and his assistants have been kept fully occupied throughout the year at repairs and improvements. Besides the every-day repairs to locks, windows, walks, floors, fences and furniture, incidental to extensive grounds and buildings generally, may be especially mentioned the following: A large closet for clothing was built in the attic of the boys' building; the roofs of the ice house and the vegetable house on the home grounds and of the cottage for boys at Fairmount were reshingled; new floors were laid in one of the day rooms at the girls' building, the housekeeper's room at the south wing, the usher's room at the main building, the basement hall at the north wing, and at Fairmount in the kitchen and pantry, at the Johnson house and the cow stable at the farm; steel ceilings were put

up in the south end hall of the boys' building, the second and third floor halls and assistant matron's room of the main building, in the basement hall of the north wing, and a new wood ceiling on the south piazza of the hospital. For the sloyd school-rooms were made ten beech-wood work-benches, saw-horses, shelving, pigeon holes for blue prints, and racks for tools. A new railing was built on the roof of the bay at the hospital, and a trough cut in the stage front of music hall for the installation of electric footlights. The high board fence on the west line of the grounds was thoroughly overhauled, nearly one hundred new posts set and the whole fence put in good repair. The following articles were made: Nineteen new window screens; patterns for stove fixtures; book shelves and case; four window seats; two mantels; a strong table for the gas heater in the ironing-room; one double wardrobe; a new door and screens in north wing hall; one wagon-reach; a trough for mixing feed; six horses for ironing boards; a large box for storing clothing; two high step-ladders; two piano stools; one keyboard; two window boxes for plants; a cupboard for electric supplies; a dump box for the farm wagon; one stone boat, an ironing board; a box for soap chips; and a bolster for a lumber wagon.

With two boys to assist him, the painter, besides accomplishing a large amount of interior painting, refinishing floors, and repapering in the various buildings of the institution, also repainted the exterior of the boys' cottage and the Johnson farm barns at Fairmount; the superintendent's residence, and the stable in Syracuse; and with a force of boys and his assistants, during the winter months, the gardener laid cement floors in the

basement of the north wing and boys' building corridor, and the tunnels leading from the boiler-house to the south wing and from the boiler-house to the main building. With one exception, the tunnel between the main building and the superintendent's residence, all basements and tunnels are now covered with cemented floors.

In order to add to the happiness and general content of the children, entertainments were provided as often as they could be conveniently arranged, and occurred as follows: On October 28th, a musicale by Mrs. Charles E. Crouse, Mrs. J. R. Clancy and Miss Mary Moore, which was followed by a very pleasing and interesting exhibition of stereopticon views by Mr. J. R. Clancy, all of Syracuse; on October 29th, humorous recitals and ventriloquism by Mr. Harry Bryant; on November 7th, a patriotic drama, "Boys of 1776," by employes; on December 9th, recitations by Mr. Burdette Edgett; on December 23d, Christmas tableaux and exercises by teachers and pupils; on January 27th, a musicale by the Chaminade Club of Syracuse; on February 8th, a concert by the "Fisk Jubilee Singers;" on March 8th, an exhibition in magic by Mr. Fred Hurd; on April 6th, stereopticon views by the Rev. F. A. Holden; on April 17th, an "Old Folks' Concert" by a Syracuse company of singers; on April 28th, a masquerade dancing party; on June 24th, a musical trio given by Mrs. William F. Belknap, Miss Ethel Lockwood and Miss Lillian Littlehales, of Syracuse; on January 13th, 14th, 28th; February 3d, 4th, 10th, 11th, 17th, 18th, 24th, 25th; March 3d, 4th, 10th, 11th, 17th, 24th, 25th, 31st; April 1st, 7th, 8th, 21st specially arranged dancing parties conducted by the teach-

ers; and on the Fourth of July, a picnic and lawn party in the afternoon and a display of fireworks in the evening.

In accordance with a long established custom, the institution was opened to the general public on Friday afternoons from 3 to 4.30 p. m. during the school year. Upon these occasions, thirty-six in all, the work of the children was exhibited in the industrial rooms and school exercises provided in the hall. A count of the visitors present in the hall at these exercises gave a total of three thousand one hundred and ninety-eight, or an average of eighty-nine for each of the afternoons. Besides these visits by the public, the monthly visits of your board, and a visit by Prof. James H. Hamilton, of the Syracuse University and his class in sociology, the following official visits were also made during the year; by a committee of the board of supervisors of Erie county; by the secretary and a committee of the Illinois State Board of Charities; by Dr. John F. Fitz Gerald, superintendent of the Rome State Asylum; by Mrs. Frederick Peterson, of the State Charities Aid Association, of New York city; by the Hon. H. H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities and the Hon. G. L. Heins, State Architect; by the Hon. Peter Walrath, Commissioner of the State Board of Charities; twice by Prof. James H. Hamilton and Miss Viola Vernon, local members of the State Charities Aid Association; twice by Mr. B. M. Child, Superintendent of State and Alien Poor; twice by the Hon. William R. Stewart, president of the State Board of Charities; four times by the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Hill, inspector; four times by Dr. Stephen Smith and five times by the Hon. Dennis McCarthy, commissioners for that board.

It is a pleasure to publicly extend our thanks to Mrs. Charles E. Crouse, Mrs. J. R. Clancy and Miss Mary Moore for an evening of delightful music interspersed with a series of instructive stereopticon views by Mr. J. R. Clancy. We also again desire to thank many parents and friends of our children for the donations of toys, fruits, candies, money, etc., at the holiday season. Furthermore, we desire to make acknowledgment of the following periodicals regularly received: "Development," from Elwyn, Pa.; "Our Little People," from Rochester, N. Y.; "The Charitable Observer," from Lincoln, Ill.; "The Arkansas Optic," from Little Rock, Ark.; "Pediatrics," from New York; "The North Star," from Faribault, Minn.; and the "Bulletin of the Iowa State Institutions."

As a result of special and earnest effort by one of your number, a new feature, the Swedish manual training, commonly called sloyd, has been added to the school curriculum during the past year. Great benefits to many of the children of this institution are hoped for through the agency of sloyd training. From reports and personal investigations, we are fully convinced that this kind of training for normally minded children is a highly desirable means towards developing the mental and moral forces, in so far especially as such forces apply in the direction of the development of character. The various steps in sloyd-room work are made interesting, not arduous, and the freedom of action the boy feels while happily engaged at modeling with saws and planes is healthful and stimulating, and the physical exercise gained thereby serves as a decided mental tonic. The brain cells are believed to grow and develop as do other parts of the body, as a result of nutrition and activity. The motor

area of the brain is large, especially that portion which presides over the motions pertaining to the arms and hands. Sloyd training takes these facts into consideration and aims to systematically develop the motor area, and not, as is popularly supposed, to provide industrial occupation or to train boys for a carpenter's or a cabinet maker's trade. A special appropriation of one thousand dollars was made by the Legislature of 1902 for providing instruction and equipment at sloyd. The institution was fortunate in having at its command and unused, two very suitable rooms for sloyd work, formerly used as dining-rooms, in the basement of the north wing. At a reasonable expense these rooms were fitted up with a first-class Sloyd equipment consisting of ten benches, a case with pigeon holes for blue prints and drawings, boards, lumber, and a complete outfit of tools. Three classes of ten boys each have been organized, and they are receiving respectively two and three lessons an hour and a half in length, every week. Already the effect upon these boys has been a noticeable increase in their manliness, truthfulness and self-reliance.

Once more, in concluding a year's work, I am truly thankful to you of the board of managers for the continued confidence reposed in me. Your support has been so steadfast and unswerving that it has never failed in anxious times to lend me encouragement and cheer. My assistants, too, the officers and employees, have given loyal and valuable help towards making the year's work a success. Relying upon their diligence and

faithfulness in the past as a promise for the future, upon the assurance of your co-operation, upon faith in Divine assistance to those who are earnest, true and faithful, we may enter the work of another year with reasonable hopes and favorable prospects.

JAMES CARLTON CARSON,

Medical Superintendent.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., *December 10, 1902.*

Daily Order of School Exercises.

CLASSES.	9 to 9:30 A. M.	9:30 to 10 A. M.	10 to 10:40 A. M.	11 to 11:45 A. M.	11:45 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.	3 to 3:30 P. M.	3:30 to 4 P. M.	4 to 4:30 P. M.
Miss Young.....	General assemblage, marching, prayer and singing.	Third and Fourth Reader.	First Reader.	Pictures and objects.	Diction. writing and spelling.	Second class numbers. Boys.	Counting. Telling time. Miscellaneous.	Geography. (use of maps).
Mrs. Wilbur..		Third and Fourth Reader.	Words.	Hand exercises.	Paper Cutting.	First class numbers. Girls.	Basket-making. Embroidery.	Current Events.
Miss CozenJ....		Chart and First Reader.	Boys. Writing.	Girls. Writing.	Puzzles, Objects.	Sewing.	Objects and Kindergarten.	Words and articulation.
Miss Clark.		Callisthenics.	Geography.	Natural History.	Drawing.	Callisthenics.	ladder walking.	light Callisthenics.
Miss Deuel....		Second Reader.	Musical Articulation.	Writing.	Callisthenics.	Second class numbers. Girls.	Dancing.	Kindergarten.
Miss Stacey ..		Exercises in observation and attention.	Callisthenics.	Advanced Callisthenics.	Instrumental music.	First class numbers. Boys.	Music for Dancing.	Singing.
Miss Gaffey.		Words and First Reader.	Beginners at Sewing.	Writing.	Writing.	First lessons. Callisthenics.	Third class numbers. Boys.	Sewing.
Miss Featherstone..		Articulation.	Kindergarten.	Music for Callisthenics.	Writing.	Miscellaneous.	Puzzles and objects.	Kindergarten.
Mrs. Cook....	Boys.—Hand and machine sewing, mat-making, shirt-making and tailoring.							
Mrs. Sawtelle	Girls.—Hand and machine sewing, cutting, dress-making, knitting and fancy-work.							
Miss Widdrington.....	Boys.—Sloyd—Wednesday and Thursday P. M., Thursday, Friday and Saturday A. M.							



FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
Syracuse State Institution for
Feeble-Minded Children.

FOR THE YEAR 1903.

PART I.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 14, 1904.

ALBANY
OLIVER A. QUAYLE
STATE LEGISLATIVE PRINTER
1904

4-13-089.

MANAGERS.

The Rt. Rev. FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON,

S. T. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

Maj. ALVA W. PALMER.

EDWARD SEGUIN VAN DUYN, M. D.

Hon. WALTER W. CHENEY.

Mrs. C. E. CROUSE.

WILLIAM H. WARNER, Esq.

Rt. Rev. P. A. LIDDEN.

FREDERICK A. LYMAN, Esq.

Ex Officio Manager.

Hon. CHARLES R. SKINNER, Supt. of Public Instruction.

Permanent Chairman.

The Rt. Rev. FREDERICK D. HUNTINGTON,

S. T. D., LL. D., D. C. L.

Secretary.

Mrs. CHARLES E. CROUSE.

Treasurer.

J. C. CARSON.

Executive Committee.

Maj. ALVA W. PALMER.

WILLIAM H. WARNER, Esq.

Hon. W. W. CHENEY.

OFFICERS.

Superintendent.

JAMES C. CARSON, M. D.

Matron.

Miss ALVIRA E. WOOD.

Steward.

WILLARD B. FARRINGTON.

Medical Assistant.

ROBERT MASON, M. D.

Assistant Matrons.

Miss LOUISE C. RICHARDS.

Mrs. A. W. LOSKY.

Housekeeper.

Miss ALICE M. PALMER.

Teachers.

Mrs. EMILY P. WILBUR.

Miss CORNELIA S. DEUEL.

Miss SARAH P. YOUNG.

Miss MAY E. GAFFEY.

Mrs. M. ELIZABETH COOK.

Miss K. FEATHERSTONE.

Mrs. OLIVE M. SAWTELLE.

Miss JENNIE L. CLARK.

Miss MARY F. COZZENS.

Miss MARY E. HOOVER.

Miss ADA P. WIDDRINGTON.

Stenographer.

Miss JULIA E. CHURCH.

Bookkeeper.

DEVERE E. SMITH.

Storekeeper.

NORELL E. SMITH.

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 17.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 14, 1904.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Agreeably to the provisions of the act establishing this institution, the undersigned managers respectfully submit this their fifty-third annual report:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1902.....	\$1,190 50
Receipts from State appropriations during fiscal year	93,695 92
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils..	8,313 00
Receipts from pay cases—board, instruction and clothing	2,803 71
Receipts from sale of productions of shop.....	79 75

Receipts from sale of farm products.....	\$648 93
Receipts from sale of old material.....	156 04
Total	\$106,887 85

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on account of maintenance.....	\$93,420 56
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 572, Laws of 1899	12,001 43
Balance in bank October 1, 1902.....	1,465 86
Total	\$106,887 85

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

On current expense account of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children for the year ending September 30, 1903:

Salaries of officers and teachers*.....	\$13,854 42
Wages and labor*.....	27,728 67
Expenses of officers and managers.....	89 86
Provisions	21,936 55
Household stores.....	3,523 43
Clothing	3,914 20
Fuel and lights.....	12,104 59
Hospital and medical supplies.....	680 12
Shop, farm and garden.....	5,341 55
Ordinary repairs.....	965 45
Transportation of inmates.....	90 81
Miscellaneous	3,190 91
Total	\$93,420 56

*Includes \$3,143.49 expended for salaries and wages of employees engaged in the manufacture of and repairs to clothing and formerly charged to account of clothing.

ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 1903.

Balance in cash.....	\$1,465 86
Due from individuals for board, instruction and clothing	554 67
Due from counties for clothing.....	1,500 00
Due from State Treasurer on unexpended appro- priations	2,075 78
Total assets.....	<u>\$5,596 31</u>

In the above exhibit the year's receipts and expenditures are shown in the form which has been heretofore followed in the annual reports of the managers. The item of receipts, \$93,695.92, includes the direct appropriation in full of \$77,000, that of a return of \$15,261.22 from the State Treasury of miscellaneous receipts, and the unexpended balances of \$1,434.70 of the appropriation for the previous year. The miscellaneous receipts mentioned include the remittance to the State Treasurer of \$12,000 appropriated for the present year and \$3,261.22 returned two years ago in excess of the amount appropriated for that year. The full amount "returned to Comptroller" for the year, \$12,001.43, is shown under the table of disbursements and includes the amounts shown in the previous table under the heads of receipts from counties, from pay cases, from sale of shop and farm products, and from sale of old material.

The classified summary of expenditures is presented in the form required by the Bureau of Charitable Institutions, and is not materially different from the one followed by the institution for many years previous to the creation of that bureau. The manner of collecting the expenditures into the present summary

items is, however, quite changed; as, for instance, in the item of clothing was formerly charged the wages of all persons engaged in the repair and manufacture of clothing; likewise the wages of those employed on the farm and in the garden were charged to the farm and garden, etc.; and many expenditures now incurred and placed to the account of shop, farm and garden were formerly included in the item of ordinary repairs.

As compared with the previous year the total expenditures show an increase in amount of about \$500, the changes being as follows: A decrease of \$358.35 in salaries and wages; of \$1,309.05 in provisions; of \$5.38 in hospital and medical supplies; of \$183.43 in shop, farm and garden; of \$411.81 in ordinary repairs; an increase of \$1.59 in expenses of officers and managers; of \$504.45 in household stores; of \$53.53 in clothing; of \$2,103.08 in fuel and light; of \$22.74 in the transportation of inmates, and of \$130.12 in miscellaneous—the principal changes, therefore, in the two years being a decrease in the cost of salaries and wages, in provisions, and in ordinary repairs, which was a little more than offset by the increase for fuel and light and household stores.

The appropriations for the current year aggregate \$92,000, which, together with the balance on hand and unexpended amounts of former appropriations of about \$4,000, will, it is believed, carry us safely through. Owing to the general increased cost of living, and the belief on the part of the managers that appropriations should be sufficient in amount to avoid the possibility of a deficiency, it was decided to recommend a direct appropriation for next year of \$85,000.

It was also decided at the annual meeting to request special appropriations for the following purposes: For replacing two

of the steam heating boilers; for continuing improvements in plumbing and the substitution of the shower bath for the old bath tubs throughout the various buildings; and for repairs and equipment, \$1,000. For the first two purposes mentioned the State Architect has been requested to furnish an estimate and name the required amounts. The two boilers it is desired to replace have been in use for nearly thirty years; one of them has been pronounced unsafe by the insurance company inspector and the other is allowed to be used only at a low pressure. For the plumbing improvements and the shower baths the foundation, as it were, is already laid and a good start made under the appropriation of last year. The improvements effected consist of a new hot-water heater sufficient for supplying heated water to all of the buildings; a thorough rearrangement of the hot and cold water pipes; entire new plumbing and the introduction of the shower bath at the girls' building. These changes have already affected a material saving in the consumption of water, sufficient to return a good rate of interest on the expense incurred, and which will naturally be increased in a greater ratio as further changes of a like character are progressed.

The appropriation of \$1,800 for a renewal of laundry machinery and repairs to the laundry (chapter 410, Laws of 1902) has been expended except about \$125. New slate hand tubs have been provided in place of the old worn-out soapstone tubs, and four new metallic washers of larger capacity substituted for the six old ones which had performed almost daily service for the past seventeen years. A new cement gutter has also been laid underneath the tubs and washers to carry off the waste water; and all loose and broken tile in the laundry, ironing-room, and connecting corridor have been reset or replaced.

With the appropriation of \$800 for installing a watchman's clock system (chapter 410, Laws of 1902) by the advice of the State Architect a contract was made with the Eco Magneto Clock Company of Boston, Mass., and the system completed ready for work early last winter. So far its operation has been entirely successful and satisfactory. A small amount of the appropriation, \$22, was left unexpended.

By the same chapter 410, Laws of 1902, an appropriation of \$1,200 for the erection of iron stairways in the main building and a reappropriation of \$1,419.31 for improvements to steam heating were granted. During the vacation period in the summer months the old wooden stairways between the second and third and third and fourth floors, which turned in toward the center, were torn out and substantial iron stairways turning outward were erected. By this change in the direction of the treads the safety of the inmates in case of fire in the building was very much enhanced. With the funds appropriated for improving the steam heating a new and larger high pressure steam main was run from the engine and boilers through to the boys' building kitchen; the conduit for the steam and other pipes under the north wing was deepened and widened; the return steam pipe, which lay directly upon the grouted floor of the main basement, was raised above it; repairs were made to the boilers and engine; the top of the old chimney at the boiler house, which was in a crumbling condition, was torn down and rebuilt; all new pipe laid was covered and a large amount of old pipe recovered, besides other changes and improvements of a minor character.

By the Legislature of 1903 appropriations for special purposes (chapter 543, Laws of 1903) were made as follows: \$700 for lowering the windows of the third story of the south wing; \$1,000

for improvements in ventilation; \$1,000 for repairs and equipment; \$500 for drilling a well and providing a pump and windmill at Fairmount; and \$300 for constructing a new telephone system among the various buildings. Work is in progress and well advanced under the above appropriations excepting those for improvements in ventilation and the telephone, the description of which will be deferred until another year.

For many years past in our annual reports and other ways the superintendent and managers of this institution have urged legislative attention to a more extended provision for the idiotic and feeble-minded. These appeals have been made with the most effective words at our command, and while we recognize the fact that our appeals have not been altogether unheeded, to which the asylums at Newark and Rome with their more than twelve hundred inmates now bear evidence, the demand is yet great and but little if at all diminished. Within the past two decades the opinions of philanthropists and those interested in sociological problems have been steadily advancing in a certain direction until now it has become among them an almost unanimously settled conviction that, as a matter of public policy, practically all of the feeble-minded class should be segregated and provided for by the State. Many and various are the reasons which have led up to this conviction and to most persons they are easily obvious. In this State to-day less than two thousand of the feeble-minded class are now provided for and, while the figures of the last census are not at hand, it is probable that the total number in the State is not far from ten thousand. About four-fifths of the total number are therefore yet unprovided for, and wherever they exist, in private families, in the communities where they reside, in the schools, orphan asylums or county houses, they are everywhere a menace and

Warrants of executive committee for month of December, 1902	\$8,626 12
Warrants of executive committee for month of January, 1903.....	8,687 84
Warrants of executive committee for month of February, 1903.....	8,247 44
Warrants of executive committee for month of March, 1903.....	8,874 18
Warrants of executive committee for month of April, 1903.....	7,551 15
Warrants of executive committee for month of May, 1903.....	8,112 32
Warrants of executive committee for month of June, 1903.....	7,966 83
Warrants of executive committee for month of July, 1903.....	6,858 95
Warrants of executive committee for month of August, 1903.....	5,848 63
Warrants of executive committee for month of September, 1903.....	6,540 82
	<hr/>
	\$93,420 56
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 580, Laws of 1899	12,001 43
Balance in bank October 1, 1903.....	1,465 86
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$106,887 85</u>

There was received and expended under special appropriations, chapter 708, Laws of 1901; chapter 594, Laws of 1902; chapter 410, Laws of 1902; chapter 543, Laws of 1902, and chapter 599, Laws of 1903, as follows:

Appropriation for improving the heating system, chapter 708, Laws of 1901, cash received from Comptroller September 17, October 9, 13, 20, 1902, and January 14, 1903.....	\$1,238 30
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	1,238 30
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended.....	\$1,419 31
	<hr/>
Reappropriation for improving the heating system, chapter 599, Laws of 1903, cash received from Comptroller April 17, June 10 and 26, and July 22, 1903	\$1,419 31
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	1,419 31
	<hr/>
Appropriation for sloyd, chapter 594, Laws of 1902, cash received from Comptroller.....	\$300 93
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	300 93
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended.....	\$395 22
	<hr/>
Appropriation for installing watchman's clock sys- tem, chapter 708, Laws 1901, cash received from Comptroller April 18 and May 2, 1902.....	\$777 88
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	777 88
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended.....	\$22 12
	<hr/>
Appropriation for iron stairways, chapter 410, Laws of 1902, cash received from Comptroller May 2, 1903.....	\$12 00
Voucher paid	12 00
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended.....	\$1,188 00
	<hr/>

Appropriation for laundry machinery, chapter 410, Laws of 1902, cash received from Comptroller June 19 and June 26, 1903.....	\$1,674 50
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	1,674 50

Balance appropriation unexpended.....	\$125 50
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Appropriation for plumbing improvements, chapter 410, Laws of 1902, cash received from Comp- troller January 21 and March 25, 1903.....	\$6,546 50
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	6,546 50

Appropriation for repairs and equipment, chapter 543, Laws of 1903, cash received from Comp- troller August, 1903.....	\$474 95
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	474 95

Balance appropriation unexpended.....	\$525 05
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Appropriation for lowering windows, chapter 543, Laws of 1903, cash received from Comptroller August, 1903	\$225 84
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	225 84

Balance appropriation unexpended.....	\$474 16
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RECAPITULATION.

Total of special appropriations received and expended during
the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903:

Improving the heating system, chapter 708, Laws of 1901, and chapter 599, Laws of 1903.....	\$2,657 61
Sloyd, chapter 594, Laws of 1902.....	300 93

Installing watchman's clock system, chapter	
708, Laws of 1901.....	\$777 88
Iron stairways, chapter 410, Laws of 1902.....	12 00
Laundry machinery, chapter 410, Laws of 1902....	1,674 50
Plumbing improvements, chapter 410, Laws of	
1902	6,546 50
Repairs and equipment, chapter 543, Laws of 1903..	474 95
Lowering windows, chapter 543, Laws of 1903....	225 84
<hr/>	
Total	\$12,670 21
<hr/> <hr/>	

Special unexpended appropriations still available, chapter 594, Laws of 1902; chapter 410, Laws of 1902, and chapter 543, Laws of 1903:

Drilling well at Fairmount.....	\$500 00
Improvements to ventilation.....	1,000 00
Laundry machinery.....	125 50
Iron stairways.....	1,188 00
Sloyd	395 22
Repairs and equipment.....	525 05
Lowering windows.....	474 16
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Report of the Superintendent.

To the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children:

Gentlemen—In accordance with the requirements of the law and your board I beg leave to submit the following report, exhibiting statistics and other matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1903:

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Present at the beginning of the	Males.	Females.	Total.
year	264	263	527
Absent on vacation.....	11	8	19
Since admitted	27	46	73
Readmitted	0	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for the year.....	302	318	620
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Discharged	17	59	76
Died	1	3	4
Present at the close of year.....	272	245	517
Absent on vacation.....	12	11	23
Total on the rolls.....	284	256	540
Average daily attendance.....	265	251	516
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total number of weeks' board furnished to the pupils	26,931
<hr/>	
Total cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils, including all expenses, except clothing.....	\$86,362 87
Cost of clothing.....	7,057 69
<hr/>	
Total cost.....	\$93,420 56
<hr/>	
Average weekly cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils.....	\$3 21
Average weekly cost, including clothing.....	3 47
Yearly per capita cost.....	180 68
<hr/>	

The following are the causes of death of those who died during the year:

Measles and pneumonia.....	1
Pertussis and pneumonia.....	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	2
<hr/>	
	4
<hr/>	

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED.

Abscess	1
Adenitis, cervical.....	1
Abrasion	1
Bronchitis, acute.....	14
Burn	1
Chorea, acute.....	1
Contusion	1

Conjunctivitis, acute.....	10
Croup	1
Debility	4
Diarrhea	4
Diphtheria	3
Eczema, acute.....	2
Epilepsy	5
Erysipelas	2
Fractures	2
Gastritis, acute.....	25
Herpes Zoster.....	1
Hemorrhoids	3
Infected finger.....	1
Hordeolum	6
Impetigo contagiosa.....	1
Jaundice	2
Keratitis	1
Measles	38
Pertussis	9
Phimosis	6
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	4
Pneumonia	7
Rheumatism, acute.....	1
Ringworm	6
Scabies	1
Tonsillitis	7
Typhoid fever.....	1
Varicella	9
Wounds	2
Unclassified	40

OPERATIONS.

Amputation, fingers.....	2
Circumcision	6
Fistula in ano.....	1
Removal, tumor.....	1
Removal, ingrowing toenail.....	1
Removal, hemorrhoids.....	1
Removal, cervical glands.....	1
Thoracotomy	1

The following table presents the movement of pupils by counties for the year:

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1903.
Albany	20	1	1	20
Allegany	7	1	1	7
Broome	6	1	1	6
Cattaraugus	4	..	1	3
Cayuga	7	..	2	5
Chautauqua	6	1	2	5
Chemung	19	1	3	17
Chenango	2	1	..	3
Clinton	5	..	..	5
Columbia	12	1	2	11
Cortland	2	1	1	2
Delaware	5	1	2	4
Dutchess	6	..	2	4
Erie	42	11	7	46
Essex	2	..	..	2
Genesee	2	..	..	2

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1903.
Greene	2	..	1	1
Herkimer	4	..	1	3
Jefferson	4	1	..	5
Kings	39	4	7	36
Lewis	4	..	..	4
Livingston	4	1	..	5
Madison	7	..	..	7
Monroe	29	1	2	28
Montgomery	6	..	2	4
Nassau	1	..	..	1
New York	76	19	11	84
Niagara	6	..	..	6
Oneida	26	2	3	25
Onondaga	33	4	6	31
Ontario	11	..	1	10
Orange	9	1	2	8
Orleans	2	..	..	2
Oswego	6	1	2	5
Otsego	14	1	1	14
Putnam .....	..	1	..	1
Queens	4	..	..	4
Rensselaer	17	1	4	14
Richmond	1	..	..	1
Rockland	5	2	1	6
St. Lawrence	5	1	2	4
Saratoga	4	1	1	4
Schenectady	1	..	..	1
Schoharie	1	1	..	2
Schuyler	2	..	1	1

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1902.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1903.
Seneca	3	1	..	4
Steuben	9	1	..	10
Suffolk	1	..	..	1
Sullivan	5	..	..	5
Tioga	8	..	..	8
Tompkins	5	1	..	6
Ulster	15	1	4	12
Warren	3	..	..	3
Washington	3	1	..	4
Wayne	5	..	..	5
Westchester	12	4	3	13
Wyoming	3	1	..	4
Yates	3	2	..	5
New York State.....	1	..	..	1
Totals	546	74	80	540

The matron presents the following report of work done during the school hours by the sewing classes, one of boys and four of girls, and by the classes at tailoring, hosemaking and shoe-making.

BOYS' LIST.

Towels	453
Washcloths	66
Handkerchiefs	828
Pillow cases.....	287
Doormats	20
Neckties	247

Loops on towels.....	12
Bread cover	1
Roller towels.....	104
Bibs	192
Names on blankets	24
Suspenders, pairs.....	2
Sheets	67
Shirts	13
Puzzles sawed	36
Dustcloths	6
Work aprons.....	20

GIRLS' LIST.

Sheets	501
Dresses	470
Shirtwaists	23
Handkerchiefs	854
Nightdresses	139
Aprons	96
Collars	143
Dresses made over.....	61
Drawers	14
Pillow cases	184
Skirts	35
Tablecloths	29
Towels	358
Dustcloths	9
Napkins	302
Towels, hemstitched.....	22
Traycloths	11

Doilies, plate.....	31
Bureau covers.....	13
Bedspreads	7
Blankets restitched	22
Names on garments.....	60

Besides a large amount of crocheting, embroidery and other fancy work.

GIRLS' BUILDING LIST.

Aprons	77
Buttonholes	3,539
Bands	355
Blankets hemmed.....	11
Bibs	37
Bathing caps.....	6
Curtains, pairs	13
Dish cloths.....	35
Drawers	73
Dresses	170
Dressing sack.....	1
Garters, pairs.....	139
Holders	315
Handkerchiefs	214
Mattress covers	23
Napkins	184
New sleeves.....	533
Names sewed on.....	955
Nightdresses	74
Pillow cases.....	145
Pillow cases hemstitched.....	6

Sheets	95
Skirts	50
Shirtwaists	12
Towels	70
Tablecloths	10
Traycloths	2
Underwaists	76
Vests restitched	2
Wrappers	5

And a large amount of mending.

BOYS' TAILORING CLASS LIST.

Suits	280
Trousers	227
Coats	81
Overalls	76
Shirts	2
Girls' cloaks	4
Aprons	5
Blankets hemmed	31
Fur robe repaired	1

CLASS AT HOSEMAKING.

Boys' hose, pairs	743
Girls' hose, pairs	307
Hose refooted, pairs	928

And all of the mending.

CLASS AT SHOEMAKING.

Shoes, new, pairs.....	53
Shoes, repaired, pairs.....	4,034

And the repairing of harness.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE.

The steward reports the following as the products of the farm and garden for the year ending September 30, 1903:

Apples, bushels, 235.....	\$176 25
Apples, crab, bushels, 18.....	10 80
Asparagus, bunches, 3,500.....	210 00
Beans, butter and string, bushels, 58.....	72 50
Beans, Lima, bushels, 14.....	21 00
Beets, green, bunches, 2,000.....	60 00
Beets, green, bushels, 242.....	72 60
Beets, farm, bushels, 1,050.....	210 00
Cabbage, heads, 15,990.....	799 50
Cauliflower, heads, 164.....	16 40
Currants, quarts, 264.....	31 68
Corn, sweet, bushels, 289.....	216 75
Corn, fodder, tons, 50.....	250 00
Cucumbers, hothouse, dozen, 87.....	52 50
Cucumbers, pickling, 11,000.....	27 50
Carrots, bushels, 194.....	97 00
Carrots, farm, bushels, 578.....	115 60
Celery, bunches, 7,000.....	210 00
Cherries, quarts, 64.....	7 68
Chickens and poultry, pounds, 275.....	55 00
Chive, bunches, 58.....	1 74
Ensilage, tons, 200.....	1,000 00

Egg plant, dozen, 3.....	\$4 50
Eggs, dozen, 760.....	152 00
Grapes, pounds, 2,800.....	140 00
Gooseberries, quarts, 70.....	5 60
Hay, tons, 250.....	3,250 00
Horseradish, bushels, 2.....	2 50
Lettuce, dozen, 596.....	214 56
Milk, quarts, 159,680.....	4,790 40
Oats, bushels, 818.....	351 74
Onions, bushels, 150.....	150 00
Onions, bunches, 7,500.....	225 00
Parsley, bunches, 311.....	9 33
Pears, bushels, 20.....	25 00
Peas, bushels, 115.....	143 75
Plums, bushels, 15.....	11 25
Potatoes, bushels, 2,000.....	900 00
Pumpkins, pounds, 7,000.....	35 00
Peppers, bushels, 13.....	22 75
Parsnips, bushels, 10.....	5 00
Pieplant, bunches, 1,875.....	93 75
Pork, pounds, 5,155.....	412 40
Raspberries, quarts, 450.....	45 00
Radishes, bunches, 4,350.....	130 50
Sage, bunches, 30.....	90
Salsify, bushels, 50.....	17 50
Spinach, bushels, 234.....	234 00
Squash, summer, bushels, 92.....	92 00
Squash, winter, pounds, 4,200.....	52 50
Straw, tons, 20.....	180 00
Strawberries, quarts, 830.....	99 60

Turnips, bushels, 215.....	\$64 50
Turnips, farm, bushels, 100.....	20 00
Tomatoes, bushels, 226.....	169 50
Wheat, bushels, 150.....	135 00
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	\$15,900 03
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The applications for admission received and placed on file during the year numbered one hundred and thirty-three, or nine less than for 1902. Of this number seventy-three were for boys and sixty for girls, being a little less preponderance of boys than has usually been the experience heretofore. Of the applications received ninety-two were accepted and forty-one rejected. Of those accepted thirty-two, all for boys, were still on file at the close of the year, awaiting vacancies. Of those rejected eight were under seven, and seven over fourteen years of age; five were helpless or unteachable; one was thought to be insane; and twenty were confirmed epileptics.

The admissions during the year were seventy-four, or one less than for the previous year. Of the number admitted twenty-seven were boys and forty-seven girls. The average daily attendance was five hundred and sixteen, or three less; and the total number under care and training, six hundred and twenty, or eight more than last year, and again exceeding the record number of any previous year.

The number discharged for the year was seventy-six, seventeen of whom were boys and fifty-nine girls, an increase of twenty over 1902; and the number of deaths four, three girls and one boy, or six less than for 1902, making a total of eighty vacancies by both discharges and deaths during the year, an

excess of six over admissions. For these six vacancies applications had been accepted and the pupils not yet admitted at the close of the year.

Of those discharged one boy and one girl were thought to be self-supporting; fourteen boys and seven girls were removed or retained at home by parents; thirty-three girls were transferred to the Rome and seventeen to the Newark asylum; one girl, a confirmed epileptic, at our request was removed by a county official; and two boys eloped.

It will be thus observed that during the year fifty girls were transferred to the custodial asylums, but not a single boy. As a result, while all eligible applications received for girls throughout the year were promptly accepted those for boys were necessarily deferred until vacancies occurred in their order. At the close of the year thirty-two eligible applications were on file awaiting vacancies. In the month of October at this writing we have been able to accept a few boys whose applications date back to November and December, 1902. County officials have in some instances complained of the long delays occasioned. In such cases the situation has been fully explained and assurances given that each application would be considered in its order. Cordial relations have thus been maintained between the institution and the counties and it is believed that superintendents of the poor are generally well satisfied that our accommodations are fairly distributed.

Only four deaths occurred during the year, the smallest number in many years, and from which it is manifest that general good health prevailed. At only one period was there much sickness and that during epidemics of measles and whoopingcough, both prevalent at the same time; there were in all thirty-eight

cases of the former and nine of the latter. Each of these diseases, with a pneumonia complication was the cause of one death, and tuberculosis of the other two. After twenty years experience among the feeble-minded our observation is that tuberculosis once established runs a rapid course, much more so than in normal persons. It is seldom that one survives more than a few months and many times but a few weeks after the diagnosis is made. We have never yet seen what might have been considered a *lingering* case.

Besides the above mentioned infectious diseases, three cases of diphtheria and one of typhoid fever also occurred, in all of which recovery followed. The case of typhoid was that of an employee and may not have had its origin upon the premises. In each of the cases of diphtheria antitoxin was promptly administered and the disease promptly responded to its efficacy. One of these cases and the severest of all was that of a nurse in the hospital. This nurse had been many years in the service and at various times had attended upon cases of diphtheria without contracting it and then, strangely, took the disease without any known exposure.

The average age of those who died was eighteen, the oldest being thirty and the youngest ten years of age.

Besides the general repairs to buildings and furniture, the putting up and taking down of awnings, storm-houses, door and window screens, the care of locks, tools, fire extinguishers and the local fire alarm system, the making of sketches, plans, etc., performed under the direction of the carpenter, the main items of repairs and improvements for the year were effected as usual by him and his assistants. These consisted of the entire carpenter work required under the special appropriations in connection

with the new plumbing and tile floors at the girls' and main buildings; the four flights of iron stairways in the main building; lowering and enlarging the dormer windows in the upper floor of the south wing; reconstruction of portions of the roofs on the hospital and north wing; and the erection of a shed for the protection of tools, wagons, and farm machines at Fairmount. Other work was accomplished as follows: For the sloyd rooms ten bench hooks and racks with pigeonholes for blue prints were made, and in order to facilitate communication between the rooms two open doorways were cut through the intervening brick walls; at the Fairmount farm barn a pair of new doors were made and hung, new joists and a floor laid in the cow stable, and a partition put in the silo; new floors were laid in number nine dormitory, in number thirteen bathroom, in halls on third and fourth floors main building, and in officers' bathroom, girls' building; steel ceilings were put on in north hall, first floor, main building, and in the small day room at the south wing. There were also made one dump box for a farm wagon, four troughs, one wagon reach, one wagon bolster, one box for lumber wagon, eleven window screens, five bathroom cupboards, two wardrobes, one bookcase, one set folding steps, one plant stand, one hotbed box, four lockers, one bed screen, one medicine case, a skid for the storeroom, a stop fence on the ball-ground, a backstop for the tennis court, terrace steps for the hospital walk, and many other things of minor value and importance.

The painter and two boys whom he has trained to the work were all kept busy throughout the entire year; nearly all of the buildings received more or less of their attention, both exteriorly and interiorly, as well as the roofs; in fact, wherever such work

seemed most needed. Several rooms also were repapered and many floors shellacked and varnished. Besides, two cutters, two carriages, and the family sleigh were carefully repainted, rubbed down and refinished.

At the close of the season last year the gardener and his assistants with a force of boys added a share to the year's improvements by widening the boys' ballground and reversing its grade. When this ballground was made for the boys, a few years ago, the grade was left towards the natural depression through the garden to the west of the girls' building and hospital. The ballground being such an extensive, hard, smooth surface, it was found that during heavy rains a large amount of water would quickly be turned off it and into the garden and overflowing the hospital roadway. Upon several occasions much damage was done to the garden and the roadway to the west of the hospital completely washed out. By the work effected last season, as above mentioned, the grade was reversed and the watershed turned into a ten-inch underground pipe at the southwest corner of the grounds for about one hundred feet, thence into the ravine through the woods and where no special damage can result. At the same time the earth removed in the grading was carried over at the eastern border of the ballground, giving it additional width of from ten to fifteen feet, which was much needed, and the pleasure of the boys at their games increased accordingly.

Without rain between the middle of April and the middle of June in this locality, the outlook for all farm and garden returns was extremely discouraging, especially for hay, corn, and potatoes, three chief items of our consumption. Fortunately, when the rain came it proved of such kind and quantity that the

crops mentioned were revived beyond all expectation. When finally harvested they were found in excess of the average. A few garden products, as a result of the early drought and the cool summer which followed, did not mature well or were a total failure. The report of the full year's products of the farm and garden is given by the steward and will be found upon another page of this report. The item in this report which shows the most gratifying increase is that of milk, being an excess of 20,000 quarts over any previous year. The average daily number of cows at the farm supplying milk, for the past ten years, has been about thirty-five and the quantity has fluctuated from the lowest record in 1899 of 97,129 quarts to 159,680 in 1903. Our herd of cattle is Holstein, and by good care, careful breeding, and generous feeding has materially improved within the past few years. Milk is made use of to such an extent in the dietary of the institution that over four hundred quarts are daily required. Always before and until last April, to make up a deficiency milk was purchased outside; but since, the entire supply has been furnished by the institution herd.

In January last Mr. John L. Barnett, for ten years the honest, efficient and faithful steward, resigned the position to engage in a business enterprise in Syracuse, and in which his numerous friends at the institution vie with each other in wishing him the best of success. Upon the retirement of Mr. Barnett the appointment of Mr. W. B. Farrington was made from the eligible civil service list. The institution was fortunate in securing Mr. Farrington, whose previous experience in the State service at the Matteawan and Dannemora State hospitals had amply prepared him for the position of steward.

The institution was visited during the year by the following officials: By Prof. James A. Hamilton and Mr. Salem Hyde of Syracuse, members of the local committee of the State Charities Aid Association; by a committee of the board of supervisors of Erie county; by Mr. C. W. Winspear, superintendent of the Newark State Asylum; by Dr. John F. Fitz Gerald, superintendent of the Rome State Asylum; by Prof. James A. Hamilton of Syracuse University and the class in sociology; by Dr. A. H. Beaton, superintendent of the Asylum for Imbeciles at Orillia, Ontario; by Dr. Charles Bernstein, acting superintendent of the Rome State Asylum; twice by the Hon. H. H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor of the State Charitable Institutions; and three times by Dr. Stephen Smith, commissioner of the State Board of Charities.

Inspections of the buildings and premises have been made quarterly by the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Hill of the State Board of Charities, and monthly inspections by two or more members of the board of managers.

The institution was also opened to the public on thirty-four Friday afternoons of the school year. At the exercises given in the hall on these afternoons 2,277 persons appeared, or an average of sixty-seven for each day, and which is mentioned as evidence of the public interest maintained in the work of the school.

Entertainments were provided the children upon forty-one different occasions, as follows: On October 21st a talk on the Indians by the Rev. Dr. Beauchamp; on November 5th a magical performance by Mr. Fred Hurd; on November 7th ventriloquism and a Punch and Judy show by Mr. Harry Bryant; on December 25th Christmas carols, tableaux and an operetta by teachers and

pupils; on December 31st a stereopticon exhibition of Mt. Pelee in eruption by Mr. J. R. Powell; on February 16th a series of recitations by Miss Mildred Pipe; on February 22d patriotic exercises by teachers and pupils; on March 30th a concert by the Chaminade Club of Syracuse; on April 21st piano and violin recitations by the Misses Abbott of Ithaca; on June 8th a talk on the Filipinos by Prof. Clarence A. Perry; on June 19th a stereopticon exhibition by Mr. J. R. Powell; on July 4th a baseball game and a lawn festival in the afternoon and fireworks in the evening; on September 30th a musical trio by Mrs. William F. Belknap, Miss Ethel Lockwood, and Prof. Albert Kuenzlen of Syracuse. Other entertainments consisted of music and dancing in the hall on the various evenings during the months of December, January, February, and March.

The managers of the following periodicals have gratuitously sent to the institution their regular publications throughout the year and for which our thanks are publicly rendered: "The Washingtonian," Vancouver, Wash.; "Our Little People," Rochester, N. Y.; "The Optic," Little Rock, Ark.; "Development," Elwyn, Pa.; "The North Star," Faribault, Minn.; "The Charitable Observer," Lincoln, Ill.; "The City Mission Evangel," Brooklyn, N. Y.; and the "Bulletin of the Iowa State Institutions."

A highly appreciated gift received during the year was from Mrs. Mary M. Patton of Albany, N. Y., of a neatly framed engraved portrait of her father, the late Rev. Henry N. Pohlman, D.D., one of the members of the original board of trustees of this institution. Our thanks are also extended to many friends and parents of the pupils for generous gifts of toys, nuts, candies, money, etc., for use at the winter holiday season.

The purposes of this institution being educational in their character, children are admitted, according to the by-laws, only between the ages of seven and fourteen. As a result of the care and training given it is very rare that a child after admission does not in some little way improve; it may be simply in habits or disposition. There are, however, a few who prove to be practically unteachable; very many who improve moderately; quite a number materially; and a few again very decidedly. The training of the institution is on what may be considered moral, physical, intellectual and industrial lines. Besides being mentally defective the feeble-minded are many of them physically defective and morally askew. In order to show the benefits received and advances made in some cases from the training given on the lines mentioned we quote the following recent letters, one from a parent and three composed and written by pupils. These letters speak for themselves, and could be many times duplicated. The first is that of a boy, W. B., admitted November, 1896, age seven, now fourteen. Bad family history—father, mother, a brother and sister all feeble-minded.. When admitted to the institution this boy knew the alphabet and could count to ten. The letter was written in a plain, legible hand of a childish character and without a misspelled word; the language and punctuation are his own.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Nov. 3, 1903.

My Dear Father,

I have not heard from you in a long time. And I know you will like to hear from me. I am getting along nicely in my school and in my sloyd. And I have played base-ball about all summer. And I have gathered lots of nuts this fall. I have lots of fun playing foot-ball with the boys. And I think C. [re-

ferring to his sister, also in the institution] is getting along nicely in school. And we are both well and hope you are the same. And we have had nice weather the last few days And one snow-fall. And I hope you will write soon, so good-bye to your loving son.

W. B.

The one which follows was addressed to the matron and was written by C. B., who was admitted in May, 1900, age seven, now ten. When admitted could neither read nor count. She went home to New York last summer during the vacation for the first time since admission. The letter was plainly and legibly written and is given verbatim et literatim:

July 8th, 1903.

My dear Miss W——, I hope this finds you well. I arrived safe home Mamma and Mrs. T—— was down to meet me as papa was working, had some supper was washed said my prayers hugged my mamma and went to sleep. Mamma and papa was very pleased and surprised to find me so much improved I am haveing a good time I wish you could come and have a cup of tea with us please my love to all my kind teachers and attendance [meaning attendants] and little playmates Dr.C. and your dear self with love from mamma papa and little

Clara B.

The next letter was recently received from the father of one of our boys, M. B. H., who was admitted in September, 1894, age twelve, now twenty. When admitted could read words of one syllable and count to 100. For five years after admission was kept in the school; he then became restless and begged for outdoor employment with the gardener. During the five years in school he made good general progress, was in the fourth reader class and learned to read figures into thousands and could make small additions. Has always spent the vacation period at home and during last summer's vacation the letter which follows came unsolicited from the father:

Aug. 22, 1903.

H———ville.

——— Supt.

Dear Sir:

I have nothing but words of commendation for your splendid institution. M's development along all lines is all and more than I had hoped. I wish to have him return for another year. Is he eligible? Kindly advise, that I may get him in readiness.

I am Yours truly,

J. E. H.

The fourth letter and last is from a girl, E. R., who was admitted in March, 1889, age eight, now twenty-two. Her family history rather bad and a brother also feeble-minded. When admitted she could count to fifteen, but could not read at all. She was in the school for about ten years and advanced to the highest grade in reading. She also learned to sew nicely, crochet, and was useful at general housework. During her school years she was disposed to mean and petty annoyances and was at times sullen, stubborn, wilful, untruthful, and dishonest. As she grew to womanhood she became more and more reliable in every way, conscientious and anxious to do right. She came to feel that she could maintain herself in the world outside and her parents, brothers and sisters were persistent in requesting and demanding her removal. We thought as she did regarding her capabilities, but hesitated giving consent, fearing that her home surroundings were baneful, but upon the recommendation of the county superintendent of the poor she was permitted to go home last July on parole. Upon reaching home she very soon discovered that the home influences were degrading in the extreme. Her letter, which follows, is given to show the moral development and a strength of character sufficient to raise her above all family ties and escape the peril in which she unluckily found herself environed. We quote the letter in her own words:

H———ville, Nov. 1, 1903.

Doctor C———

Dear Sir:

Taking a few pleasant minutes of spare time I will write you a letter telling you as I have a good place to work getting from five to six dollars a week and boarding with the foreman's family at two dollars a week. I have decided not to come back there. I wrote and told Mrs. L. and will tell Mr. G. I am of age and am able to take care of myself. I go to church with the family and have joined a Sunday school. Mrs. L. writes me very nice letters and quite often. She told me she thought you'd like to hear from me. I have given up my people never to have anything more to do with them, nor they with me. I shall never go to W——— [where her parents reside] again. Good bye, Doctor, I should enjoy a letter from you very much.

Yours truly,

E. R.

It was mentioned in our last report that through the active efforts of one of your number and by means of a special appropriation the Swedish system of manual training known as sloyd had been introduced into the curriculum of the school. The system was undertaken as a matter of trial and experiment and has proved successful beyond our expectations. Three classes of ten boys each have been organized and each class is given from three to four hours' weekly instruction. The course of instruction was carefully planned after a methodically graded set of exercises on all models. An interesting feature of it is that the boy is required to prepare in advance a working drawing of the object he is going to make. With a drawing of his object in plain view before him, sloyd then demands a practical use of tools in the hands of the boy. The method, the design, the application, the construction each in its turn requires study on the part of the boy; each excites his interest and combined they prove to be all-around educators of great practical value. The teacher engaged in our work spent the entire summer at study in

Sweden and the course for the ensuing year will closely follow the advanced Swedish methods. We have added to our sloyd equipment blackboards, illustrations showing the different positions of the body required for various exercises, and a complete set of Swedish models.

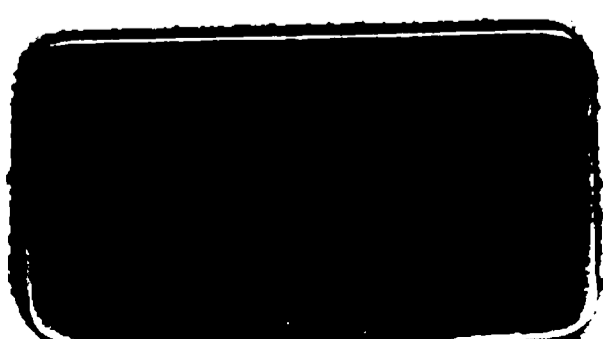
At an exhibition of sloyd work given in one of the largest public schools of Syracuse last May, specimens of the work of the institution classes were contributed. Our part of the exhibit was very favorably commended by the visitors present, and it was generally conceded superior to that shown by some of the classes of normal children.

With renewed thanks to you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the board of managers, for your continued support and confidence, and with thanks also to the officers and employees for their hearty cooperation during the year's administration, I close my twentieth annual report in good cheer, with greater devotion to the purposes of the institution and a faith in the value of its work increasing as each year rolls on.

JAMES CARLTON CARSON,

Superintendent.

SYRACUSE, *December ninth*, 1903.



FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-
MINDED CHILDREN.
FOR THE YEAR 1904.

PART I.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE APRIL 18, 1905

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BRANDOW PRINTING COMPANY
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1905

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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 52.

IN ASSEMBLY,

APRIL 18, 1905.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Agreeably to the provisions of the act establishing this institution, the undersigned managers respectfully submit this their fifty-fourth annual report:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1903.....	\$1,465 86
Receipts from State appropriations during fiscal year...	92,575 78
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils.....	9,679 00
Receipts from pay cases—board, instruction and clothing.....	2,322 05
Receipts from sale of productions of shop... .	152 96
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	585 95

ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.

Balance in cash.....	\$830 15
Due from individuals for board, instruction and clothing.....	330 83
Due from counties for clothing.....	830 00
Due from State Treasurer on unexpended appropri- ations.....	781 09
Total assets.....	<u>\$2,772 07</u>

In the preceding tables the year's financial operations are shown in the form which has been customarily followed for many years.

The first table shows the total receipts and their various sources. While a few of the itemized amounts differ quite materially from the corresponding ones of the previous year, the total amount is approximately the same.

The second table presents under disbursements the amount paid for maintenance, that returned to the Comptroller by Chapter 572, Laws of 1899, and the balance on hand at the close of the year, the total amount of which strikes a balance with the total of the first table. The sum included in the item as returned to Comptroller, \$12,831.28, consists of moneys received by the treasurer from all sources other than State appropriations and amounted to over \$800 in excess of 1903.

In the third table is presented the classified summary of expenditures in the form required by the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charitable Institutions and, as was explained last year, differs in some respects from the form followed in the annual reports for many years, but chiefly in the manner of collecting the items under the various heads. Comparisons, therefore, of some of the items as at present appearing with those of former years would be difficult and misleading. As compared, however, with the previous year the total expenditure show a decrease of \$209.07. The changes

Receipts from sale of old material.....	\$78 61
Miscellaneous.....	12 71
Total.....	<u>\$106,872 92</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on account of maintenance.....	\$93,211 49
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 572, Laws of 1899....	831 28
Balance in bank October 1, 1903.....	830 15
Total.....	<u>\$106,872 92</u>

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

On current expense account of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble Minded Children for tthe year ending September 30, 1904:

Salaries of officers and teachers*.....	\$13,148 18
Wages and labor*.....	27,163 48
Expenses of officers and managers.....	122 18
Provisions.....	21,085 56
Household stores.....	3,815 09
Clothing.....	4,516 22
Fuel and light.....	14,102 97
Hospital and medical supplies.....	672 39
Shop, farm and garden.....	5,084 53
Ordinary repairs.....	596 19
Transportation of inmates.....	100 14
Miscellaneous.....	2,804 58
Total.....	<u>\$93,211 49</u>

*Includes \$3,116.89 expended for salaries and wages of employees engaged in the manufacture of and repairs to clothing and formerly charged to account of clothing.

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are as follows: a decrease of \$1,271.43 in salaries and wages; of \$850.99 in provisions; of \$7.73 in hospital and medical supplies; of \$257.02 in shop, farm and garden; of \$369.26 in ordinary repairs; of \$385.63 in miscellaneous; an increase of \$32.32 in the traveling expenses of officers and managers; of \$291.64 in household stores; of \$602.02 in clothing; of \$1,998.38 in fuel and light; and of \$9.33 in the transportation of inmates. As will be seen therefore the two leading changes were in the items of salaries and wages, and fuel and light, the decrease in the former item being largely due to the discontinuance of one paid employee and of a paid treasurer, and the increase in the latter item to the increased cost of fuel combined with a steady and excessively cold winter season.

The appropriations available for the year ending September 30, 1905 are \$80,000 direct and \$12,000 indirect together aggregating \$92,000, the same as for last year. The cash balance on hand at the beginning of the year is, however, over \$2,000 less, in view of which and of the fact that the cost of living is gradually tending upward and, that it will be necessary to place a sloyd teacher on the pay roll at full rate next year the managers decided at their annual meeting to recommend a direct maintenance appropriation of \$84,000 for the coming year by the approaching Legislature. It is our opinion that a less amount will prove unsafe and insufficient if needed repairs, furnishings, and the present standard of care and methods are fully maintained. With all due regard to economy in expenditures, we believe it a wiser policy for our legislatures in providing for the State's dependents to lean towards appropriations reasonably generous rather than narrowly parsimonious.

It was also voted at the annual meeting to request special appropriations for the following purposes: For repairs, improvements and equipment the sum of \$4,000; and for extending the plumbing improvements and shower baths in our buildings of an amount to be approved by the State Architect and Fiscal Supervisor.

Contemplated under the first item is the purchase of a new square piano for the school rooms; the repainting of all wood work upon the institution buildings above the first stories; repairs to the present stone-wall fence and its extension across Harbor Brook on Grand Avenue; repairs to chimneys on the main building; new floors and steel ceilings in various parts of the buildings, and other minor repairs.

The appropriation of \$700. by the Legislature of 1903 for lowering the windows in the third story of the south wing proved sufficient for the purpose and the work was completed early last season. The windows lowered numbered twenty-two and were located in rooms occupied by employees. The alterations effected materially enhanced the outlook from the rooms, improved their light and ventilation, and rendered egress from them if necessary in case of fire much less difficult.

The same Legislature also made appropriations of \$1,000 respectively for improving the ventilation in the main building school rooms and for miscellaneous repairs and equipment. The improvements in ventilation were made during the past summer months in six of the school rooms where most needed by the introduction of indirect steam radiation, chimney flues being opened in the various rooms for the escape of the foul air and radiators placed in the basement underneath receiving fresh air through outside communicating ducts. The improved condition of the air in the rooms is even now in October very marked, and will be still further evident as the season grows colder and more heat is required. The sum appropriated for repairs and equipment was expended for needed repairs on the roofs of the laundry, the south and north wings, the hospital, the girls' building, and the gate house; for new floors in the dispensary, in the waiting room in connection therewith, and in a portion of the stable; for steel ceiling in the housekeeper's room and in the dispensary; for erecting a new shed

25 by 50 feet for storing farm wagons and machinery at Fairmount; and for other repairs and improvements of minor importance.

The appropriation in 1903 of \$500 for the construction of a new telephone system is yet unexpended except a small sum for advertising proposals, but a contract for the work is made and it is expected the new system will be in operation at an early day.

An appropriation of \$500 was also granted in 1903 for a new well and windmill at Fairmount. This well was drilled to a depth of about 125 feet in the hill fifty rods west of the farm barns. Water was found at a depth of about 90 feet and since last November when the well was put into use, the supply has proved unfailing and abundant. An analysis of the water from the well has been twice made by the State Department of Health and, as will be seen by the following statement, it is about as pure as water can be:

“ALBANY, N. Y., June, 7, 1904.

“Specimen No. 1 (Water from Fairmount well). Agar plates showed 70 organisms per c.c. Gelatin plates were liquefied with a slight odor. There was no gas formation in any fermentation tube.”

At the same time the report on the Skaneateles Lake water in use at the institution was as follows:

“Specimen No. 2. Agar plates showed 13,500 organisms per c.c. Gelatin plates were liquefied with a moderate odor. There was no gas formation in any fermentation tube.”

“Specimen No. 1 is passed as good water; specimen No. 2 can be considered only fair water.”

The appropriation by the Legislature of 1904 of \$1,000 for repairs and equipment was chiefly expended for new fire sheets on two of the heating boilers, for new tubes in four of them, for renewal of the arches and for other masonry in connection therewith. As a

result of which the six heating boilers are all ready for use and in good condition for the approaching winter's demands.

In the annual report of the managers of this institution for last year the needs of the idiotic and feeble-minded in this State from our point of view were feelingly presented. Inasmuch as no adequate measures were adopted by the last Legislature and as the conditions therefore remain practically unchanged we repeat our words and renew our recommendations:

“For many years past in our annual reports and other ways the superintendent and managers of this institution have urged legislative attention to a more extended provision for the idiotic and feeble-minded. These appeals have been made with the most effective words at our command, and while we recognize the fact that our appeals have not been altogether unheeded, to which the asylums at Newark and Rome with their twelve hundred and sixty inmates now bear evidence, the demand is yet great and but little if at all diminished. Within the past two decades the opinions of philanthropists and those interested in sociological problems have been steadily advancing in a certain direction until now it has become among them an almost unanimously settled conviction that, as a matter of public policy, practically all of the feeble-minded class should be segregated and provided for by the State. Many and various are the reasons which have led up to this conviction and to most persons they are easily obvious. In this State today less than two thousand of the feeble-minded class are now provided for and, while the figures of the last census are not at hand, it is probable that the total number in the State is not far from ten thousand. About four-fifths of the total number are therefore yet unprovided for, and wherever they exist, in private families, in the communities where they reside, in the schools, orphan asylums or county-houses, they are everywhere a menace and a blight, a misfortune both to

themselves and to the public. For the present capacity of this institution the location is in every way all that could be desired, but to extend accommodation upon the limited acreage here is, in our opinion, neither wise nor practicable. To meet the demands, therefore, the buildings at Newark and Rome should be increased to the full capacity desired as rapidly as possible. Furthermore, we believe it is not too early to advocate the creation of a new and additional asylum in the State for the feeble-minded, the location of which should be at no great distance from the city of New York. In no other way do we believe that the needs of the feeble-minded can be attained, and with a rapidly increasing population throughout the State it is a question of such vast public importance that delay can only end in accumulating burdens upon the State in the near future."

In November of last year Mr. Alfred Wilkinson, who for a period of nearly twenty years had honestly and faithfully served the institution as its treasurer, resigned the position and for business reasons removed to the city of New York. His books were carefully examined and to his credit and honor found correct in every particular. At the suggestion of the Fiscal Supervisor, the superintendent having signified a willingness was duly elected to the position by the board of managers to serve without compensation, and entered upon the duties of the office on the first day of December, 1903.

On the eleventh day of July, 1904, at his summer home and the home of his childhood, Hadley, Mass., the immortal soul of the venerable, distinguished, and beloved Permanent Chairman of this board, The Right Reverend Frederick Dan Huntington, S. T. D. LL.D., L. H. D., entered into its eternal rest. At a meeting of the board held at the institution on the following day Mrs. Charles E. Crouse, Secretary, was chosen to represent the board at his funeral

services, and appropriate resolutions to his memory were unanimously adopted. A copy of the resolutions will be found as an appendix to this report.

A. W. PALMER.

P. A. LUDDEN.

W. H. WARNER.

F. A. LYMAN.

W. W. CHENEY.

ALTA PEASE-CROUSE.

EDWARD SEGUIN VAN DUYN.

Appropriation for iron stairways, chapter 410, Laws of 1902, cash received from Comptroller.....	\$1,188 00
Voucher paid.....	1,188 00

Appropriation for laundry machinery, chapter 410, Laws of 1902, cash received from Comptroller.....	\$125 49
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	125 49

Appropriations for repairs and equipment, chapter 543, Laws of 1903, and chapter 652, Laws of 1904, cash received from Comptroller.....	\$1,525 00
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	1,525 00

Appropriation for lowering windows, chapter 543, Laws of 1903, cash received from Comptroller.....	\$474 16
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	474 16

Appropriation for well and windmill at Fairmount, chapter 543, Laws of 1903, cash received from Comptroller.....	\$500 00
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	500 00

Appropriation for installing telephone system, chapter 543, Laws of 1903, cash received from Comptroller...	\$14 00
Voucher paid.....	14 00

Balance appropriation unexpended.....	\$486 00
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Appropriation for improving ventilation in main building, chapter 543, Laws of 1903, cash received from Comptroller.....	\$949 00
Voucher paid.....	949 00

Balance appropriation unexpended.....	\$51 00
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Appropriation for developing, maintaining and extending industries, chapter 599, Laws of 1903, cash received from Comptroller.....	\$890 36
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	890 36
Balance appropriation unexpended.....	<u>141 05</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Total of special appropriations received and expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1904:

Sloyd, chapter 594, Laws of 1902.....	\$229 65
Sloyd, chapter 729, Laws of 1904.....	90 00
Iron stairways, chapter 410, Laws of 1902	1,188 00
Laundry machinery, chapter 410, Laws of 1902.....	125 49
Repairs and equipment, chapter 543, Laws of 1903.....	525 00
Repairs and equipment, chapter 652, Laws of 1904.....	1,000 00
Lowering windows, chapter 543, Laws of 1903.....	474 16
Well and windmill, chapter 543, Laws of 1903.....	500 00
Telephone system, chapter 543, Laws of 1903.....	14 00
Improving ventilation in main building, chapter 543, Laws of 1903.....	949 00
Developing, maintaining and extending industries, chapter 599, Laws of 1903.....	890 36
Total.....	<u>\$5,985 66</u>

Special unexpended appropriations still available, chapters 543 and 599, Laws of 1903; chapters 729 and 652, Laws of 1904:

Telephone system.....	\$486 00
Improvements to ventilation.....	51 00
Improvements to plumbing.....	3,500 00
Developing, maintaining and extending industries.....	141 05
Sloyd.....	<u>75 57</u>

Report of the Superintendent.

To the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children:

Gentlemen—In accordance with the requirements of the law and your board I beg leave to submit the following report, exhibiting statistics and other matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1904:

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Present at the beginning of the year.....	272	245	517
Absent on vacation.....	12	11	23
Since admitted.....	59	27	86
Readmitted.....	1	2	3
Total for the year.....	344	285	629
Discharged.....	57	26	83
Died.....	4	3	7
Present at the close of year.....	267	247	514
Absent on vacation.....	16	9	25
Total on the rolls.....	283	256	539
Average daily attendance.....	265	244	509
Total number of weeks' board furnished to the pupils.....			26,634

Total cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils, including all expenses except clothing.....	\$85,578 38
Cost of clothing.....	7,633 11
Total cost.....	<u>\$93,211 49</u>

Average weekly cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils.....	\$3 21
Average weekly cost, including clothing.....	3 49
Yearly per capita cost.....	<u>183 13</u>

The following are the causes of death of those who died during the year:

Erysipelas.....	1
Nephritis, acute.....	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	2
	<u>7</u>

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED.

Abscess.....	10
Adenitis, cervical.....	2
Abrasion.....	5
Bronchitis, acute.....	10
Bronchitis, chronic....,	1
Burn.....	1
Chorea, acute.....	2
Contusion.....	2
Conjunctivitis, acute.....	5
Conjunctivitis, chronic.....	2

Croup.....	1
Debility.....	4
Diarrhea.....	3
Diphtheria.....	1
Dislocation.....	1
Eczema, acute.....	2
Epilepsy.....	1
Erysipelas.....	3
Fractures.....	5
Gastritis, acute.....	31
Hernia, inguinal.....	3
Hemorrhoids.....	2
Infected hands.....	2
Hordeolum.....	3
Jaundice.....	1
Keratitis.....	4
Menorrhagia.....	2
Otitis, acute.....	1
Pertussis.....	2
Phimosis.....	4
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	4
Pneumonia.....	4
Rheumatism, acute.....	4
Ringworm.....	14
Scabies.....	2
Synovitis.....	1
Tonsillitis.....	27
Typhoid fever.....	7
Urticaria.....	1
Varicella.....	6
Wounds.....	2
Unclassified.....	48

OPERATIONS.

Circumcision.....	6
Hernia, radical operation for.....	2
Removal, tonsils.....	2
Removal, hemorrhoids.....	<u>1</u>

The following table presents the movement of pupils by counties for the year:

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1903.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1904.
Albany.....	20	3	1	22
Allegany.....	7	2	1	8
Broome.....	6	1	1	6
Cattaraugus.....	3	1	1	3
Cayuga.....	5	1	2	4
Chautauqua.....	5	2	2	5
Chemung.....	17	0	0	17
Chenango.....	3	0	0	3
Clinton.....	5	0	1	4
Columbia.....	11	2	0	13
Cortland.....	2	1	0	3
Delaware.....	4	2	0	6
Dutchess.....	4	1	2	3
Erie.....	46	7	6	47
Essex.....	2	0	0	2
Gencsee.....	2	1	1	2
Greene.....	1	0	0	1
Hamilton.....	0	1	0	1
Herkimer.....	3	1	1	3
Jefferson.....	5	4	2	7
Kings.....	36	9	6	39
Lewis.....	4	0	0	4

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1903.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1904.
Livingston.....	5	2	2	5
Madison.....	7	1	0	8
Monroe.....	28	3	5	26
Montgomery.....	4	0	0	4
Nassau.....	1	0	1	0
New York.....	84	17	13	88
Niagara.....	6	1	2	5
Oneida.....	25	4	3	26
Onondaga.....	31	4	5	30
Ontario.....	10	1	3	8
Orange.....	8	0	1	7
Orleans.....	2	0	1	1
Oswego.....	5	0	1	4
Otsego.....	14	0	1	13
Putnam.....	1	0	0	1
Queens.....	4	0	2	2
Rensselaer.....	14	1	3	12
Richmond.....	1	0	0	1
Rockland.....	6	0	0	6
St. Lawrence.....	4	5	0	9
Saratoga.....	4	2	0	6
Schenectady.....	1	1	1	1
Schoharie.....	2	1	0	3
Schuyler.....	1	0	0	1
Seneca.....	4	0	2	2
Steuben.....	10	1	2	9
Suffolk.....	1	1	0	2
Sullivan.....	5	0	1	4
Tioga.....	8	1	1	8
Tompkins.....	6	2	1	7

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1903.	Admitted.	Dis- charged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1904.
Ulster.....	12	0	2	10
Warren.....	3	1	1	3
Washington.....	4	0	1	3
Wayne.....	5	0	1	4
Westchester.....	13	0	4	9
Wyoming.....	4	1	2	3
Yates.....	5	0	0	5
New York State.....	1	0	1	0
	<u>540</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>539</u>

The steward reports the following as the products of the farm and garden for the year ending September 30, 1904:

FARM PRODUCE.

Meats.

712 pounds beef carcass.....	\$47 70
152 pounds lard.....	12 16
4,093 lbs. pork.....	288 62

Milk.

162,903 quarts milk.....	4,887 09
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Farm foods.

1,250 bushels beets, farm (Swedes) (estimated).....	250 00
252 bushels carrots, farm (estimated).....	50 40
58 tons corn fodder (estimated).....	290 00
200 tons ensilage (estimated).....	1,000 00
240 tons hay (estimated).....	2,880 00
800 bushels oats.....	400 00
192 bushels rye.....	124 80
22 tons straw (estimated).....	198 00
50 bushels turnips.....	10 00
117 bushels wheat.....	128 70
From the sale of farm products.....	585 95

GARDEN PRODUCE.

343 bushels apples.....	\$129 40
5,762 bunches asparagus.....	576 20
78 bushels beans, Lima.....	91 50
37 bushels beans, string and butter.....	47 50
12 bushels beet greens.....	6 00
390 bushels beets, winter.....	108 20
2,553 bunches beets, young.....	127 65
11,810 heads cabbage.....	604 15
54 dozens cantaloupes.....	64 80
103 bushels carrots.....	35 70
1,025 bunches carrots.....	51 25
497 heads cauliflower.....	49 70
6,000 heads celery.....	300 00
158 quarts cherries.....	18 96
187 bunches chive.....	9 35
374 bushels corn, sweet.....	255 30
22 bushels crab apples.....	6 60
308 dozens cucumbers, hotbed.....	189 12
21,793 cucumbers, pickling.....	54 48
1,175 quarts currants.....	117 50
23 dozens egg plant.....	23 00
592 quarts gooseberries.....	47 36
1,498 pounds grapes.....	57 42
2 bushels horseradish.....	2 50
1,143 dozens lettuce.....	498 95
231 bushels onions.....	278 05
6,853 bunches onions, young.....	160 99
223 bunches parsley.....	11 15
125 bushels parsnips.....	62 50
166 bushels peas, green.....	201 00
44 bushels pears.....	26 40

28 bushels peppers.....	\$53 10
5,465 bunches pie plant.....	273 25
16 bushels plums.....	20 00
2,220 bushels potatoes (estimated).....	1,119 45
4,800 pounds pumpkins.....	48 00
½ bushel quinces.....	50
3,848 bunches radishes.....	102 45
243 quarts raspberries, black.....	24 30
372 quarts raspberries, red.....	44 64
122 bushels salsify.....	61 00
179 bushels spinach.....	134 25
134 bushels squash, summer.....	84 40
5,400 pounds squash, winter.....	67 50
45 bunches sage.....	2 25
1,193 quarts strawberries.....	119 30
377 bushels tomatoes.....	180 10
260 bushels turnips.....	78 85

POULTRY AND EGGS.

114 pounds chicken.....	20 56
478½ dozens eggs.....	121 72
	<hr/>
	\$17,921 72
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The matron presents the following report of work done during the school hours by the sewing classes, one of boys and four of girls, and by the classes at tailoring, hosemaking and shoemaking.

SEWING CLASSES.

BOYS' LIST.

Bibs.....	406
Bedspreads.....	4
Doormats.....	16

Handkerchiefs.....	877
Loops on towels.....	102
Neckties.....	171
Pillowcases.....	372
Sheets.....	206
Tablecloths.....	2
Towels, hand.....	641
Towels, roller.....	187
Washcloths.....	29

GIRLS' LIST.

Aprons.....	68
Bedspreads.....	7
Blankets, restitched.....	22
Bureau covers.....	4
Collars.....	210
Drawers.....	7
Dresses.....	484
Dresses made over.....	49
Dustcloths.....	9
Handkerchiefs.....	30
Names on garments.....	252
Napkins.....	27
Nightdresses.....	154
Pillowcases.....	158
Sheets.....	544
Shirt waists.....	15
Skirts.....	60
Tablecloths.....	35
Towels.....	397
Towels, hemstitched.....	22
Washcloths.....	11

Underwaists.....	12
Window curtains.....	31

Besides a large amount of crocheting, embroidery, and other fancy work.

GIRLS' BUILDING LIST.

Aprons.....	36
Buttonholes.....	3,468
Bands.....	290
Bathing caps.....	4
Bibs.....	84
Blankets, hemmed.....	26
Curtains.....	pair 2
Dishcloths.....	78
Drawers.....	31
Dresses.....	196
Dressing sacks.....	2
Dustcloths.....	3
Garters.....	pair 138
Holder.....	304
Handkerchiefs.....	204
Mattress covers.....	22
Napkins.....	200
New sleeves.....	427
Names sewed on.....	989
Nightdresses.....	118
Pillowcases.....	163
Sheets.....	163
Shirt waists.....	17
Shoebags.....	5
Skirts.....	72
Towels.....	260
Tray cloths.....	3

Underwaists.....	64
Wash cloths.....	12

And a large amount of mending.

BOYS' TAILORING CLASS LIST.

Aprons.....	61
Coats.....	92
Fur robes repaired.....	3
Jackets.....	4
Overalls.....	73
Sheets hemmed.....	4
Shirts.....	9
Suits.....	166
Trousers.....	153

CLASS AT HOSEMAKING.

Boys' hose, pairs.....	453
Girls' hose, pairs.....	886
Hose refooted, pairs.....	1,083

All of the mending.

CLASS AT SHOEMAKING.

New shoes, pairs.....	54
Shoes repaired, pairs.....	3,947

In the movement of the population as given in the foregoing tables it is shown that eighty-nine pupils were admitted or readmitted during the year. Of this number sixty were boys and twenty-nine girls. While the average daily attendance (509) was seven less, the total number in attendance during the year (629) was nine more than last year and again exceeded the record in the point of actual numbers present for any one year in the history of the institution. The tables also show that the discharges for the year numbered eighty-three. Of this number fifty-seven

were boys and twenty-six girls. Seven deaths among pupils also occurred, four boys and three girls, making therefore a total of ninety discharges for the year, an excess of one over admissions. Of those discharged seven boys and eleven girls were removed or were retained at home by parents after the summer vacation; thirty-seven boys and eight girls were transferred to the Rome Asylum and five girls to the Newark Asylum; two deaf-mute brothers who appeared to be more nervous than feeble-minded were transferred to the Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Rochester where at last accounts both were making excellent progress; six boys who had passed the school age were at our request removed by county officials; two epileptic boys also were by request retained at their homes after the summer vacation and their parents referred to Craig Colony; three boys eloped; and two girls, each about thirty years of age, of decided character and of intelligence but little below normal were discharged as self-supporting. Each found service in the homes of persons formerly connected with the institution, both of whom we knew were careful, reliable, and understood well the dangers feeble-minded girls would be liable to encounter under freedom in the outside world.

The number of applications received and placed on file during the year was one hundred and twenty-five or eight less than for 1903. Of this number seventy-eight were for boys and forty-seven for girls or a proportion of five boys to three girls which, with the exception of the year 1903 when it was less than three to two, has been about the usual annual ratio. Of the applications received ninety-one were found eligible for admission under the rules and filed as accepted. The remaining thirty-four were rejected. Of those rejected fourteen were over the admissible age, five were under the admissible age, nine were confirmed epileptics, three unteachable, two helpless, and one was thought to be insane. A year ago, October 1903, thirty-two eligible applications all for boys were on file await-

ing vacancies. At the close of the past year (October 1904) the number had only been reduced to twenty-five notwithstanding the transfer of thirty-seven boys to the Rome Asylum. Within the two years sixty-three girls have been transferred to the Newark and Rome Asylums, as a result of which every eligible application received for a girl has been accepted without any delay, and a few vacancies for girls still exist.

During the year, as previously noted in the table, seven deaths occurred, which, with an average daily population of five hundred and nine, represents a mortality of only one and one-third *per centum*. The average age of those who died was fifteen years, the youngest being seven and the oldest twenty years of age. At no period of the year did much sickness prevail. Three deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, in one case the illness extending over a period of only two months while each of the other two patients was ill for about a year. Two deaths were also due to typhoid fever and both as a result of intestinal perforation. In one of them the fatal complication did not occur until after convalescence was so well established that the patient was up, able to walk about the hospital wards, and get out some in the open air. In all, seven cases of typhoid fever occurred, one in September 1903, three in May, and three in September 1904. One of the cases in May and two of those in September 1904 were employees. The origin of the disease could not even be conjectured. It is possible the employees may have contracted the disease outside the institution but such could not have been the origin with the pupils as none of them had been off the premises. The water supply was entirely from Skaneateles Lake and the same as is used in the City of Syracuse. The milk consumed all came from our Fairmount farm and not a single case of typhoid had developed there in over two years. One death occurred from erysipelas, that of a boy seven years old of the Mongolian type of feeble-mindedness. The disease

began superficially upon the face and after covering both it and the entire scalp, gradually extended down upon the body terminating in erysipelatous abscesses and death after several weeks illness. This case is the third one of the facial form of erysipelas which has been observed in our experience as occurring among those of the Mongolian type of idiocy, and is mentioned for the reason that in each case the disease after covering the face and head gradually extended down over the remaining portions of the body. In the other two cases both after prolonged illnesses recovered. In most cases of facial erysipelas the disease covers only the face or the face and ears, but the scalp is also not infrequently involved. Its extension, however, down upon other portions of the body we believe extremely rare and the fact that in all three of the cases observed in the Mongolian type the disease followed the anomalous course indicated is interesting.

The repairs and improvements of the year were as usual numerous and varied in their character and purposes. During the first four months the time of the carpenter and his assistants was mostly taken up in the work performed under the special appropriations for lowering windows in the south wing and for general repairs and equipment made by the Legislature of 1903, and which has been detailed in your accompanying report. The carpenter with those assisting him, besides repairs to the east porch of the superintendent's residence, the north and south wing piazzas, board walks, doors, windows, roofs, locks, tools, fences, furniture and farm implements, the recharging of fire extinguishers, maintaining the fire-alarm system, etc. also accomplished much other work as follows: Made one rack for airing night dresses at the south wing, one new box in which to carry bread to Fairmount, four new floor racks for the laundry, eleven vegetable boxes for the gardener, six window frames for the pig pen at Fairmount, a storm door for the stable, five commodes for the hospital, one sled for meat delivery, three blackboards

for the sloyd room, four knife, fork and spoon boxes for the dining-rooms, one ironing board for the laundry, four gates, one wagon box, three wagon reaches for the farm, and thirty-one frames for printed rules and regulations and pictures for hanging about the walls of the various buildings. New steel ceilings were put on the dispensary, the second and third floors in the center hall main building, the boys' dining room at the farm house, and in the rear hall and sixteen rooms for employees at the south wing. New steps were built at the vegetable cellar, the north and south wings, north end of boys' building, on the terrace west of the bakery, from the west door of the laundry down to the boiler house, and new floors were laid in the officers' toilet room at the boys' building, in the dispensary and in the waiting room adjoining.

The painter, with two boys assisting, was kept busily employed throughout the year at resetting broken glass, kalsomining, repapering, varnishing and refinishing floors, and at painting as follows: New steel ceilings of thirteen rooms in the south wing, the second and third floor halls main building center, and the dispensary; the new wagon and machine shed and fences at Fairmount; the roofs of the hospital and the main building and the gutters on the girls' building, the west wing of the hospital interior, side walls and ceilings; the kitchen and officers' dining room, boys' building; the gate house interior, wood work and side walls complete; the ceilings and side walls in two dormitories and the dining room at the girls' building; a bath room, hall, and five dormitories in the main building and many other parts of minor importance; also, two carriages, three cutters, one sleigh, and one wagon.

The gardener and his boys and assistants, besides keeping the hedges neatly trimmed, the walks and roadways in good repair, and the lawn and grounds in presentable condition, laid or relaid about one hundred yards of stone gutters along the driveways to the west of the boy's building.

The monotony of institution life among the pupils was relieved by entertainments provided upon thirty-six different occasions as follows: on October 21, moving pictures by Mr. A. C. Plantt; on November 10, a stereopticon exhibition by Mr. G. S. Lincoln; on December 14, college songs by the Syracuse University Glee Club; on December 24, Christmas carols by teachers and pupils; on January 12, Father Time chorus by a party from the Geddes Congregational Church; on February 9, impersonations by Mr. W. D. Howe; on March 9, a minstrel performance by the Danforth Athletic Club; on April 5, a masquerade dancing party; on May 3, the phonograph and a variety of songs and humorous recitations; on May 22, a talk on Japan by Mrs. Mary A. Conover; on June 15 and 17, the operetta "Snow White" by teachers and pupils; on July 4, by a lawn party in the afternoon and a display of fireworks in the evening; and by music and dancing upon twenty-three evenings during the months of January, February, March and April. Besides, during the summer months several outing picnic parties were arranged for the working girls and, in September the boys at Fairmount were provided with tickets and given an opportunity to attend the State Fair. During the winter while the snow was on, sleighing parties were arranged and every pupil in the institution able to be out was given a pleasant sleighride.

During the year visitations were made to the institution by the following officials: Mrs. Carl Sutter, a member of the visiting committee of the State Charities Aid Association; Hon. G. L. Heins, State Architect; a committee of the board of supervisors of Chemung county; a committee of the board of supervisors of Erie county; Dr. Anton Hochauf of Vienna, Austria; Hon. Stephen Smith, Hon. Dennis McCarthy and the Hon. Simon Rosendale, Commissioners of the State Board of Charities; Dr. D. F. Lincoln of Boston; Dr. Charles Bernstein, Superintendent of the Rome State Asylum; Hon. Augustus Floyd, Commissioner of the State Board of Charities, and

twice by the Hon. H. H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charitable Institutions. The institution was also visited quarterly and at other times by the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Hill, inspector for the State Board of Charities; and monthly inspections were made by one or more members of your board.

The institution was as usual open to the public on Friday afternoons during the school year and visitors were given an opportunity to see the industrial rooms and the school exercises furnished in the hall. Upon these occasions, thirty-eight in number, two thousand five hundred and ten people were in attendance. The least number present on any one afternoon was thirteen and the greatest, three hundred and sixty, the average attendance being sixty-six.

Public acknowledgment is hereby made to the proprietors of the following periodicals which were gratuitously sent throughout the year: "Our Little People," Rochester, N. Y.; "The North Star," Fairbault, Minn.; "The Optic," Little Rock, Ark.; "Development," Elwyn, Pa.; "The Washingtonian," Vancouver, Wash.; "The Charitable Observer," Lincoln, Ill.; "The Training School," Vineland, N. J.; and the Bulletin of the "Iowa State Institutions." Thanks are also extended to Mrs. Ethel R. Ireland and her little band of workers at West Groton, N. Y. for a box of Christmas gifts sent to our children; and to many parents and friends of pupils for contributions of money, dolls, toys, fruits, candies, nuts, etc., at the holiday season. The joy and happiness afforded our children by these gifts is inestimable and can only be fully appreciated by witnessing their distribution on Christmas day.

In May last Dr. Robert Mason for three and one-half years previous the capable, efficient and skilful medical assistant at this institution resigned the position to engage in private professional work. His resignation was received and accepted with much regret and his friends here who include all, pupils, employees, and officers, wish for him in his new field of labor a full measure of suc-

cess. Upon the retirement of Dr. Mason, Dr. William H. Cullen a junior physician at the Manhattan State Hospital, was appointed to succeed him. Dr. Cullen had several years previous experience in hospital professional work, and his name stood at the head of the eligible State civil service list for appointment to a higher grade. The institution, we believe, is to be congratulated upon securing a physician so well equipped for the medical duties required.

As will be seen on another page, the value of the year's farm and garden products foots up very close to \$18,000 which is the best showing ever obtained. Our herd of cows has furnished the entire milk supply throughout the year and special attention is invited to the milk item of 162,900 quarts which at three cents per quart presents a value of \$4,887. On the farm last summer was sown about thirteen acres of oats, the yield from which was nine hundred bushels or in round numbers sixty bushels per acre. This crop was grown in two fields, one of eight and the other of five acres. The yield in the larger lot was very much better than in the smaller. In the threshing a separate tally was not kept on the product of the two lots, but considering the total yield there is but little doubt that the product of the eight acres was at least five hundred and sixty bushels or an average yield of seventy bushels per acre. Another phenomenal yield at the farm was that of sixty-six loads of hay from a field of twenty acres, an average of over three tons per acre. In this connection it is interesting to find in the annual report of the Hon. H. H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor, for the year ending September 30, 1903, tables showing the total acreage of each institution reporting to this department, the value of the farm and garden products, and the salaries paid for operating this branch of the work. By careful comparison of these figures we find that the value of our farm and garden products for the year per acre exceeded that of any other institution in the department and, furthermore, if the salaries and maintenance paid be deducted from

the value of the products we are still able to show the largest per acre profit. This is particularly gratifying standing as it were in competition with thirteen other institutions included in the report whose land areas ranged from thirty-seven to eighteen hundred and ninety-three acres, ours being two hundred and seventy-four. Any advantage therefore, accruing from either a very large or a very small acreage would be with some institution other than this one.

The purposes of the institution being of an educational character, the school is therefore very properly its prominent feature. The school work as conducted here was so well described by Dr. D. F. Lincoln in the annual report of the Commissioner of Education of the United States for 1902 that we have decided to quote him nearly in full from the portion of his report relating to this institution. Dr. Lincoln was selected by the Commissioner to report upon the Education of the Feeble-Minded in the United States and his report was made after visiting various State institutions, a few private ones, and several school classes in operation in some of the larger cities of the country. He spent several days at this institution and was a very careful and painstaking observer of the methods employed. We quote as follows, a few minor corrections of errors being made in his report by ourselves:

“By the by-laws the superintendent has the power of appointing and dismissing teachers and prescribing their several duties and places, but is not designated as an educational director. The pedagogic control is in the hands of Mrs. E. P. Wilbur, who is called the head teacher.

The school hours are from 9 to 12:30 and from 3 to 4:30, with a recess from 10:40 to 11. Saturday afternoon is a half holiday. Introductory morning exercises occupy twenty minutes, after which the classes file off to their rooms. The sessions are divided into periods, four in the morning and three in the afternoon. At the end of each period a bell strikes, and the pupils are all redistributed to

fresh teachers, so that no pupil can be said to belong to any one teacher except in the subject or subjects taught by her. The classes are designated by their subjects, which are very various. There does not appear to be any general grading. There are, however, classes in number work, for girls, first and second; for boys, first, second and third. There are also classes in the First, the Second, the Third and Fourth Readers, respectively. Drawing, dancing, sloyd, and sewing are specialized.

There are trial classes, largely composed of low-grade children, in which the simplest objects connected with kindergartens are used for learning form, color, and number. The form board and large peg board are here used for improving the power of the fingers. Especial value is attached, in this respect, to sewing and to braiding jute into strands for mats. This elementary training is well described in the report for 1901 and comprises a great many devices of the kind known in other institutions.

The kindergarten classes fill the usual position of training children for higher work. Dissected pictures are quite largely used and furnish a much-prized resource, both for training and occupation. Such pictures (glued to thin board and cut up), can be made on the premises *ad infinitum*.

Other elementary work, in part transitional from the kindergarten, is indicated by the designations of certain classes, as follows: 'Exercises and observations in attention, articulation, musical articulation; words (on strips of card); words and First Reader; chart and First Reader; counting, telling time, etc.'

In beginning the study of words the single word printed in big letters on a separate strip is used a great deal. A next step is frequently the matching of single letters to these words. In general, the usual methods are employed, and the final results, as shown in the reading aloud by advanced boys, appeared satisfactory. In

the early stages of reading two or three First Readers are gone through before the Second is used.

The attainments in number work were quite up to the usual standard. The highest class of girls use fractions to the extent of finding three-fourths of a bushel. 'I had 100 acres; I sold $\frac{1}{4}$, then $\frac{1}{4}$; how much was left?' (Done by concrete method.) 'A stove cost \$54; an oil stove cost $\frac{1}{2}$ as much; how much more did the first cost than the second?' (This was a little beyond their power in oral work.) They wrote to dictation a sum in five columns and added up correctly. The highest boys' class do simple interest not discount. The class were adding $\frac{7}{8} + \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8}$ on slates; some found the least common denominator.

In sloyd, which is a new subject, a special teacher is employed, who gives practically three days in the week. She has three sets of boys, ten in each set, and each boy has two periods of one and one-half hours every week. At present the work is mostly in thin wood, from which they make little light, ornamental articles—a tooth-brush holder, match holder, bookrack, boxes, etc.; this is decorated with knife work and burnt work. Special educative value is assigned, and no doubt correctly, to the training given in measuring dimensions and distances and fractional parts, one of the first things made being an accurately graduated rule. The boys are selected; all the best ones are in their Fourth Reader. They use the plane first, the knife later, as requiring more hand control than they at first possess. They work from drawings. The superintendent judges that sloyd work has already produced 'a noticeable increase in the manliness, truthfulness, and self-reliance of these boys.' Mrs. Wilbur thinks its effect is to make the boys attentive and nice in their other work.

Drawing is taught at present to 17 boys. They are doing outline forms, devising and cutting out simple pasteboard pattern objects (rosette, fleur-de-lis); they work them into a wall-paper

pattern and color it. They are beginning to do rudimentary landscape in wash, and later will draw from objects.

Reading is provided by portable libraries sent from the city library and exchanged from time to time. There may be 50 to 75 who care to read.

Physical Exercise. Every child must if able to take part in calisthenics during school hours each day. I saw one class of 32 boys and girls doing a most complicated set of exercises with dumbbells and wands, a very showy piece, which is thought very much of. This is their best class, and for that sort of work it was as good as it could well be. It was absolute memory work, without orders, under the lead of two pupils.

I saw four sets of quadrilles, boys and girls up to 14 or so, very well done, and enjoyed by the dancers.

For those needing to be taught to walk the horizontal square barred ladder is a favorite appliance."

The sad event of the year was the death of your permanent chairman, The Right Reverend Bishop Huntington. When I came to this institution twenty years ago as its superintendent, he was the permanent chairman of the board, and to which position he was afterward unanimously annually elected, the last time in October, 1903. Soon after assuming the duties of my office, in a manner peculiarly pleasing and characteristic of the man, assurance was given me that I could depend upon his confidence, support, and friendship. At no time during the years that have since passed did the assurance then given ever fail me. Bishop Huntington was for thirty years a member of the board of managers, and for twenty-one years its presiding officer. His long period of service on the board, his many other educational and philanthropic interests, his scholarly attainments and reputation, and his eminence as an ecclesiastic gave character and standing to the institution. He was

a tower of strength for a superintendent to lean against and in his death I feel deeply the loss of so valued a friend and counselor.

In conclusion, with thanks to you of the board of managers for your support and confidence, to the officers, teachers and employees for their loyalty and faithful work, with deepest gratitude to an overruling Providence for the many blessings vouchsafed in the past, our hope for the future filled with entire faith in the continuance of the blessings and a promise of further gratifying results, this institution is again commended to your care and watchful oversight.

JAMES CARLTON CARSON,

Superintendent.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., *December fourteenth*, 1904.

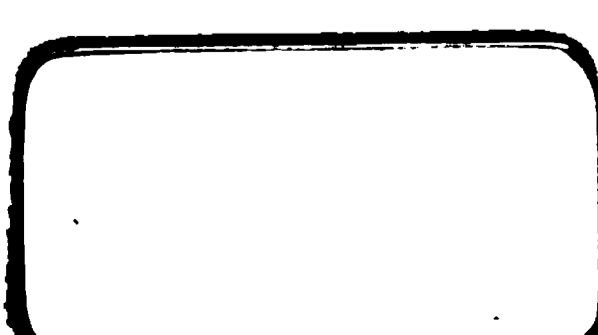
APPENDIX

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children held July 13. 1904 the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, in the Providence of God, The Rt. Rev. Frederic Dan Huntington, S. T. D., LL. D., L. H. D. the venerable and for more than thirty years the most distinguished member of this board, has departed this life, leaving vacant the office of permanent chairman, a position he had continuously occupied with efficiency and a uniform courtesy toward his associates and with honor and credit to the institution for more than twenty-one years; we, therefore, his fellow members, who survive, in profound sorrow at his loss and respect for his memory, do

RESOLVE, that by the death of Bishop Huntington the institution has been deprived of a faithful officer. the board of an able and valued counselor; one eminent as a citizen, active and interested in all civil duties, large-minded and just; an erudite scholar, ripe with and full of wisdom and learning; a churchman of pure and holy life; a friend to the poor, the toilers, the afflicted, the weak and the fallen and a ready advocate of every worthy work of charity and mercy; that, as a Board of Managers, we place on our records and cause to be published our profound sense and appreciation of the great loss sustained by the institution, by the community, by the diocese over which he was so many years a reverend father and beloved bishop, by the State and by ourselves, officially and personally.

RESOLVED, That in this hour of bereavement we respectfully offer and extend to his devoted family our sincere sympathy and ask for them such care and comfort as can only be given by the Father and Protector of all mankind.



THE MAIN BUILDING.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-
Minded Children

FOR THE YEAR 1905

PART I

MANAGERS

MAJ. ALVA W. PALMER MRS. CHARLES E. CROUSE
HON. WALTER W. CHENEY RT. REV. P. A. LUDDEN
FREDERICK A. LYMAN, ESQ. WILLIAM H. WARNER, ESQ.
EDWARD SEGUIN VAN DUYN, M. D.

EX-OFFICIO MANAGER

HON. ANDREW S. DRAPER, Commissioner of Education

PERMANENT CHAIRMAN

MAJ. ALVA W. PALMER

SECRETARY

MRS. CHARLES E. CROUSE

TREASURER

JAMES C. CARSON

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MAJ. ALVA W. PALMER HON. W. W. CHENEY
WILLIAM H. WARNER, ESQ.

OFFICERS

SUPERINTENDENT

JAMES C. CARSON, M. D.

STEWARD

WILLARD B. FARRINGTON

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN

WILLIAM H. CULLEN, M. D.

MATRON

MISS ALVIRA E. WOOD

ASSISTANT MATRONS

MISS LOUISE C. RICHARDS

MISS FRANCES C. CRAWFORD

MISS FLORA E. MARTIN

HOUSEKEEPER

MISS ALICE M. PALMER

TEACHERS

MRS. EMILY P. WILBUR

MISS K. FEATHERSTONE

MISS SARAH P. YOUNG

MISS JULIA R. KENNEDY

MRS. M. ELIZABETH COOK

MISS HELEN M. WOODS

MRS. OLIVE M. SAWTELLE

MISS BIRGIT LUND

MISS MARY F. COZZENS

MISS LELIA MARTINEAU

MISS ADA P. WIDDRINGTON

STENOGRAPHER

MISS JULIA E. CHURCH

BOOKKEEPER

DEVERE E. SMITH

STOREKEEPER

NORELL E. SMITH

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 18.

IN ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 17, 1906.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Agreeably to the provisions of the act establishing this institution, the undersigned managers respectfully submit this their fifty-fifth annual report:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1904.....	\$830 15
Receipts from State appropriations during fiscal year	91,668 59
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils....	9,451 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing.....	2,045 19
Receipts from sale of productions of shop.....	116 45
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	675 70
Receipts from sale of old material.....	66 67
Miscellaneous.....	1 00
Total.....	<u>\$104,854 75</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on account of maintenance.....	\$91,740 38
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 572, Laws of 1899	12,356 01
Balance in bank October 1, 1905.....	758 36
	<hr/>
	\$104,854 75
	<hr/> <hr/>

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

On current expense account of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children for the year ending September 30, 1905:

Salaries of officers and teachers*.....	\$13,340 10
Wages and labor*.....	27,194 06
Expenses of officers and managers.....	80 45
Provisions.....	21,337 87
Household stores.....	3,436 86
Clothing.....	4,539 92
Fuel and light.....	13,127 87
Hospital and medical supplies.....	908 08
Shop, farm and garden.....	4,506 24
Ordinary repairs.....	311 02
Transportation of inmates.....	65 52
Miscellaneous.....	2,892 39
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$91,740 38
	<hr/> <hr/>

ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

Balance in cash.....	\$758 36
Due from individuals for board, instruction and clothing.....	398 22
Due from counties for clothing.....	750 00
Due from State Treasurer on unexpended appropriations.....	7 85
	<hr/>
Total assets.....	\$1,914 43
	<hr/> <hr/>

* Includes \$2,906.59 expended for salaries and wages of employees engaged in the manufacture of and repairs to clothing and formerly charged to account of clothing.

In the foregoing tables the financial operations of the institution are presented in the form that has been followed for many years.

In the first table are shown the receipts and their different sources as itemized. For the past several years the various itemized amounts and their totals have not materially changed. Attention is however called to the fact that the receipts from pay cases have been gradually decreasing for many years. Thirty years ago (1875) the receipts from this source were \$5,905; twenty years ago (1885) they were \$5,844; ten years ago (1895) \$3,397; and this year (1905) only \$2,045, or a little more than one-third the amount received from the same source in 1875. Again, the population of the institution in that year was considerably less than one-half what it was last year. The deduction therefore is that the poor and indigent are receiving the benefits of the institution care and training in a much larger proportion than formerly.

In the second table are shown the disbursements under two heads, that on account of maintenance, \$91,740.38; and that "returned to Comptroller", \$12,356.01, in compliance with the law of 1899, chapter 572.

Under the third table is given the classified summary of the expenditures on account of maintenance in an itemized form as required by the Fiscal Supervisor. The changes in the various items enumerated under this table as compared with the previous year are as follows: An increase in salaries and wages of \$222.50; of \$252.31 in provisions; of \$23.70 in clothing; of \$235.69 in hospital and medical supplies; and of \$87.81 in miscellaneous; a decrease of \$41.73 in traveling expenses of officers and managers; of \$378.23 in household stores; of \$975.10 in fuel and light; of \$578.29 in shop, farm and garden; of \$285.17 in ordinary repairs; and of \$34.62 in the transportation of inmates. The total expenses for the year, \$91,740.38 show a decrease of \$1,471.11 as compared with those for 1904, \$93,211.49. This decrease is more than covered by the two items in the summary

of "fuel and light" and "shop, farm and garden," the total increase and decrease of other items practically offsetting one another. As a result of the decrease in the total cost of maintenance, the average weekly cost for the year was nine cents less and the per capita cost six dollars less than for the previous year, a result which can not always occur but is nevertheless gratifying when it does.

At the annual meeting held in October the board decided upon asking appropriations for the following purposes: For maintenance, \$84,000; for repainting (two coats) the exterior woodwork of the institution buildings, \$1,200; for building a cellar for roots and vegetables at Fairmount, \$900; for general repairs and equipment, \$1,000; for purchasing a new piano for the school, \$500; for completing the plumbing improvements and providing shower baths, (amount to be determined by the State Architect); and for reimbursing the maintenance account for the extraordinary expenses sustained during the recent epidemic of typhoid fever (amount to be determined later).

In relation to the above items for which application will be made to the incoming Legislature that for maintenance, \$84,000, is \$2,000 more than was appropriated by the last Legislature for the current year. It is the opinion of the board that in a general way the cost of living is gradually tending upward, and acting upon this belief it was considered that an increased amount should be appropriated if the standard of care is to be fully maintained.

The exterior woodwork of most of the buildings consists chiefly of window sash, frames and cornices, none of which has been repainted in many years. There is great need of this work being done, and much of it requires scaffolding and can not be undertaken by the single painter that we employ. An estimate of \$1,200 was made for the work and is accordingly requested.

At the Fairmount farm there is practically no cellar room provided. Quantities of potatoes and other vegetables are grown

there every year, the former being drawn to the institution and housed at the root cellar here. The roots for the cattle are all needed at the farm and housed there about the barns, covered with straw and kept from the frost as much as possible. Every year, however, a quantity, more or less, has been injured or spoiled. A commodious cellar can be built in the bank convenient to the buildings without great expense and an appropriation of \$900 is asked for the purpose.

The use of pianos in our school rooms and in some other departments is very necessary. A new one has not been purchased in more than 10 years, and at least four of the eight now being used are almost valueless. To replace one of them an appropriation of \$500 is requested.

By the Legislature of 1905 an appropriation of \$3,500 was granted to continue the improvements in plumbing and provide shower baths. The State Architect is of the opinion that amount will be sufficient to complete the work in the remaining buildings except the south wing and at some miscellaneous points. For the purpose and for the erection of two water closets to be provided with modern plumbing to replace the primitive affairs in use during the summer months at the grove an appropriation of an amount to be determined by the State Architect was recommended by the board.

An appropriation of \$1,000 for general repairs and equipment will also be requested.

It was also voted at the annual meeting to ask an appropriation to reimburse the maintenance account for the extraordinary expenses incurred by an epidemic of typhoid fever which was then prevailing and, although checked, still continues at the writing of this report. The amount of the appropriation is to be determined later, or at the conclusion of the epidemic, an account of which will be found in the report of the superintendent.

The unexpended special appropriations of 1903 were made use of during the past year as needed or as far as practicable:

That for improving the ventilation in the main building by correcting a defect in an air duct, leaving a balance of \$8.88 unexpended.

That for installing a telephone system, and upon which work was in process under contract with the Connecticut Telephone and Electric Company at the writing of our last report. The work was completed about December 1, 1904, and thus far the system installed has given very good satisfaction. The contract required the entire appropriation of \$500.

The balance, \$75.57, of the appropriation for sloyd was expended in the early part of the year for tools and material for the sloyd room. Since the appropriation for that purpose was exhausted, the salary of the teacher and the necessary material, etc., have been provided from the maintenance funds.

The appropriation of \$1,000 by the Legislature of 1905 for repairs and equipment has thus far been expended for the following purposes: for providing and laying new flooring in the stables for horses at both Syracuse and Fairmount; at the latter place, for ceiling the interior of the ice house, reshingling the roof of the pig pen, relaying a floor in the milk room, and a board walk between the cottage and barn buildings; at the institution, for providing an additional window in the engineer's room at the boys' building, for new columns, sills, rails and banisters, and repairs to the floors of two porches at the hospital, for steel ceilings in two halls and two dormitories at the main building, one dormitory at the north wing, and a clothes closet and dining room at the south wing, for reshingling the roofs of the gate house and farm house, for relaying floors in three dormitories and one bath room at the boys' building, for removing the old retaining wall at the north wing area, for repairs to the stone-wall fence, and for other repairs of less significance. A small amount, sixty dollars, of the appropriation is still unexpended but will shortly be utilized for further new flooring.

The appropriation of 1904, \$3,500, for extending the plumbing improvements and providing shower baths was expended in part under a contract covering the improvements in the boys' building and north wing, as specified by the State Architect. The work upon the contract for these improvements was completed about August first, leaving a balance \$857.62 of the appropriation still unexpended. Included under these improvements for the buildings mentioned is the shower bath which we have found has two advantages over the old bathtub system, that of rapidity in bathing and economy in the use of water.

With the appropriation of 1905, \$3,500, for plumbing improvements it is contemplated extending them throughout the main building and hospital, plans and specifications for which have already been prepared by the State Architect. For various reasons, however, it has been decided to defer the work until the summer of 1906.

The managers take occasion to renew and reiterate their appeals to the people and to the Legislature of this State to provide for the needs of the idiotic and feeble-minded. There is no one of the State institutions for this class but is obliged, by reason of insufficient capacity, to refuse a large number of the applications received. Out of 167 applications received here in 1905 only sixty-one pupils were admitted and at the close of the year but eleven vacancies existed. Nearly every application received is for one reason or another an "urgent" one, and the same we know to be true at the other institutions. For two years past we have presented our views upon this subject and recommended measures for the relief of the conditions. With a few immaterial changes we repeat as follows: "For many years past in our annual reports and other ways the superintendent and managers of this institution have urged legislative attention to a more extended provision for the idiotic and feeble-minded. These appeals have been made with the most effective words at our com-

mand, and while we recognize the fact that our appeals have not been altogether unheeded, to which the asylums at Newark and Rome with their fourteen hundred inmates now bear evidence, the demand is yet great and but little if at all diminished. Within the past two decades the opinions of philanthropists and those interested in sociological problems have been steadily advancing in a certain direction until now it has become among them an almost unanimously settled conviction that, as a matter of public policy, practically all of the feeble-minded class should be segregated and provided for by the State. Many and various are the reasons which have led up to this conviction and to most persons they are easily obvious. In this State today about two thousand of the feeble-minded class are now provided for and, while the figures of the last census are not at hand, it is probable that the total number in the State is more than ten thousand. Four-fifths of the total number are therefore yet unprovided for; and wherever they exist, in private families, in the communities where they reside, in the schools, orphan asylums or county-houses, they are everywhere a menace and a blight, a misfortune both to themselves and to the public. For the present capacity of this institution the location is in every way all that could be desired, but to extend accommodation upon the limited acreage here is, in our opinion, neither wise nor practicable. To meet the demands, therefore, the buildings at Newark and Rome should be increased to the full capacity desired, as rapidly as possible. Furthermore, we believe another asylum in the State for the feeble-minded should be established without delay, and located at no great distance from the city of New York. We believe that the needs of the feeble-minded can be met or attained in no other way and, with a rapidly increasing population throughout the State and especially in the city of New York, it becomes a question of such vast public importance that delay can only end in accumulating

burdens and conditions upon the State which will surely be deplored in the near future."

The attention of the Legislature is further invited to the reports of the treasurer and superintendent.

A. W. PALMER,

P. A. LUDDEN,

F. A. LYMAN,

W. H. WARNER,

W. W. CHENEY,

EDWARD S. VAN DUYN,

ALTA PEASE-CROUSE.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

James C. Carson, treasurer of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, in current account with the State of New York for cash received and expended for the general supplies and salaries and wages of officers, teachers, attendants, and employees of said institution, etc., during the year ending September 30, 1905:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1904.....	\$830 15
State appropriations for maintenance	91,668 59
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils....	9,451 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing.....	2,045 19
Receipts from sale of productions of shops.....	116 45
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	675 70
Receipts from sale of old material.....	66 67
Receipts from miscellaneous sources.....	1 00
Total.....	<u>\$104,854 75</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants of executive committee for month of October, 1904.....	\$7,109 17
Warrants of executive committee for month of November, 1904.....	9,242 74
Warrants of executive committee for month of December, 1904.....	7,887 92
Warrants of executive committee for month of January, 1905.....	8,618 51
Warrants of executive committee for month of February, 1905.....	8,581 50

Warrants of executive committee for month of March, 1905.....	\$7,649 55
Warrants of executive committee for month of April, 1905.....	7,374 86
Warrants of executive committee for month of May, 1905.....	8,205 18
Warrants of executive committee for month of June, 1905.....	6,850 41
Warrants of executive committee for month of July, 1905.....	6,414 42
Warrants of executive committee for month of August, 1905.....	6,826 20
Warrants of executive committee for month of September, 1905.....	6,979 92
	<hr/>
	\$91,740 38
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 580, Laws of 1899..	12,356 01
Balance in bank October 1, 1905.....	758 36
	<hr/>
Total.....	<u>\$104,854 75</u>

There was received and expended under special appropriations, chapter 543, Laws of 1903; chapter 599, Laws of 1903; chapter 729, Laws of 1904; chapter 652, Laws of 1904; and chapter 703, Laws of 1905, as follows:

Appropriation for installing telephone system, chapter 543, Laws of 1903, cash received from Comptroller.....	\$486 00
Voucher paid.....	486 00
	<hr/>
Appropriation for improving ventilation in main building, chapter 543, Laws of 1903, cash received from Comptroller.	\$42 12
Voucher paid.....	42 12
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended and lapsed.....	<u>\$8 88</u>

Appropriation for developing, maintaining and extending industries, chapter 599, Laws of 1903, cash received from Comptroller.....	\$141 05
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	141 05
<hr/>	
Appropriation for developing, maintaining and extending industries, chapter 729, Laws of 1904, cash received from Comptroller.....	\$648 57
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	648 57
<hr/>	
Balance appropriation unexpended.....	\$143 58
<hr/>	
Appropriation for sloyd, chapter 729, Laws of 1904, cash received from Comptroller.....	\$75 57
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	75 57
<hr/>	
Appropriation for improvements to plumbing, chapter 652, Laws of 1904, cash received from Comptroller.....	\$2,642 38
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	2,642 38
<hr/>	
Balance appropriation unexpended.....	\$857 62
<hr/>	
Appropriation for repairs and equipment, chapter 703, Laws of 1905, cash received from Comptroller..	\$940 00
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	940 00
<hr/>	
Balance appropriation unexpended.....	\$60 00
<hr/>	

RECAPITULATION.

Total of special appropriations received and expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1905:

Telephone system, chapter 543, Laws of 1903.....	\$486 00
Improving ventilation in main building, chapter 543, Laws of 1903.....	42 12
Developing, maintaining and extending industries, chapter 599, Laws of 1903.....	141 05

Developing, maintaining and extending industries,

chapter 729, Laws of 1904.....	\$648 57
Sloyd, chapter 729, Laws of 1904.....	75 57
Improvements to plumbing, chapter 652, Laws of 1904.....	2,642 38
Repairs and equipment, chapter 703, Laws of 1905..	940 00
Total.....	<u>\$4,975 69</u>

Special unexpended appropriations still available, chapters 729
and 652, Laws of 1904, and chapter 703, Laws of 1905:

Developing, maintaining and extending industries,

chapter 729, Laws of 1904.....	\$143 58
Improvements to plumbing, chapter 652, Laws of 1904.....	857 62
Improvements to plumbing, chapter 703, Laws of 1905.....	3,500 00
Repairs and equipment, chapter 703, Laws of 1905..	<u>60 00</u>

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children:

Gentlemen—In accordance with the requirements of the law and your board I beg leave to submit the following report, exhibiting statistics and other matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1905:

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Present at the beginning of the year.....	267	247	514
Absent on vacation.....	16	9	25
Since admitted.....	18	42	60
Readmitted.....	0	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for the year.....	301	299	600
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Discharged.....	27	38	65
Died.....	1	6	7
Present at the close of the year.....	260	244	504
Absent on vacation.....	13	11	24
Total on the rolls.....	273	255	528
Average daily attendance.....	264	254	518
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Total number of weeks' board furnished to the pupils.....	27,006
	<hr/> <hr/>

Total cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils,

including all expenses except clothing.....	\$84,293 87
Cost of clothing.....	7,446 51
	<hr/>
Total cost.....	\$91,740 38
	<hr/> <hr/>

Average weekly cost of maintenance and instruction

of pupils.....	\$3 12
----------------	--------

Average weekly cost, including clothing.....	\$3 40
Yearly per capita cost.....	177 13

The following are the causes of death of those who died during the year:

Diphtheria.....	1
Epilepsy.....	1
Nephritis, acute.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	4
	<hr/>
	7

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED.

Abscess.....	14
Adenitis	2
Abrasion.....	13
Anaemia.....	5
Bronchitis, acute.....	16
Bronchitis, chronic.....	2
Blepharitis.....	1
Burn.....	3
Chorea, acute.....	1
Conjunctivitis, acute.....	10
Conjunctivitis, chronic.....	2
Cystitis.....	1
Debility.....	11
Diphtheria.....	1
Dislocation.....	3
Dysmenorrhoea.....	3
Epilepsy.....	5
Enteritis.....	2
Gastritis, acute.....	33
Hernia, inguinal.....	2

Hernia, scrotal.....	1
Hemorrhoids.....	1
Hepatitis.....	1
Hordeolum.....	5
Iritis.....	1
Influenza.....	3
Impetigo.....	12
Keratitis.....	1
Laryngitis.....	1
Mania, acute.....	5
Measles.....	27
Mumps.....	2
Menorrhagia.....	1
Otitis, acute.....	14
Ophthalmia, purulent.....	2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	3
Pneumonia.....	2
Psoriasis.....	1
Rheumatism, acute.....	2
Ringworm.....	6
Scabies.....	2
Scarlet fever.....	1
Synovitis.....	1
Tonsillitis.....	11
Typhoid fever*.....	12
Wounds.....	21
Unclassified.....	15

OPERATIONS.

Circumcision.....	9
Dilation of lachrymal duct.....	1
Enucleation of eye.....	1

* Ten cases treated in the city hospitals not included.

Hernia, radical operation for.....	2
Incision of ear drum.....	4
Removal tonsils.....	4
Removal hemorrhoids.....	1

The following table presents the movement of pupils by counties for the year:

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1904.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1905.
Albany.....	22	3	3	22
Allegany.....	8	..	1	7
Broome.....	6	..	..	6
Cattaraugus.....	3	..	..	3
Cayuga.....	4	1	1	4
Chautauqua.....	5	2	3	4
Chemung.....	17	1	3	15
Chenango.....	3	..	..	3
Clinton.....	4	..	1	3
Columbia.....	13	..	..	13
Cortland.....	3	1	1	3
Delaware.....	6	2	1	7
Dutchess.....	3	..	..	3
Erie.....	47	2	6	43
Essex.....	2	..	..	2
Genesee.....	2	1	..	3
Greene.....	1	1	1	1
Hamilton.....	1	..	..	1
Herkimer.....	3	1	2	2
Jefferson.....	7	4	2	6
Kings.....	39	5	4	40
Lewis.....	4	..	..	4
Livingston.....	5	..	..	5
Madison.....	8	..	2	6
Monroe.....	26	1	7	20

Montgomery.....	4	1	..	5
Nassau.....	..	1	..	1
New York.....	88	12	17	83
Niagara.....	5	..	1	4
Oneida.....	26	3	3	26
Onondaga.....	30	3	1	32
Ontario.....	8	1	..	9
Orange.....	7	..	..	7
Orleans.....	1	..	1	..
Oswego.....	4	1	1	4
Otsego.....	13	..	..	13
Putnam.....	1	..	..	1
Queens.....	2	1	..	3
Rensselaer.....	12	1	2	11
Richmond.....	1	..	..	1
Rockland.....	6	1	..	7
St. Lawrence.....	9	1	1	9
Saratoga.....	6	1	..	7
Schenectady.....	1	..	..	1
Schoharie.....	3	..	..	3
Schuyler.....	1	..	..	1
Seneca.....	2	..	1	1
Steuben.....	9	4	4	9
Suffolk.....	2	..	..	2
Sullivan.....	4	..	..	4
Tioga.....	8	..	1	7
Tompkins.....	7	2	..	9
Ulster.....	10	..	..	10
Warren.....	3	..	..	3
Washington.....	3	1	..	4
Wayne.....	4	..	1	3
Westchester.....	9	2	..	11

Wyoming.....	3	..	..	3
Yates.....	5	..	..	5
	<u>539</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>528</u>

The steward reports the following as the products of the farm and garden for the year ending September 30, 1905:

FARM PRODUCE.

Eggs:

619 7-12 dozen eggs..... \$123 92

Meats:

121 pounds chicken..... 20 57

97 pounds lard..... 8 25

4,267 pounds pork..... 341 36

Milk:

151,041 quarts milk..... 5,270 58

Farm foods:

50 bushels beets, farm (Swedes) (estimated)..... 10 00

400 bushels corn, farm (estimated)..... 100 00

90 tons corn fodder (estimated)..... 450 00

200 tons ensilage (estimated)..... 1,000 00

218 tons hay (estimated)..... 2,180 00

692 bushels oats..... 242 20

185 bushels rye..... 111 00

34 tons straw (estimated)..... 238 00

30 bushels turnips..... 6 00

161 bushels wheat..... 144 90

From the sale of farm products..... 675 70

GARDEN PRODUCE.

166 bushels apples..... 83 00

6,950 bunches asparagus..... 695 00

17 bushels beans, lima..... 25 50

82 bushels beans, string and butter..... 49 20

20 bushels beets greens.....	\$10 00
451 bushels beets, winter.....	180 40
4,675 bunches beets, young.....	116 87
13,860 heads cabbage.....	693 00
31 dozens cantaloupes.....	18 60
283 bushels carrots.....	113 20
2,400 bunches carrots.....	84 00
1,175 heads cauliflower.....	94 00
6,000 heads celery (estimated).....	300 00
388 quarts cherries.....	38 80
96 bunches chive.....	4 80
200 pounds citron.....	10 00
286 bushels corn, sweet.....	171 60
32 bushels crab apples.....	16 00
229 dozens cucumbers, hotbed.....	114 50
27,200 cucumbers, pickling.....	54 40
870 quarts currants.....	87 00
4 dozens egg plant.....	3 00
68 quarts gooseberries.....	6 80
1,484 pounds grapes.....	59 36
8 bushels horseradish.....	12 00
1,645 dozens lettuce.....	592 20
137 bushels onions.....	116 45
10,500 bunches onions, young.....	210 00
411 bunches parsley.....	20 55
185 bushels parsnips.....	111 00
179 bushels peas, green.....	134 25
44 bushels pears.....	44 00
10 bushels peppers.....	15 00
15,565 bunches pie plant.....	466 95
107 bushels plums.....	80 25
1,820 bushels potatoes (estimated).....	910 00

8 bushels prunes.....	\$4 00
4,855 pounds pumpkins.....	48 55
2 bushels quinces.....	2 00
4,205 bunches radishes.....	126 15
150 quarts raspberries, black.....	12 00
180 quarts raspberries, red.....	18 00
80 bushels salsify.....	60 00
140 bushels spinach.....	77 00
121 bushels squash, summer.....	60 50
3,700 pounds squash, winter.....	111 00
46 bunches sage.....	4 60
278 quarts strawberries.....	33 36
200 bushels tomatoes.....	100 00
60 bushels turnips.....	18 00
	<hr/>
	\$17,344 99
	<hr/>

The matron presents the report of work done during the school hours by the following industrial classes:

SEWING CLASSES.

Boys' List.

Bibs.....	280
Bedspreads.....	3
Collars.....	51
Covers, bread.....	16
Doormats.....	8
Dustcloths.....	7
Handkerchiefs.....	1,484
Neckties.....	224
Pillowcases.....	375
Sheets.....	249
Suspenders, pairs.....	25
Tablecloths.....	3

Towels, hand and dish.....	493
Towels, roller.....	164
Washcloths.....	80

Girls' List.

Aprons.....	88
Collars.....	228
Doilies.....	8
Dresses.....	499
Dresses made over.....	13
Dustcloths.....	5
Handkerchiefs.....	321
Holders.....	6
Mattress covers.....	45
Names on garments.....	126
Napkins.....	158
Nightdresses.....	186
Pillowcases.....	226
Sheets.....	315
Shirtwaists.....	7
Skirts.....	32
Tablecloths.....	10
Towels.....	258
Towels, hemstitched.....	26
Traycloths.....	11

Besides a large amount of crocheting, embroidery, and other fancy work.

Girls' Building List.

Aprons.....	66
Buttonholes.....	3,765
Bands.....	222
Bathing caps.....	4
Bibs.....	23

Blankets hemmed.....	14
Curtains.....	25
Dishcloths.....	56
Drawers.....	114
Drawers restitched.....	6
Dresses.....	149
Dressing sacks.....	38
Dustcloths.....	23
Garters, pairs.....	127
Holders.....	352
Handkerchiefs.....	164
Mattress covers.....	12
Napkins.....	245
New sleeves.....	124
Names sewed on	905
Nightdresses.....	99
Pillowcases.....	164
Sheets.....	60
Shirtwaists	11
Shoebags.....	12
Skirts.....	98
Towels.....	265
Tablecloths.....	5
Underwaists.....	99
Vests restitched.....	4
Washcloths	23

And a large amount of mending.

Boys' Tailoring Class List.

Aprons.....	35
Coats.....	80
Cover, carriage.....	1
Fur robe repaired.....	1

Overalls.....	17
Suits.....	310
Trousers.....	313

Class at Hosemaking.

Boys' hose, pairs.....	454
Girls' hose, pairs.....	985
Hose refooted, pairs.....	1,018
All of the mending.	

Class at Shoemaking.

New shoes, pairs.....	40
Shoes repaired, pairs.....	4,018

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The applications for admission exceeded those of any previous year in the history of the institution, numbering 167, of which 102 were for boys and 65 for girls, or 42 more in all than for 1904, the proportion of about five boys for every three girls being steadily maintained as noted in many previous years. Of the applications received, 137 were accepted and placed on file and either have been or will be offered admission as vacancies occur. The 30 remaining applicants were found ineligible for admission under the governing rules and were rejected. Of those rejected, 12 were confirmed epileptics, six were helpless, four were over and six under the admissible age, and two were thought to be totally unteachable. At the close of the year all eligible applications received for girls had been accepted, but the number of those for boys had increased to 74 as against 32 at the close of last year.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

In the foregoing tables it is shown that 61 pupils were admitted or readmitted during the year, or 28 less than for 1904. Of this number, 43 were girls and 18 boys, as against 60 boys and 29 girls last year. It is also shown in the tables presented that the dis-

charges numbered 65, 27 of whom were boys and 38 girls. One boy and six girls died, making a total of 72 discharges for the year. Of those discharged, nine boys and six girls were removed by parents, or retained at home after the summer vacation; one boy and four girls were transferred to Craig Colony; 12 boys and seven girls to the Rome asylum; one boy who had become insane was removed by a county official; two girls were transferred to hospitals for the insane and 19 to the Newark Asylum; three boys eloped; and one was discharged as self-supporting. The average daily attendance was 518, or nine more than for 1904, while the total attendance was 600, or 29 less. The diminished total on the roll at the close of the year, 528, as compared with 539 last year, was due to transfers of nearly 40 to other institutions during the months of August and September, and also because new admissions were held back in the month of September owing to the prevalence of typhoid fever in the institution during that month.

HEALTH AND MORTALITY.

The deaths during the year numbered seven, the same as for 1904. The causes of death in four of the cases were tubercular, one being of an intestinal and three of a pulmonary character. With an average daily attendance of 518, the mortality represents the very low rate of only one and one-third per cent. The average age of those who died was 17 years, the youngest being nine and the oldest 32 years of age.

An epidemic of measles occurred during the winter months and in all 27 cases are recorded. The inmates of the girls' building, which is separate from the other buildings, escaped the disease altogether.

In the spring and early summer months, scarlet fever was very prevalent throughout the city of Syracuse. During that period one case appeared at the institution, that of a boy eight years of age. As soon as discovered he was isolated in one of the hospital wards and, fortunately, by that means the disease was confined to the one case.

About the first of June a case of diphtheria was discovered in a girl of nine years, of feeble intellect, which resulted in death after a week's illness.

AN EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID.

Since the year 1889 a record has been kept of the diseases treated in the hospital. Within that period not a single year has passed but one or more cases of typhoid fever are found on record. At four different times the disease has taken on an epidemic form. In 1891 there were twenty cases, in 1892 seventy-four, in 1900 twenty-one, and in 1905 twenty-three. In the years 1891 and 1892 the disease was reasonably attributed to the water in use, the institution being then supplied by the Syracuse Water Company with water obtained from the watershed of a certain area of Onondaga hill, collected in a large reservoir in the above locality and conducted therefrom through a pipe to a smaller reservoir about one-half mile distant from the institution. At that time the residents of this institution and of a neighboring one, "The Shelter," were the only people in the city supplied with water from that particular reservoir, the inhabitants of the rest of the city obtaining water from another reservoir which was filled by pumping from Onondaga creek. During the summer months of 1891 typhoid prevailed at both "The Shelter" and this institution. The water in use at the two places was therefore considered almost certainly the cause of the disease. Believing it to be so, several wells were drilled at what were considered safe points upon the institution premises, the pipe water from the reservoir was discontinued for drinking purposes as far as possible, and the well waters substituted. This was prior to the time of bacteriological examinations. All went well until the following summer when another outbreak of the disease occurred, very much more severe than the one of the previous year. Investigations were made by the State and city boards of health, and a prominent sanitary engineer, Mr. William Paul Gerhard of New York, was employed by the institution. A new sewer system

was planned and recommended by Mr. Gerhard and was constructed the next season. It was generally believed, however, that the water from the wells and the reservoir, either one or both, caused the disease. Arrangements were therefore made for the delivery of a daily supply of drinking water to the institution from the Great Bear and Dorwin springs, and this arrangement was continued until the introduction of the Skaneateles lake water. However, a few cases of the disease continued to recur yearly, and in 1900 the third epidemic occurred, 21 cases in all appearing during the months of August and September. Only water from Skaneateles lake being then in use throughout the institution, the water as a cause of the disease was considered out of the question. The ice in use that year was obtained from one of the old abandoned city reservoirs, and it was found possible for the water stored there to have become contaminated by drainage from the Onondaga county almshouse at Onondaga Hill, two miles distant, where typhoid had prevailed quite extensively the previous summer. For that reason the city health authorities in their investigations here in 1900 reached the conclusion that the ice was in all probability the cause of the disease. In this opinion the superintendent was never able to concur, and for three substantial reasons. First, of the 21 patients only one was an employed person, the remaining 20 being inmates; and until the ice was suggested as a cause all employed persons about the institution had used ice in their drinking water freely. None of the inmates, however, had use of it except occasionally as it might have been obtained from officers or employees or by picking up pieces now and then during its distribution. Second, in one department of only 20 persons, the farm house, where three cases of the disease developed, ice had not been used except for cooling purposes. Third, two or three very reliable inmates ill with the disease assured the superintendent they had not partaken of either ice or ice water at any time during the season. The proportion of inmates to em-

ployed persons in the institution is usually about five to one. If, therefore, the ice was the cause it would naturally have followed, from the condition of things as stated, that the proportion of inmates and employees who contracted the disease would have been very different or even reversed. During this epidemic two or three of the boys at the Fairmount farm also came down with the disease. The water in use there was examined bacteriologically and condemned for drinking purposes. A year later an appropriation was obtained and a new water supply secured for the Fairmount property by windmill and pump from the high hill west of the buildings. Examinations of the water thus obtained have since been made at different times and each time the sample has been pronounced exceptionally pure.

During the last week of July, 1905, a case of typhoid was found in an inmate at the boys' building. A week later, in August, another case was discovered at the same building and almost simultaneously two boys at the Fairmount farm came down with the disease. Samples of the water and ice in use at both the institutions and the Fairmount farm were sent to the State Board of Health for bacteriological examination and a report was soon received that all were found usable. As no more cases appeared for over a month, speculation concerning the cause of the disease in this group of four cases is left out of consideration in what follows:

On the fifth of September an employee at the boys' building was found ill with the fever and between that date and October first eighteen more cases developed. Of the 19 in this group of cases, 12 were employees and seven inmates. Of the 12 employees nine of the number took their meals at the boys' building and three at the main building. Of the seven inmates five ate at the boys' building and two at the main building. A separate kitchen and cook is provided at each building and three different tables are supplied, the officers' the employees', and the inmates'. Of the

A LESSON TO THE NURSES.

IN THE IRONING ROOM.

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A HOSPITAL WARD.

IN THE DISPENSARY.

A FLAG DRILL.

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MYA SEWING CLARK.

GIRLS AT SEWING.

men who contracted the disease, two resided outside the institution premises and were in the habit of taking their midday meal (Sundays excepted) at the boys' building. These circumstances rather pointed to the cause as something which might have been eaten or drank at the tables. This surmise was further strengthened by the fact that of the last seven inmates who took the disease all save one were of a class of workers likely to obtain articles of food left over from the officers' and employees' tables. At the tables in the boys' building 22 employed persons were accustomed to take their meals, and three of the number their dinners only. Of these 22 employed persons nine contracted the disease, and 13 escaped. Of the latter at least five were immune, having previously had typhoid. No cases of the fever occurred at any time among the occupants of the hospital, the girls' building, and the farm house, comprising all told a population of about one hundred and fifty. Separate cooking and tables are furnished at each of the places named, the same as mentioned at the boys' and main buildings. The city water supplies all of the buildings, none other being used. The milk used was the product of the Fairmount farm; and the ice, which was nowhere in use except for cooling purposes, was all secured from the same reservoir last winter.

Bacteriological examinations of the water in use both at the institution and Fairmount and of the milk were made by Dr. William H. May, the city bacteriologist, and all were pronounced good or usable. The premises here and at Fairmount were several times carefully inspected by Dr. May in company with the superintendent and the conclusion reached by both, and for the reasons above stated, is that the disease was probably due to some infected article of food, either fruit or green uncooked vegetables; that the worst or largest portion of the infected food, of whatever kind it was, reached the officers' and employees' tables at the boys' building; and that a smaller or less-infected portion in the course of distribution reached

the employe's table at the main building. What the infected article of food was or how it became infected there does not appear to be any certainty.

Water, ice, and milk being out of the question the next possibility was that of food contamination by flies. In the grove at the upper end of the institution grounds two water-closets are located for the outdoor or playground use of the boys and girls during the summer months. These closets are of the primitive order, without plumbing, and, although efforts have been made to keep them as sanitary as possible, they have always been considered necessary nuisances. They are located about ten to twelve hundred feet distant from the boys' and main buildings. The theory of food contamination by flies from these closets is perhaps rather far-fetched by reason of the distance, yet it was possible. The garden lies between the buildings and the grove and is therefore nearer the closets. Prior to the September outbreak of the disease, in the way of fruits and green vegetables, plums and apples from the orchard and lettuce and tomatoes from the garden had been in use and upon the tables. The infection by flies of any one of the products named was possible. It is our opinion that the existing playground closets should be changed before another summer, and an appropriation for the purpose is therefore included in the amount requested under plumbing improvements.

It is also being considered during the season all of the inmates of the institution and some of the employees were treated in the same manner. It is recommended that the employees who were sent to the hospital should be kept there until they are well. It is also recommended that the inmates who were sent to the hospital should be kept there until they are well.

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE, January 1, 1908.

facts bearing upon heredity as were to be found in the descriptive applications received for admission. During the past year the two thousandth application was received and duly recorded. In 1896 the first 1,000 applications were reported and in order to make the statistics uniform the 2,000 are now reported in the same form as was then adopted. The statistics given in 1896 were preceded by the following remarks which are now as truly apropos as then, "Had further inquiries been instituted beyond the simple descriptive facts mentioned in the blanks, it is probable that the elements of heredity would have been shown in still greater force. It must be considered, also, that the descriptions furnished us are largely made up by the family physicians, as obtained from the family, or by some immediate member of the family; and that the disposition in many families to slightly overlook or conceal certain tainted family records has often been noted. This operates to make all records of this nature appear better than they really are. In compiling these statistics, we have first taken the facts given as they relate to parents alone, and have endeavored to tabulate in manner as follows:"

	1896.	1906.	Total.
Both parents healthy.....	458	519	977
Both parents unknown.....	107	129	236
Fathers intemperate, mothers healthy...	135	110	245
Mothers intemperate, fathers healthy....	8	16	24
Both parents intemperate.....	29	20	49
Fathers healthy, mothers sickly.....	47	38	85
Mothers healthy, fathers sickly.....	22	13	35
Both parents sickly.....	6	4	10
Fathers epileptic, insane or imbecile; mothers healthy.....	28	26	54
Mothers epileptic, insane or imbecile; fathers healthy.....	25	24	49
Fathers epileptic, insane or imbecile; mothers unknown.....	2	2	4
Mothers epileptic, insane or imbecile; fathers unknown.....	29	18	47

slides, three peels and one pole for the bakery, two reaches and five bolsters for wagons, two meat boards, three meat boxes, one bread board, two boxes for wheelbarrows, nine pig troughs, one sleigh rack, one egg box, five crates, and many other articles of less importance.

The painter with a boy to assist him was kept busy throughout the year at interior and exterior painting, wall-papering, the varnishing and care of floors, and other work in his line of a general character.

VISITATIONS.

Official visitations to the institution during the year were as follows: Twice by the Hon. Dennis McCarthy and Dr. Stephen Smith, Commissioners of the State Board of Charities; twice by the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Hill, superintendent of State and alien poor; by Dr. E. V. Stoddard, President of the State Board of Charities; by the Hon. H. H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charitable Institutions; by Prof. Edwin L. Earp of the Syracuse University and his class in sociology; by Dr. A. H. Beaton, Superintendent Asylum for Imbeciles, Orillia, Ontario; by Dr. William H. May, bacteriologist for the city of Syracuse; by Prof. W. D. Johnson of the State Educational Department; by Dr. Charles Bernstein, Superintendent of the Rome State Asylum, and by Mr. C. W. Winspear, Superintendent of the Newark State Asylum.

According to a long-established custom the institution was opened to the public on Friday afternoons during nine months of the school year. Various school exercises, classes and calisthenic drills were exhibited upon such occasions, 36 in number, and visitors also given an opportunity to see the industrial classes and products of the school work. A count of the visitors in attendance at the Friday exercises was kept and the total is found to be 1,923 or an average of 63. The largest number present was 119 and the smallest 22. Considering that the weather was very foul upon several Fridays and that the exercises were never in any way advertised, we think, the fact that

nearly 2,000 persons attended them during the nine months, is an evidence of a steadily maintained local interest in the school work of the institution.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

For many years it has been our effort to afford the pupils some digression from the ordinary routine institution life by means of entertainments. During the past year, besides music and dancing in the hall upon 23 occasions in the months of December, January, February, March and April, the following entertainments were furnished: On November 2 a musical trio by Miss Hollister, Mrs. W. F. Belknap, and Prof. Albert Kuenzlin; on November 7 recitations by Miss Lu Sherman; on November 29, a stereopticon exhibition of views in the Philippines by Mr. J. R. Powell; on December 23, Christmas carols by the teachers and pupils; on January 10, "Bluebeard" by a Syracuse company; on February 5, 12 and 19, talks on a trip to the West Indies by the superintendent; on February 13, a stereopticon exhibition and lecture on "Evangeline" by Prof. W. D. Lewis; on March 21, a minstrel performance by the Danforth Athletic Club; on April 10 the Jubilee Singers; on May 7 a concert by a brother and sister, Mr. and Miss Tremmel, blind musicians; on May 22, some music and a Punch and Judy show by a company under direction of the Associated Charities of Syracuse; on June 12, a stereopticon exhibition and talk on a trip to England by Prof. W. D. Lewis; on July 4 an exhibition of fireworks in the evening.

During the sleighing season, sleigh-load parties were arranged so that at least one ride was given to all able to be out; and in the summer months various picnic parties gave pleasure to many.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It is our pleasure to thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following publications gratuitously sent to the institution throughout the year: "Development," Elwyn, Pa; "Our Little People," Roch-

ester, N. Y.; "The Washingtonian," Vancouver, Washington; "The Arkansas Optic," Little Rock, Ark.; "The Charitable Observer," Lincoln, Ill.; "The North Star," Fairibault, Minn.; "The Training School," Vineland, N. J.; "The Hospital Record," Canandaigua, N. Y.; and "The Bulletin of the Iowa State Institutions." We also cordially and thus publicly thank the many friends and parents of the children for gifts of toys, books, nuts, candies, money, etc., sufficient to give great joy and happiness to all at the time of the Christmas holiday season.

CONCLUSION.

With the year's school work we are well satisfied. We expect our children, even the most intelligent, will be slow to advance and in many very little is gained. However, be the progress much or little, every step forward is one toward future usefulness or self-helpfulness which is the purpose sought by all efforts made in the education and training of the feeble-minded.

The officers, teachers and employees have been generally faithful and seldom has there been occasion for complaint of negligence or infraction of rules. The employees especially, when in September many of their number were stricken with disease, were unfalteringly loyal, and not one shirked or complained of increased care and duty. All deserve and have my earnest thanks.

Your frequent visits are ever helpful and encouraging, your advice and counsel always valued, and your support and confidence appreciated beyond words for expression. With so much to lend cheer to future work, there is yet still better the blessed assurance that, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

JAMES CARLTON CARSON,

Superintendent.

Syracuse, N. Y., *December 13, 1905.*



FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Managers

OF THE

Syracuse State Institution for
Feeble-Minded Children

FOR THE YEAR 1906

PART I

MANAGERS

HON. WALTER W. CHENEY	MRS. CHARLES E. CROUSE
HON. FREDERICK A. LYMAN	RT. REV. P. A. LUDDEN
WILLIAM H. WARNER, ESQ.	EDWARD SEGUIN VAN DUYN, M. D.
HENRY M. ROWLING, ESQ.	CHARLES G. BALDWIN, ESQ.

EX-OFFICIO MANAGER

HON. ANDREW S. DRAPER, LL.D., *Commissioner of Education*

PRESIDENT BOARD OF MANAGERS

HON. W. W. CHENEY

SECRETARY

MRS. CHARLES E. CROUSE

TREASURER

JAMES C. CARSON

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HON. W. W. CHENEY	WILLIAM H. WARNER, ESQ.
HENRY M. ROWLING, ESQ.	

OFFICERS

SUPERINTENDENT

JAMES C. CARSON, M. D.

STEWARD

WILLARD B. FARRINGTON

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN

WILLIAM H. CULLEN, M. D.

MATRON

MRS. EMILY P. WILBUR

ASSISTANT MATRONS

MISS LOUISE C. RICHARDS

MISS FRANCES C. CRAWFORD

MISS FLORA E. MARTIN

HOUSEKEEPER

MISS ALICE M. PALMER

TEACHERS

MISS MARY F. COZZENS

MISS K. FEATHERSTONE

MISS JULIA R. KENNEDY

MISS HELEN M. WOODS

MISS BIRGIT LUND

MISS LELIA MARTINEAU

MISS ETHEL M. CRAWFORD

MISS ELSIE M. COLLINS

MISS GENETTA WILLIAMS

ALFRED V. PERSSON

STENOGRAPHER

MISS JULIA E. CHURCH

BOOKKEEPER

DEVERE E. SMITH

STOREKEEPER

NORELL E. SMITH

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 15.

IN ASSEMBLY

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE SYRACUSE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Agreeably to the provisions of the act establishing this institution, the undersigned managers respectfully submit this their fifty-sixth annual report:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1905.....	\$758 36
Receipts from State appropriations during fiscal year	93,499 96
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils..	9,661 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	1,909 99
Receipts from sale of productions of shop.....	30 78
Receipts from sale of farm products	653 76
Receipts from sale of old material	157 32
Total	<u>\$106,671 17</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on account of maintenance	\$93,920 95
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 572, Laws of 1899	12,412 85
Balance in bank October 1, 1906	337 37
	<hr/>
	\$106,671 17
	<hr/> <hr/>

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

On current expense account of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children for the year ending September 30, 1906:

Salaries and wages*	\$41,020 64
Expenses of officers and managers	123 68
Provisions	20,795 04
Household stores	4,370 77
Clothing	4,683 22
Fuel and light	12,514 69
Hospital and medical supplies	1,000 44
Shop, farm and garden	5,354 76
Ordinary repairs	869 10
Transportation of inmates	39 51
Miscellaneous	3,149 10
	<hr/>
Total	\$93,920 95
	<hr/> <hr/>

ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

Balance in cash	\$337 37
Due from individuals for board, instruction and clothing	319 18
Due from counties for clothing	460 00
Due from State Treasurer on unexpended appro- priations	2,111 74
	<hr/>
Total assets	\$3,228 29
	<hr/> <hr/>

* Includes \$2,832.50 expended for salaries and wages of employees engaged in the manufacture of and repairs to clothing and formerly charged to account of clothing.

The above tables present the financial operations of the year in the customary form, the first showing the receipts for the year and the second the disbursements, while by the third is shown the expenditures in the form required by the Bureau of State Charitable Institutions, and the fourth gives the available assets at the close of the year.

The "receipts" for the year show an increase of about \$2,000 over those of 1905, which amount was obtained chiefly through State appropriations. Attention was called last year to the material decrease in funds received from pay cases which has been gradually taking place during the past thirty years, and the table this year shows a still further slight decrease.

The table of "disbursements" shows the amount \$93,920.95 paid for general maintenance and the sum \$12,412.85 received from miscellaneous sources which, according to chapter 572, Laws of 1899, was returned to the State Comptroller. The latter amount it is expected, as has been the usual custom, will be returned to the institution by the incoming Legislature for maintenance purposes for the year 1908.

In the third table the expenditures are classified under eleven different heads. As compared with the previous year the following changes are found to appear: an increase of \$486.48 in salaries and wages; of \$43.23 in expenses of officers and managers; of \$833.91 in household stores; of \$143.30 in clothing; of \$92.36 in hospital and medical supplies; of \$852.52 in shop, farm and garden; of \$558.08 in ordinary repairs; and of \$256.71 in miscellaneous: a decrease of \$542.83 in provisions; of \$613.18 in fuel and light; and of \$26.01 in transportation of inmates.

The total expenses for the year, \$93,920.95 as compared with those for 1905, \$91,740.38, show an increase of \$2,180.57. Nearly two-thirds of this amount was directly due to increased expenses incurred during the first quarter of the fiscal year on account of an epidemic of typhoid fever described in our last year's report. These expenses affected especially the items of salaries and wages, of hospital and medical supplies, of shop, farm and garden, and of ordinary repairs. As a result of the year's increased expenses the average weekly cost of maintenance was increased thirteen cents and the annual per capita cost \$7.03 over the year 1905.

The special appropriations available during the year were small in amount; the total expenditure under them, excluding \$693.57 for developing, maintaining and extending industries, was only

\$1,698.69. With the exception of \$62.46 of this amount in bills paid for advertising contract work, the balance \$1,636.23 was expended under two items of appropriation; for building a root and vegetable cellar at the Fairmount farm and for general repairs and equipment. The cellar is being built under the supervision of the institution carpenter and is incomplete at the close of the year. The appropriation for the purpose, \$900, will prove sufficient and provide a most useful structure upon the farm premises. The sum expended under repairs and equipment was for repairs to walks; to the icehouse and to the wagonshed at Fairmount; new floors in the kitchen at the teamster's cottage, in the diningroom and west dormitory of the boys' building; for steel ceilings in two dormitories and the south third floor hall main building; for general repairs to tile floors and to the roofs; and most noticeable of all was the construction of new cement steps of equal risers and treads on the terrace approach from the entrance gateway to the buildings.

Under the appropriations for extending the plumbing improvements, contracts have been executed for the main building, the hospital and the gymnasium; and for the erection of two outside water closets in the grove. This work, though seriously delayed by the inability of the contractors to secure the necessary material, is in progress and will probably all be finished by December first.

At the annual meeting of the Managers it was decided to ask appropriations of the next Legislature for the following special purposes:

For repairs and general equipment	\$1,500 00
For enlarging and remodeling the hennery at the Fairmount farm ..	500 00
For the purchase of two new pianos for the school rooms	1,000 00
For improving the refrigerator room at the main building kitchen.....	300 00
For providing a safe or vault to preserve valuable books and records	350 00

We have in use in our school rooms and other parts of the building eight pianos, all but two of which were purchased more than twenty years ago. Two of the number are worn out and practically worthless while two others are in very poor condition. Pianos are indispensable in the school training of institutions for

the feeble-minded and at least two new ones, one of which should be a grand piano, are imperatively needed. The amounts named for other special purposes we believe sufficiently explain themselves.

It was also voted to request for maintenance the sum of \$84,000. This amount is \$2,000 more than the appropriation for the current fiscal year but our maintenance funds have run so close for several years past that, for fear of exceeding the appropriation, items which permitted of delay have been deferred and carried forward into the next year. In the future we hope, if possible, to avoid such a contingency and to meet the increased cost of wages and living the additional sum mentioned will be requested.

The Board again feels it a duty to impress upon Legislators the need of extending provision for the feeble-minded of the State. Nearly one hundred applications are now on file at this institution awaiting vacancies for admission and we understand similar conditions exist at the custodial asylums. While aware that new departments will soon be opened at the latter institutions, the relief to be offered will be but temporary and the demands in another year or two will be just as great and pressing as at present. For three years past we have advocated the location and erection of another institution in proximity to the city of New York. As the two existing custodial asylums each year approach nearer their final maximum capacities we believe the need of beginning another institution grows more and more imperative.

The annual reports of the superintendent and treasurer will be found incorporated under cover of this report and to them your attention is invited.

Our monthly and other visits during the year have increased our interest in the institution, our appreciation of the importance and worthiness of its work, and renewed our confidence in its official administration. We believe there is no other of the State's charities more beneficial in its aims and we commend it to your generous action and support.

WALTER W. CHENEY,
ALTA PEASE-CROUSE,
FREDERICK A. LYMAN;
PATRICK A. LUDDEN,
WILLIAM H. WARNER,
EDWARD S. VAN DUYN,
HENRY M. ROWLING,
CHAS. G. BALDWIN.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

James C. Carson, treasurer of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, in current account with the State of New York for cash received and expended for the general supplies and for salaries and wages of officers, teachers, attendants and other employees of said institution, etc., during the year ending September 30, 1906:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1905.....	\$758 36
State appropriations for maintenance.....	93,499 96
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils..	9,661 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	1,909 99
Receipts from sale of productions of shops.....	30 78
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	653 76
Receipts from sale of old material.....	157 32
Total	<u>\$106,671 17</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants of executive committee for month of October, 1905	\$8,834 80
Warrants of executive committee for month of November, 1905	9,516 63
Warrants of executive committee for month of December, 1905	8,223 58
Warrants of executive committee for month of January, 1906	8,279 36
Warrants of executive committee for month of February, 1906	8,019 05
Warrants of executive committee for month of March, 1906	8,943 42
Warrants of executive committee for month of April, 1906	7,792 72
Warrants of executive committee for month of May, 1906	7,226 77

Warrants of executive committee for month of June, 1906	\$7,360 89
Warrants of executive committee for month of July, 1906	6,808 46
Warrants of executive committee for month of August, 1906	5,699 62
Warrants of executive committee for month of September, 1906	7,215 65
	<hr/>
	\$93,920 95
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 580, Laws of 1899	12,412 85
Balance in bank October 1, 1906.....	337 37
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$106,671 17</u>

There was received and expended under special appropriations chapter 374, Laws of 1906; chapter 703, Laws of 1905; chapter 700, Laws of 1905; and chapter 729, Laws of 1904, as follows:

Appropriation for painting exterior woodwork, chapter 374, Laws of 1906, cash received from Comptroller	\$19 41
Voucher paid	19 41
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended	<u>\$1,180 59</u>

Appropriation for root and vegetable cellar, chapter 374, Laws of 1906, cash received from Comptroller	\$697 85
Vouchers paid aggregating	697 85
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended	<u>\$202 15</u>

Appropriation for completing plumbing and sewerage, chapter 374, Laws of 1906, cash received from Comptroller	\$21 63
Voucher paid	21 63
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended	<u>\$2,778 37</u>

Appropriation for repairs and equipment, chapter 374, Laws of 1906, cash received from Comptroller	\$878 38
Vouchers paid aggregating	878 38
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended	\$121 62
	<hr/> <hr/>
Appropriation for repairs and equipment, chapter 703, Laws of 1905, cash received from Comptroller	\$60 00
Voucher paid	60 00
	<hr/> <hr/>
Appropriation for continuing plumbing, chapter 703, Laws of 1905, cash received from Comptroller	\$21 42
Voucher paid	21 42
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended	\$3,478 58
	<hr/> <hr/>
Appropriation for developing, maintaining and extending industries, chapter 700, Laws of 1905, cash received from Comptroller	\$550 12
Vouchers paid, aggregating	550 12
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended	\$134 42
	<hr/> <hr/>
Appropriation for developing, maintaining and extending industries, chapter 729, Laws of 1904, cash received from Comptroller	\$143 58
Vouchers paid, aggregating	143 45
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended and lapsed	13
	<hr/> <hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

Total of special appropriations received and expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1906:

Painting exterior woodwork, chapter 374, Laws of 1906	\$19 41
Root and vegetable cellar, chapter 374, Laws of 1906	697 85

Completing plumbing and sewerage, chapter 374, Laws of 1906	\$21 63
Repairs and equipment, chapter 374, Laws of 1906	878 38
Repairs and equipment, chapter 703, Laws of 1905	60 00
Continuing plumbing, chapter 703, Laws of 1905	21 42
Developing, maintaining and extending industries, chapter 700, Laws of 1905	550 12
Developing, maintaining and extending industries, chapter 729, Laws of 1904	143 45
Total	<u>\$2,392 26</u>

Special unexpended appropriations still available, chapters 374 and 686, Laws of 1906; and chapters 700 and 703, Laws of 1905:

Painting exterior woodwork, chapter 374, Laws of 1906	\$1,180 50
Root and vegetable cellar, chapter 374, Laws of 1906	202 15
Completing plumbing and sewerage, chapter 374, Laws of 1906	2,778 37
Repairs and equipment, chapter 374, Laws of 1906	121 62
Improvements to plumbing, chapter 686, Laws of 1906 (Re. app.)	857 62
Continuing plumbing, chapter 703, Laws of 1905	3,478 58
Developing, maintaining and extending industries, chapter 700, Laws of 1905	134 42

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children:

Gentlemen.—In accordance with the requirements of the law and your board I beg leave to submit the following report, exhibiting statistics and other matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1906:

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Present at the beginning of the year.....	260	245	505
Absent on vacation	13	10	23
Since admitted	38	35	73
Readmitted	1	....	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for the year.....	312	290	602
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Discharged	42	13	55
Died	3	3	6
Present at the close of the year.....	259	263	522
Absent on vacation.....	8	11	19
Total on the rolls.....	267	274	541
Average daily attendance	260	250	510
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of weeks' board furnished to the pupils			26,614
			<hr/>
Total cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils, including all expenses except clothing.....		\$86,405	23
Cost of clothing		7,515	72
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cost		\$93,920	95
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Average weekly cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils	\$3 25
Average weekly cost, including clothing	3 53
Yearly per capita cost	184 16

The following are the causes of death of those who died during the year:

Endocarditis, acute	1
Peritonitis	1
Pneumonia.	1
Tuberculosis.	2
Typhoid fever.	1
Total.	6

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED.

Abscess.	28
Adenitis.	9
Abrasion.	12
Anaemia.	4
Bronchitis, acute.	38
Bronchitis, chronic.	8
Burn.	6
Chorea, acute.	1
Conjunctivitis, acute.	12
Conjunctivitis, chronic.	8
Cystitis	1
Debility.	8
Dislocation.	2
Dysentery, acute.	2
Dysmenorrhoea.	7
Eczema.	2
Endocarditis.	1
Enteritis.	2
Fractures.	2
Gastritis, acute.	41
Hemorrhoids.	2
Hepatitis.	3
Impetigo.	9

Influenza.	12
Laryngitis.	4
Menorrhagia.	2
Mumps.	14
Ophthalmia, purulent.	2
Orchitis.	2
Ostitis, tubercular.	1
Otitis, acute	6
Phthisis pulmonalis.	6
Pneumonia.	4
Psoriasis	1
Rheumatism, acute	2
Rhus, poisoning	7
Ringworm	13
Scabies	4
Sprain	2
Tenia	1
Tonsillitis	18
Typhoid fever	3
Ulcer	2
Varicella	2
Varicose veins	2
Unclassified	12

OPERATIONS.

Abscess, tubercular	2
Adenoids, removal	7
Circumcision	4
Incision of ear drum	3
Removal tonsils	4
Trachoma, enucleation	1
Uterus, curetting of	1
Ulcer, typhoidal	3

The following table presents the movement of pupils by counties for the year:

	Remain- ing Sept. 30, '05	Admitted	Discharged	Remain- ing Sept. 30, '06
Albany	22	1	4	19
Allegany	7	2	2	7
Broome	6	1	0	7

	Remain- ing Sept, 30, 05	Admitted	Discharged	Remain- ing Sept, 30, 06
Cattaraugus	3	0	0	3
Cayuga	4	0	1	3
Chautauqua	4	1	2	3
Chemung	15	1	3	13
Chenango	3	0	0	3
Clinton	3	0	0	3
Columbia	13	1	3	11
Cortland	3	1	2	2
Delaware	7	0	1	6
Dutchess	2	1	1	3
Erie	33	6	6	43
Essex	2	0	0	2
Franklin	0	0	0	0
Fulton	0	0	0	0
Genesee	3	0	0	3
Greene	1	0	0	1
Hamilton	1	0	1	0
Herkimer	2	0	0	2
Jefferson	9	4	1	12
Kings	40	4	2	42
Lewis	4	0	0	4
Livingston	5	0	0	5
Madison	6	0	1	5
Monroe	20	2	4	18
Montgomery	5	1	0	6
Nassau	1	0	0	1
New York	83	10	5	88
Niagara	4	1	1	4
Oneida	26	2	3	25
Onondaga	32	5	6	31
Ontario	9	2	1	10
Orange	7	6	0	13
Orleans	0	0	0	0
Oswego	4	1	0	5
Otsego	13	2	2	13
Putnam	1	0	0	1
Queens	3	1	0	4
Rensselaer	11	3	1	13
Richmond	1	0	0	1
Rockland	7	1	1	7

	Remain- ing Sept. 30, 05	Admitted.	Discharged	Remain- ing Sept. 30, 06.
St. Lawrence	9	0	0	9
Saratoga	7	0	0	7
Schenectady	1	0	0	1
Schoharie	3	0	0	3
Schuyler	1	1	0	2
Seneca	1	1	1	1
Steuben	9	3	1	11
Suffolk	2	0	0	2
Sullivan	4	0	0	4
Tioga	7	1	2	6
Tompkins	9	0	0	9
Ulster	10	2	3	9
Warren	3	0	0	3
Washington	4	0	0	4
Wayne	3	2	0	5
Westchester	11	4	0	15
Wyoming	3	0	0	3
Yates	5	0	0	5
	<u>528</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>541</u>

The steward reports the following as the products of the farm and garden for the year ending September 30, 1906.

FARM PRODUCE.

Eggs:

734 dozen eggs \$162 65

Meats:

151 pounds chicken 19 63

169 pounds duck 25 35

168 pounds lard 13 44

4,536 pounds pork 362 88

Milk:

148,842 quarts milk 5,220 44

Farm foods:

1,200 bushels beets, farm (Swedes) (estimated) 240 00

400 bushels corn, farm (estimated) 100 00

30 tons corn fodder (estimated) 150 00

200 tons ensilage (estimated) 1,000 00

221 tons hay (estimated) 2,652 00

HARVESTING RYE, FAIRMOUNT.

433 bushels oats	\$181. 86
36 tons straw (estimated)	288 00
326 bushels wheat.....	244 50
From the sale of farm products.....	653 76

GARDEN PRODUCE.

130 bushels apples	78 00
6,435 bunches asparagus	386 10
33 bushels beans, Lima	49 50
63 bushels beans, string and butter	37 80
254 bushels beets, winter	76 20
4,350 bunches beets, young	130 50
12,845 heads cabbage	642 25
6 dozen cantaloupes	4 80
322 bushels carrots.....	112 70
2,800 bunches carrots	56 00
1,256 heads cauliflower.....	125 60
6,400 heads celery (estimated)	320 00
64 quarts cherries	4 48
219 bunches chive	10 95
200 pounds citron	6 00
349 bushels corn, sweet	122 15
286 dozens cucumbers, hotbed	100 10
24,000 cucumbers, pickling	36 00
870 quarts currants	87 00
15 dozens egg plant	15 00
75 quarts gooseberries	7 50
4 bushels horseradish	5 00
1,485 dozens lettuce	594 00
82 bushels onions	82 00
9,225 bunches onions, young	230 62
438 bunches parsley	21 90
220 bushels parsnips	132 00
53 bushels peas, green	42 40
32 bushels pears	24 00
91 dozens peppers	72 80
5,608 bunches pie plant	168 24
2,100 bushels potatoes (estimated)	1,050 00
3,500 pounds pumpkins	87 50
4,412 bunches radishes	132 36
136 quarts raspberries, black.....	16 32

128 quarts raspberries, red	15 36
95 bushels salsify	57 00
113 bushels spinach	56 50
96 bushels squash, summer	33 60
4,600 pounds squash, winter	138 00
32 bunches sage	1 60
175 quarts strawberries	17 50
300 bushels tomatoes	135 00
170 bushels turnips	51 00
	<hr/>
	\$16,887 84
	<hr/>

The matron presents the report of work done during the school hours by the following industrial classes:

SEWING CLASSES.

Boys' List

Aprons	12
Bibs	146
Collars	32
Doormats	6
Handkerchiefs	1,026
Neckties	159
Pillowcases	306
Sheets	83
Suspenders, pairs	5
Towels	439
Towels, roller	82
Washcloths	2
	<hr/>

Girls' List.

Aprons	68
Bibs	55
Covers, bread	23
Drawers, pairs	129
Dresses	409
Handkerchiefs	352
Names on garments	210

Napkins	231
Nightdresses	228
Pillowcases	146
Sheets	308
Shirts	280
Shirtwaists	8
Skirts	116
Skirts, under	32
Suspenders	13
Towels	341
Towels, hemstitched	20
Traycloths	9
Waists, boys'	158
Waists, girls'	21
Waists, under	7

Besides a large amount of crocheting, embroidery and other fancy work.

Girls' Building List.

Aprons	64
Buttonholes	2,717
Bands	347
Bathing caps	11
Bibs	396
Blankets hemmed	12
Curtains	6
Dishcloths	75
Drawers	90
Dresses	157
Dressing sacks	15
Dustcloths	25
Garters, pairs	105
Holders	285
Handkerchiefs	156
Mattress covers	48
Napkins	422
New sleeves	192
Names sewed on	803
Nightdresses	80

Pillowcases	211
Sheets	161
Shirtwaists	30
Shoebags	11
Skirts	84
Tablecloths	12
Towels	307
Underwaists	85
Washcloths	30

And a large amount of mending.

Boys' Tailoring List.

Aprons	15
Blouses	2
Coats	58
Coats repaired	5
Jackets	4
Overalls	109
Rugs hemmed	6
Shirts	30
Suits	144
Trousers	341
Trousers repaired	18

Class at Hosemaking.

Boys' hose, pairs	552
Girls' hose, pairs	1,229
Hose refooted, pairs	1,656

All of the mending except at girls' building.

Class at Shoemaking.

Hame straps	24
Holdback straps	4
Miscellaneous harness repairs	
Shoes, pairs	38
Shoes, repaired, pairs	3,788

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

For many years past a careful record of applications has been kept in a book specially prepared for the purpose. No record is made of simple inquiries concerning admission, but only applications duly made out upon our descriptive blanks are placed on file. The number of such filed during the past year was one hundred and sixty, or seven less than for 1905. Of the number eighty-nine were for boys and seventy-one for girls a larger proportion of girls than ever before recorded, and which was probably due to the fact that just before the close of the previous fiscal year over twenty girls were transferred to the two custodial asylums at Rome and Newark, the vacancies thus created being announced to several of the populous counties as New York, Kings, and Erie.

Of the applications received one hundred and sixteen were accepted and placed on file for admission as vacancies occurred in their order, and the remainder, forty-four, were rejected. Of the applicants rejected fourteen were epileptic, ten were over and eight under the admissible age, seven were helpless, three unteachable, and two were believed to be insane.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

As will be seen in a preceding table, seventy-four pupils were admitted or readmitted during the year, thirty-nine of whom were boys and thirty-five girls, as compared with a total of sixty-one, or of eighteen boys and forty-three girls, for the previous year.

There were discharged forty-two boys and thirteen girls, and three boys and three girls died, making a total of sixty-one discharges for the year, or eleven less than for 1905. Of those discharged thirteen boys and four girls were retained at their homes following the summer vacation; five boys and three girls were removed by parents or guardians; sixteen boys and three girls were transferred to the Rome Asylum; four boys at our request were removed by county officials; three were transferred to the Craig Colony for Epileptics; one to the Rochester Industrial School; one girl to the Newark Asylum; one became insane and was removed by her father; and one was placed under proper guardianship as being self-supporting.

HEALTH.

In the months of August and September, 1905, an epidemic of typhoid fever occurred, an account of which was published *in extenso* in our report of that year. An additional case of the disease developed in the month of October following, being the last one of the epidemic and making a total of twenty-three cases. All of the number recovered except a boy eighteen years of age whose death is noted under the table of causes. Under the statistics of diseases treated in the hospital two more cases are recorded; one a very severe case, that of a woman employe at the boys' building who became ill with the disease in August of the past year; the other, a very mild case that of a boy at our Fairmount farm, in September. Both patients recovered. These two cases being entirely apart from each other were doubtless due to separate causes, and were probably not more than might ordinarily be expected in the course of a year with a population like ours of about 650 persons.

The deaths during the year numbered six, two of which were from tuberculosis, one from typhoid as above mentioned, and the others from acute affections as will be observed in a foregoing table. With an average daily attendance of five hundred and ten the mortality represents less than one and two-tenths per centum or better than that of the average community having an equal population. The average age of those who died was seventeen years, the oldest being nineteen and the youngest fifteen years of age.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The repairs and improvements made under special appropriations are detailed under your report, while those made from the funds of the maintenance account are as follows: A new floor was laid in the south day room at the boys' building; new board walks from the south wing to the hospital and from the south wing to the girls' building; a new railing was put up on the line of the terrace steps; the platform for receiving ice at the west of the icehouse was renewed; the roof on the coal shed of the greenhouse was resingled; at Fairmount farm two frame buildings 8 feet by 16 feet were erected and equipped, one with boiler and tank for sterilizing the milk cans and the other, with the windows thoroughly screened from flies, for retaining the cans and pails after sterilization and while not in use; also a new sill was put

in at the stable; a new track was constructed for the manipulation of the hay fork; and extensive repairs were made to the interior of the ice house. The usual repairs to fences, furniture, locks, doors, windows, roofs, etc., were likewise fully maintained. There were also made a series of four lockers for the south day room at the boys' building; four new doors for the lockers in the north day room; two window frames for the gate house; three settees for the south wing; two peels for the bakery; two whiffletrees and a reach for a farm wagon; three flower boxes for the porches; a wheelbarrow for ice delivery; and ten screens for windows.

The painter with one boy to assist him was also kept steadily employed and besides the setting of glass, the care of floors, and other work in connection with his occupation there were repainted the roofs and west hall of the main building; the porches at the hospital; the cook's room at the south wing; the two day rooms, three dormitories and two toilet rooms in the north wing; the lower hall, the kitchen, dormitory and four rooms at the girls' building; the south day room, the watchman's and teamster's rooms and two bath rooms at the boys' building; two cutters and a carriage at the stable; also the ice, vegetable, milk and sterilizing houses and the boys' cottage at Fairmount. There were also repapered two rooms at the farm house, the matron's and two teachers' rooms in the main building, two rooms at Fairmount cottage No. 3, and the sitting room at the superintendent's residence.

INCENDIARISM.

On the morning of the seventeenth of January shortly after four o'clock a fire was discovered in the south day room of the boys' building by two trustworthy boys who had just been called up by the watchman to look after the fire in the kitchen range. The boys at once awakened an attendant who immediately rang the institution fire alarm, and then proceeded to use a fire extinguisher. Other help was soon at hand and by the use of two extinguishers and the hose attached to the first floor standpipe the fire was promptly subdued. The fire had started in a series of lockers in the day room and as the watchman had passed the room only twenty minutes before the alarm it was at once evident that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The evening of the same day the watchman was instructed to watch the building closely and not to leave it for more than ten minutes at any time. At eleven o'clock he stepped out to take a look at the other buildings and upon his return at eleven ten he found another fire started in

a locker of the adjoining day room. This fire did not get beyond the locker itself and was quickly extinguished. Two additional watchers were detailed in the building for the rest of that night and the following night.

After investigating the matter for two days suspicion finally centered upon a certain boy sixteen years of age who, upon being questioned, at first stoutly denied any knowledge of the origin of the fires but at last admitted he knew or was sure a younger lad, about eleven years of age, was the guilty one and that he had "encouraged" the latter to commit the act. The older boy was kept entirely apart from all others and at the end of three days he was removed at our request by the superintendent of poor of the county where he belonged. The younger boy was then taken before Judge Benjamin J. Shove, Police Justice of the City of Syracuse; was granted counsel to represent him, but upon confession that he had started the fires while the other boy watched out for him, that he knew he was doing wrong at the time and that he was aware the buildings might be destroyed and lives lost as a result of the act he was committed by Judge Shove to the Rochester State Industrial School. These boys were only slightly below average normal intelligence; the older one was able to read and write about as the average boy of ten to twelve years and the younger one could read in the fourth reader and do some work at long division.

The damage done by the second fire was insignificant but the cost of repairs necessitated by the first one was about two hundred dollars. Except for the prompt use of extinguishers by the two attendants first aroused, and the fact that the ceiling of the room was steel and that the lockers in which the fire started were standing against a solid brick partition wall, great damage would surely have resulted. At the first of the two fires the city fire department was called from the institution alarm box and promptly responded but before its arrival the fire was extinguished and the services of the department were not needed. Its prompt response after the call was made, less than fifteen minutes, is convincing proof of the great value of the protection afforded this institution by its proximity to a thoroughly organized city fire department.

VISITATIONS.

In accordance with the custom which has existed for many years the institution was opened to public visitors on thirty-five Friday afternoons during the school months. Upon these occa-

PICKING STRAWBERRIES, SYRACUSE.

sions 1810 persons attended the school exercises in the hall and were afforded opportunities to see some of the industrial features of the school work. The number of visitors at these Friday exercises has fallen off somewhat of late years, probably for the reason that we have failed to make them quite as attractive as formerly. This was done because upon many occasions more people attended than we could readily accommodate. The number shown by the past year's record is yet a sufficient evidence that considerable interest is maintained by the public in our daily school work.

The institution also received visits during the year from public officials as follows: The Honorable Royal Commissioners on the Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded, W. P. Byrne, Esq. C. B., W. H. Dickinson, Esq., H. B. Donkin, Esq. F. R. C. P., J. C. Dunlop, Esq. M. D., F. R. C. P., and Mrs. Jane Vinsent of England; by Mr. Dow Beekman, superintendent of the Masonic Home, Utica, N. Y.; by Prof. Edwin L. Earp of Syracuse University and his class in sociology; by Hon. H. H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor of the State Charitable Institutions, Albany, N. Y.; by Dr. William L. Whittington, Superintendent of the Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, Marshall, Mo.; by Prof. George W. Jones, Superintendent of the State Institution for the Blind, Salem, Oregon; by Dr. T. C. Fitzsimmons, Commissioner of the Institution for the Feeble-Minded of Eastern Pennsylvania; by Dr. Charles Bernstein, Superintendent of the State Custodial Asylum, Rome, N. Y.; by the Hon. Dennis McCarthy, Hon. Simon Rosendale, Dr. Stephen Smith, Commissioners, and Dr. Robert W. Hill, Acting Secretary of the State Board of Charities; and twice by Mr. Henry M. Lechtrecer, Inspector for the State Board of Charities.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

About the usual number of entertainments were provided for the pleasure of the children during the year. They consisted of music and dancing in the hall upon twenty-two occasions during the months of December, January, February, March and April; on October 30 a stereopticon exhibition with the story of Rip Van Winkle by Prof. W. D. Lewis; November 6, recitations by Miss Anna Loy May and music by Miss Beatrice Reed, harpist, and by Miss Reah Jackson, violinist and vocalist; December 21, a Christmas cantata by the children and teachers; January 1, Mr. George Worth with a graphophone; January 24, comic sketches

and ventriloquism by Mr. Harry Bryant; February 27, a minstrel performance by the Danforth Athletic Club; March 5, recitations by Miss Anna Loy May; March 26, recitations by Mr. B. A. Nichols; May 1, a stereopticon exhibition by Mr. J. R. Powell; June 4, the Orpheus Jubilee Singers; June 14 and 15, a San Toy play and dances by teachers and pupils; July 4, a lawn party in the afternoon with fireworks in the evening; and on September 17 moving pictures by Mr. Platt Jones. During the winter months a sleighride was given to every boy and girl who was in sufficient health to endure the weather, and in the summer several picnic parties went to the lake, the valley, and other nearby resorts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We extend our thanks to the publishers of the following periodicals for copies gratuitously received during the year: "The North Star", Faribault, Minn.; "The Charitable Observer", Lincoln, Ill.; "The Arkansas Optic", Little Rock, Ark.; "The Washingtonian", Vancouver, Wash.; "The Training School", Vineland, N. J.; "Our Little People" Rochester, N. Y.; "The Hospital Record", Canandaigua, N. Y.; and "The Bulletin of the Iowa State Institutions".

At the holiday season numerous gifts of money, candies, nuts, fruits, toys, etc., were received from the friends and parents of the children. These gifts assisted materially in giving joy and pleasure to the season and were greatly appreciated.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

More than the usual number of official changes occurred during the year. On February 21st, after an illness of less than two days occurred the death of Mrs. Olive M. Sawtelle who had been a most faithful and beloved teacher for nearly thirty years. At the end of the school year in June the resignations of Mrs. Maria E. Cook and Miss Sarah P. Young, earnest and faithful teachers in the institution for forty-three and fifty-three years respectively, were received and accepted with regret; and at the end of the fiscal year September 30th came, regretted by all, the resignation of Miss Alvira E. Wood, for fifty-three years the thoughtful, devoted and untiring matron of the institution. These four women had so long been identified with the work of the institution they seemed an integral part of it and it is no flattery to speak of them as those "among the tried and the true". At the final leave-tak-

ing of Miss Wood in October among both the employes and the children there was scarcely an eye which did not hold a tear, so deeply had she won the love and affection of all.

THE MONGOLIAN TYPE.

Quite a percentage of the children admitted to the institution each year belong to what is known as "the Mongolian type". This type or class of the feeble-minded receives its name from a certain cast of the eyes somewhat resembling the Chinese. By those who believe in atavism, the Mongolian imbecile is considered a manifestation of the reversion of our race to the Mongolian. The feeble-minded of this type also possess in varying degrees other characteristic features, wide distances between the inner corners of the eyes, slightly dwarfed statures, small, obtusely rounded heads, rough and furrowed tongues, short stubby noses, toes, and fingers. The skin is coarse, the epidermis presenting a rough sensation and often a furfuraceous appearance. Commonly, they are fond of sitting in the oriental position; i. e., with the legs crossed below the knees. In disposition they are usually active, playful and imitative and their voices are apt to be rather harsh and husky. Occasionally there is one who is epileptic. They are especially subject to catarrhal troubles and to sore eyes as conjunctivitis, blepharitis, and ophthalmia. They stand the summer much better than the winter seasons. In the winter they are apt to have frequent colds and attacks of bronchitis. But few of them survive beyond the twenty-first year and seldom one beyond the twenty-fifth year. Unless taken away by some acute disease in early life they are likely to succumb either to pneumonia or pulmonary tuberculosis before reaching maturity. The oldest persons I have seen among Mongolian imbeciles were a woman who died at fifty-four and a man who died at thirty-seven. Children of this type all bear certain marked facial resemblances one to another; especially is this noticeable in the peculiar almond-shaped appearance of the eyes. To one unacquainted with the type, upon seeing two or more together, the first thought is that of close relationship, as children of the same family. The type is not always distinctly marked, however, for in exceptional cases the peculiar features are present in so slight a degree that a diagnosis may be a matter of some doubt, but when the typical features are observed by those familiar with them a diagnosis is made at sight. Oftentimes the features are so marked that we are frequently able to predict a cor-

rect diagnosis simply from the written description given by parents upon our blanks and before the child comes under our observation.

Of all the cases of Mongolianism admitted to this institution not one, as the feeble minded are classified, has been an idiot, the nearest approach in a single instance being that of an idio-imbecile. All others have been imbeciles with quite varying degrees of intelligence but none above the middle grade.

The cause of the type is not very definitely known but whatever it is those who belong to it are quite numerous. Of seventy-three admissions during the past year six of the number, or over 8 1-5 per centum, were of the Mongolian type. It was noted some years ago that Mongolians are apt to be last born children. This has been questioned by a recent American author (Barr) who makes the surprising statement that he has found it so in but one case. With that statement our statistics are greatly at variance. During the twenty-two years of my superintendency at this institution, seventy-two children of the Mongolian type, forty-one boys and thirty-one girls, have been admitted. Of this number forty-two, or over fifty-eight per cent., were the last born; sixteen, or less than twenty-two per cent., intermediate; and fourteen, or nearly twenty per cent., were first born children. Another remarkable fact discovered in connection with the family histories in these seventy-two cases is that there was not a single instance of another feeble-minded child in any one of the families. This we consider very strong evidence that Mongolianism must be due, at least usually, to other than hereditary influences. So large a number as is shown by the statistics being last born, it would seem as if some inertia or lack of the essential vitality in the procreating powers of the mother during the last years of the child-bearing period might safely be considered a cause of imbecility of the Mongolian type. If so, it is possible for the same cause to operate in the mother's reproductive effort at other times and especially as it also appears by the statistics in the first born but to a milder extent than in the case of the last born.

The following table presents the statistics from which the above percentages are obtained:

Case Number.	No. of Children in family.	Mongolian Children.		
		First.	Intermediate.	Last.
1	7	..	..	7
2	7	..	..	7
3	6	1	..	..

Case number:	No: if-Children in family.	Mongolian Children.		
		First.	Intermediate.	Last.
4.....	9	1	..	..
5.....	7	1	..	..
6.....	9	..	..	9
7.....	5	..	4	..
8.....	9	..	8	..
9.....	12	..	10	..
10.....	14	..	..	14
11.....	5	..	..	5
12.....	2	1	..	..
13.....	6	..	..	6
14.....	5	1	..	..
15.....	6	..	5	..
16.....	10	..	..	10
17.....	2	..	..	2
18.....	6	..	..	6
19.....	2	..	..	2
20.....	3	..	..	3
21.....	12	..	7	..
22.....	5	..	2	..
23.....	3	..	..	3
24.....	10	..	..	10
25.....	6	..	..	6
26.....	6	..	4	..
27.....	4	..	..	4
28.....	6	..	..	6
29.....	15	..	13	..
30.....	3	..	2	..
31.....	3	..	..	3
32.....	12	..	..	12
33.....	4	..	..	4
34.....	4	..	..	4
35.....	2	1	..	..
36.....	9	1	..	..
37.....	5	..	2	..
38.....	5	..	..	5
39.....	2	1	..	..
40.....	8	..	..	8
41.....	2	..	..	2
42.....	5	..	4	..
43.....	2	..	..	2

Case Number.	No. of Children in family..	Mongolian Children.		
		First.	Intermediate.	Last.
44.....	3	..	..	3
45.....	6	..	3	..
46.....	7	..	..	7
47.....	5	..	..	5
48.....	6	..	..	6
49.....	4	..	..	4
50.....	4	..	2	..
51.....	6	..	..	6
52.....	6	..	3	..
53.....	5	..	..	5
54.....	12	..	..	12
55.....	10	..	..	10
56.....	6	..	..	6
57.....	10	..	9	..
58.....	4	..	..	4
59.....	8	..	..	8
60.....	2	1	..	..
61.....	3	1	..	..
62.....	4	..	..	4
63.....	2	1	..	..
64.....	3	1	..	..
65.....	4	1	..	..
66.....	3	..	2	..
67.....	11	..	..	11
68.....	5	..	..	5
69.....	3	1	..	..
70.....	5	..	..	5
71.....	4	..	..	4
72.....	3	..	..	3
Totals		14	16	42

CONCLUSION.

Again I thank you of the board of managers for another year's support and confidence during which wour assurances by both word and act have ever been constant and unwavering. Throughout the year the purposes of the institution, the training and education of the feeble-minded have been zealously and faithfully pursued by the teachers in the work of the school rooms. To this end others,

both officers and employes, with scarcely an exception, have given loyal aid. By the co-operation of all we believe a satisfactory measure of success has been steadily maintained. The aim is to higher and better conditions and the results of the past year give confidence that with added experience the succeeding one will continue gratifying and encouraging.

JAMES C. CARSON,
Superintendent.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., *December 12, 1906.*

APPENDIX.

By-Laws of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

(Revised April 11, 1906.)

ARTICLE I.

Of the Managers.

The managers shall have the general direction and control of all the property and concerns of the institution, not otherwise provided for by law, and shall take charge of its general interests, maintain an effective inspection of the affairs and management of the institution, and see that its general designs be carried into effect, and everything done faithfully according to the requirements of the Legislature, and the by-laws, rules and regulations of the institution. They shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be paid their actual and reasonable traveling and other expenses, to be paid by the treasurer on the rendering of their accounts.

ARTICLE II.

Meetings of the Board.

The regular meetings of the board shall be held monthly at the institution, on the second Wednesday of each month, at three o'clock P. M.

ARTICLE III.

Of Elections.

At the meeting in October in each and every year, the officers of the board, who shall be a president to preside in the absence of the State Commissioner of Education, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee, consisting of three of the managers, shall be chosen by ballot.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Order of Business.

At the regular meetings of the board, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes of last meeting.
2. Report of the executive committee.
3. Report of the treasurer.
4. Report of the superintendent.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Resolutions.
7. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Executive Committee.

The executive committee shall meet at the institution on the second Wednesday of every month, at such an hour as they may from time to time appoint. They shall have the general charge of the interests of the institution in all matters which may arise between the meetings of the board; shall see that all resolutions of the managers are promptly carried into effect; shall audit the bills of expenditures and certify them for payment by the treasurer. They shall, in connection with the superintendent, act upon the reception and dismissal of pupils. They shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings in a book prepared for that purpose and kept in the institution, and present the same at the meetings of the board, and they shall perform such other duties as may be delegated to them by the board. They shall have the power of calling extra meetings of the board. They shall prepare the annual report and submit the same for the approbation of the board at its meeting in October.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the Secretary.

The secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings of the board, and record them in a book kept for that purpose, and shall perform such other duties as the board shall assign him. He shall also notify the managers of all meetings of the board.

ARTICLE VII.

Of the Treasurer.

The treasurer shall have the custody of all moneys, bonds, mortgages and other securities and obligations of the institution; collect all moneys due, and receive all gifts and legacies made or bequeathed to the institution; deposit the same in some safe bank; he shall pay all debts and disbursements according to the estimates approved by the fiscal supervisor and authorized by the executive committee, and keep full and accurate accounts of all his collections, receipts and payments. He shall render to the executive committee semi-annual statements of his receipts and payments; balance his books of account annually on the first day of October, and upon the day of the annual meeting make and deliver to said committee a statement of his accounts, showing the receipts and payments of the past year.

ARTICLE VIII.

Of the Superintendent.

The superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the institution. He shall have the general superintendence of the buildings, grounds and farm, together with their furniture, fixtures and stock, and the direction and control of all persons employed in and about the same, subject to the laws and regulations established by the managers. He shall have the appointment of his co-resident officers, with power to assign them their respective duties, subject to the by-laws. He shall employ, subject to the supervision of the board of managers, such teachers, attendants and assistants as he may think proper and necessary for the economical and efficient carrying into effect of the design of the institution, prescribe their several duties and places, and may discharge any of them. He shall also from time to time, give such orders and instructions as he may judge best calculated to induce good conduct, fidelity and economy in any department of labor and expense, and he is authorized and enjoined to maintain salutary discipline among all who are employed by the institution, and to enforce strict compliance with such instructions and uniform obedience to all the rules and regulations of the institution. He shall further cause full and fair accounts and records of all his doings, and of the entire business and operations of the

institution, together with the condition and prospects of the pupils, to be kept regularly, from day to day, in books provided for that purpose; and he shall see that all such accounts and records shall be fully made up the first days of April and October in each year, and that the principal facts and results, with his report thereon, be presented to the board at its semi-annual meetings. The exercise of the foregoing powers shall be subject to the approval of the managers, except as herein otherwise provided. He shall conduct the official correspondence of the institution; shall, at the time of the admission of any pupil into the institution, enter in a book, to be provided and kept for that purpose, a minute, with date, of the name and residence of the pupil, and of the person or persons upon whose application he is received; together with a copy of the application, statement, certificate, and all other papers accompanying such pupil; the originals of which he shall file and carefully preserve. And he shall be accountable for the careful keeping and economical use of all furniture, stores and other articles provided for the institution, and prepare and present to the board at its annual meeting, a true and perfect inventory of all the personal property and effects belonging to the institution. He may make arrangements subject to the approval of the managers, for the support, maintenance and clothing of pupils admitted to the institution; and should immediately, on the reception of any State pupil, give notice thereof to the clerk of the board of supervisors of the county from which the pupil was sent.

He shall also give notice of the discharge of a pupil by the managers, to the person and in the mode described by law; and shall see to the removal and delivery of such discharged pupil to the proper county and officer.

ARTICLE IX.

Of the Pupils.

The design and objects of the institution, as established by the action of the Legislature, are not of a custodial character; but to furnish the means of education to that portion of the youth of the State not provided for in any of its other educational institutions. Those only will, therefore, be received into the institution who are of a proper school-attending age, and for such periods of time as shall, in the estimation of the board

of managers, suffice to impart all the education practicable in each particular case, and in conformity with the regulations hereinafter specified.

Children between the ages of seven and fourteen, who are feeble-minded, or so deficient in intelligence as to be incapable of being educated at any ordinary school, and who are not epileptic, paralyzed, helpless, insane or greatly deformed, may be admitted by the superintendent, with the advice and consent of the executive committee. Applications in behalf of others shall be referred to the action of the board of managers.

The parents or next friends of those in whose behalf applications are made for admission as pupils, shall make answers in writing to such questions as the superintendent and committee shall prescribe. They shall, moreover, if of sufficient ability, engage to pay such reasonable sum for the education and support of the pupils, and to furnish them with such proper clothing while in the institution, as shall be stipulated by the superintendent, and they shall, in all cases, be bound to receive them back when required, free of expense to the institution. But no feeble minded pupil shall be received into the institution without there shall have been first lodged, with the superintendent thereof, a request to that effect, under the hand of the person by whose direction he is sent, stating the age, and place of nativity, if known, of the feeble-minded one, his Christian and surname, the town, or city, and county in which he resides, the ability or otherwise of the pupil, his parents or guardians, to provide for his support, in whole or in part, and if in part only, in what part; and the degree of relationship, or other circumstance of connection between him and the person requesting his admission, which statement shall be verified in writing, by the oath of two disinterested persons, residents of the same county with the feeble-minded one, acquainted with the facts and circumstances so stated, and certified to be creditable by the county judge of the same county. And no feeble-minded pupil shall be received into said institution unless the county judge of the county liable for his support shall certify that such pupil is an eligible and proper candidate for admission to said institution as aforesaid, provided, however, that feeble-minded pupils may be received into said institution upon the application therefor signed officially by any county superintendent of the poor, or by the commissioners of charity of any of the cities of this State where such commissioners exist.

The State pupils in the institution will be selected in equal numbers, as far as may be, from each judicial district, from those whose parents or guardians are unable to provide for their support therein.

The State pupils will be expected to come to the institution provided with a supply of neat and substantial clothing for the first six months, after which period the clothing will be furnished by the institution, at the expense of the respective counties of which they are residents, as in the case of the deaf and dumb and the blind institutions of the State.

A bond will be required in all cases, except the case of a State pupil, to insure the removal of the pupil free of expense to the institution.

All pupils will be received upon trial for one month, at the end of which time a report upon the case will be made to the parents or parties sending them, if requested.

The education furnished by the institution will include not only the simpler elements of instruction usually taught in common schools, where that is practicable, but will embrace a course of training in the more practical matters of every-day life, the cultivation of habits of decency, propriety, self-management and self-reliance, and the development and enlargement of a capacity for useful occupation.

There shall be a vacation during the months of July and August, unless otherwise directed by the board, at which period all pupils must be removed from the institution by the parents or guardians, if required by the superintendent.

By-laws can only be altered at a regular meeting of the board by a majority of the whole board.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY

AT THE

Syracuse State Institution for
Feeble-Minded Children

FOR THE YEAR 1906

PART II.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY

PART II

SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE.

4 couches	\$50 00
1 rattan settee	5 00
2 desks	20 00
6 upholstered chairs	90 00
3 cane chairs	12 00
1 office chair	3 00
9 rocking chairs	30 00
12 small chairs	20 00
3 kitchen chairs	3 00
2 kitchen tables	6 00
4 small tables	20 00
2 chiffoniers	25 00
4 washstands	18 00
1 center table	35 00
4 double beds	75 00
3 single beds	15 00
4 mattresses.	60 00
3 single mattresses	18 00
1 hair pillow	1 00
6 feather pillows	7 50
4 box springs	25 00
2 single spiral springs	5 00
1 single woven wire spring.	2 50
1 pair portieres	25 00
1 door curtain	5 00
4 pairs curtains	12 00
8 pairs muslin curtains.	8 00

2 tables.	\$10 00
5 dressers.	75 00
2 toilet sets	8 00
1 alarm clock	50
1 brass fire set	15 00
2 clocks.	10 00
2 hampers	4 00
1 large rug	10 00
5 small rugs	15 00
3 carpet rugs	50 00
1 carpet	10 00
Matting.	15 00
9 blankets.	40 00
1 comforter.	1 50
3 valances	6 00
7 dozen towels	8 40
3 Turkish towels	75
20 sheets.	5 00
28 pillow cases	2 80
9 bedspreads.	5 40
7 tablecloths.	10 00
1 dozen doilies	1 50
5 dozen napkins	6 00
2 flannel table covers	50
5 roller towels	1 00
2 kitchen tablecloths	2 00
2 teacloths	4 00
5 dishtowels.	50
12 glass towels	1 20
14 silver-plated forks	1 40
9 silver-plated desert spoons	1 17
5 silver-plated tablespoons	80
2 carvers and 2 forks	6 00
2½ dozen knives	1 50
1 dinner set, 95 pieces	18 00
3 trays.	80
2 open dishes	20
2 bread plates	50
2 platters.	80
1 dozen sauce plates	18
6 glass sauce plates	09
1 dozen finger bowls	2 00

1½ dozen wine glasses	\$ 90
2 cruets.	10
7 glass cups	35
1 celery dish	25
12 tumblers.	50
1 oyster soup set	1 00
1 oatmeal set	75
6 glass dishes	60
1 cream and sugar set	50
1 dozen plates	60
1 dinner set, 43 pieces	30 00
1 fish boiler	50
1 steamer.	60
1 ice cream freezer	4 00
1 coffee pot	2 00
1 egg beater	05
3 iron spoons	30
2 wooden spoons	10
1 potato masher	05
1 chopping knife	10
2 chopping bowls	90
2 preserve kettles	2 00
3 stone jars	90
1 pair scales	1 00
2 earthen pieplates	20
3 baking dishes	45
1 coffee mill	50
2 milk pails	60
3 jelly moulds	30
2 pudding moulds	20
1 oatmeal boiler	50
3 sauce pans	1 50
1 dishpan.	40
2 dippers.	14
1 coffee canister	25
1 tea canister	25
1 salad bowl	25
2 bread plates	10
1 gem pan	15
3 jugs.	60
2 baking dishes	40
5 cake tins	25

3 bread tins	\$ 15
1 baking board	75
2 pans.	30
1 sieve.	10
1 grater.	05
3 tin boxes	15
100 jelly glasses	3 00
119 fruit jars	3 50
1 bread knife	15
1 cake knife	15
2 mixing bowls	50
4 flatirons.	40
1 bread bowl	70
3 pitchers.	60
3 porcelain basins	90
5 basins	1 00
1 meat chopper	1 50
1 frying basket	15
10 muffin rings	24
3 wooden pails	30
1 mop pail	10
4 cleaning pails	80
1 washboard.	20
1 ironing board	1 00
2 dust pans.	20
2 carpet sweepers	3 50
1 feather duster	25
2 dust brushes	40

MAIN BUILDING

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

Office library, 400 volumes.....	200 00
1 walnut case	3 00
3 leather-seated chairs	10 00
3 upholstered chairs	10 00
1 upholstered sofa	5 00
2 rugs.	2 00
1 mirror.	5 00
2 black walnut desks	65 00
1 typewriter	30 00

1 revolving bookstand	\$10 00
1 letter press and stand.....	3 00
1 picture.	1 00
1 scale	5 00
1 dictionary rest	4 00
1 scrap basket.	25
1 basket.	25
1 floor brush	50

RECEPTION ROOM

5 leather-seated oak chairs	20 00
4 cane-seated chairs	12 00
1 wicker chair	1 00
1 leather-seated couch	20 00
Linoleum	15 00
1 atlas.	5 00
1 directory.	4 00
1 picture portfolio	5 00
1 library table	3 00
1 floor brush and dust brush.....	65
1 music box	30 00

CENTER HALL.

8 cane-seated chairs.....	20 00
2 walnut hat-racks,.....	5 00
2 wicker sofas.....	4 00
1 clock.	50 00
2 doormats	1 50
Linoleum	25 00
1 broom and dustpan.....	25

CENTER PORCH.

2 porch chairs.....	3 00
2 porch benches.....	4 00
2 lawn benches.....	3 00

HALL.

Stair and hall carpet.....	45 00
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FAMILY SITTING ROOMS.

Children's library, 400 volumes.....	\$75 00
1 library oak table.....	5 00
1 small oak table.....	2 00
1 mahogany table.....	15 00
1 imitation cherry table.....	5 00
1 globe.....	5 00
18 pictures.	18 00
2 wicker chairs.....	3 00
5 rockers.	10 00
10 upholstered chairs.....	25 00
1 mirror.	10 00
1 shovel and tongs rest.....	1 00
1 poker.	25
1 Brussels rug.....	2 00
Brussels carpet.....	30 00
8 curtains.	10 00
2 upholstered sofas.....	25 00
2 sofa pillows.....	50
1 marble clock.....	2 00
2 mantel ornaments.....	50
2 jardinières	50

FAMILY DINING ROOM.

1 lemon squeezer.....	10
1 salad dish.....	20
4 tablecloths.	4 50
2 tablecoths, small.....	2 00
3 dozen napkins.....	3 60
2 sideboard covers.....	1 00
1 bread knife.....	15
2 bread boxes.....	1 50
1 rolling pin.....	10
1 dozen hand towels.....	1 20
2 dozen glass towels.....	2 40
8 bread cloths.....	80
1 knife box.....	25
1 cracker box.....	20
2 cake boxes.....	30
1 sugar jar.....	40

1 carving set.....	\$3 00
1 colander.	15
2 butterpats.	20
1 soup ladle.....	10
1 cheese scoop.....	10
1 dozen tea-knives, steel.....	60
1 dozen dinner knives, steel.....	60
1 dozen dinner knives, silver-plated.....	2 28
2½ dozen forks, silver-plated.....	5 50
1 refrigerator.	10 00
1 ice pick	05
2 water pails.....	50
1 sideboard.	10 00
1 extension table.....	10 00
1 small table.....	3 00
15 chairs.	30 00
1 tea caddy.....	10
1 butter jar.....	25
1 coffee pot	25
1 tea pot.....	30
2 hush cloths.....	75
1 set of dishes, 318 pieces.....	25 00
4 jelly dishes.....	40
3 celery dishes.....	45
2 syrup cups.....	20
25 tumblers.	37
1 insect powder blower.....	08
2 vases.	10
3 trays.	45
11 tablespoons, silver-plated.....	1 76
1½ dozen soup spoons, silver-plated.....	2 38
4 dozen teaspoons, silver-plated.....	4 80
1 nut cracker.....	25
1 wire dish drainer.....	25
5 glass berry dishes.....	50
2 cruets.	10
15 sherbet cups.....	75
6 lemonade glasses.....	12
1 table scraper and tray.....	25
2 spoon holders.....	20
6 salts and peppers.....	60

1 broom.	\$0 15
1 rug.	30 00
6 tray cloths.	20
6 platter cloths.	60

CENTER DINING ROOM.

1 tray.	20
8 knives, steel.	40
1 dozen tea knives, steel.	60
1 dozen dinner knives, silver-plated.	2 28
1 5/12 dozen teaspoons, silver-plated.	1 70
1 1/6 dozen soup spoons, silver-plated.	1 26
1/2 dozen tablespoons, silver-plated.	99
2 2/12 dozen forks, silver-plated.	3 25
1 table scraper and tray.	30
1 dozen glass towels.	1 20
3 crochet tablemats.	30
4 dozen napkins.	4 80
1 set dishes, 296 pieces.	75 00
1 dozen tumblers.	60
8 finger bowls.	1 50
1 salad bowl.	50
1 extension table.	18 00
1 small table.	8 00
9 cane-seated chairs.	13 50
2 sideboard covers.	1 00
1 cruet	05
1 syrup cup.	10
1 tea caddy.	10
1 soup ladle.	10
1 tea pot.	2 00
1 coffee pot.	2 00
1 carving set.	3 00
1 nut cracker.	25
3 salts and peppers.	30
2 butter knives.	50
1 sideboard.	15 00
2 spoon holders.	20
2 berry dishes.	30
2 jelly dishes.	30
4 platter cloths.	40

2 linen center pieces.....	\$0 50
1 dozen doilies.....	1 00
4 tablecloths, 3½ yards long.....	5 00
4 tablecloths, 1 yard long.....	1 60
2 hush cloths.....	50
2 Brussels rugs,.....	5 00

ATTENDANTS' DINING ROOM.

3 dozen dish towels.....	3 60
3 trays.	45
1 insect powder blower.....	08
6 tables.	30 00
8 tablecloths, 4 yards long.....	14 00
8 tablecloths, 3½ yards long.....	12 00
4 tablecloths, 3 yards long.....	5 00
43 chairs.	43 00
10 salts and peppers.....	1 00
10 cruets.	50
5 mustard pots.....	25
5 syrup cups.....	50
5 butter plates.....	50
5 spoonholders.	50
2 vases.	20
5 carving knives and forks.....	5 00
6 tea pots	1 50
4 coffee pots.....	1 20
4 dozen tumblers.....	72
7 pitchers.	50
4 dozen plates, 9 inch.....	2 40
4 dozen plates, 7 inch.....	1 92
4 dozen soup plates.....	1 44
4 dozen sauce dishes.....	72
5 soup tureens.....	5 00
5 soup ladles.....	2 50
5 dozen cups and saucers.....	2 40
4 dozen knives and forks.....	4 80
7 7/12 dozen teaspoons.....	4 55
1 1/4 dozen tablespoons.....	1 95
3 2/3 dozen dessert spoons.....	3 96
6 hand towels.....	60
1 refrigerator.	9 00

CHILDREN'S DINING ROOM.

5 tables, 3½ foot.....	\$7 50
2 tables, 7 foot.....	7 00
4 tables, 10 foot.....	20 00
8 tables, 12 foot.....	48 00
1 table, 15 foot.....	7 50
1 table, 20 foot.....	10 00
17½ dozen chairs.....	105 00
24 roller towels.....	4 80
½ dozen brooms.....	90
15½ dozen soup plates.....	5 58
16 dozen breakfast plates.....	9 60
15½ dozen tea plates.....	7 40
9 dishpans.	3 60
6 dozen knives.....	3 60
15½ dozen forks.....	9 30
15½ dozen dessert spoons.....	16 74
15½ dozen mugs.....	9 30
11 dozen bowls.....	3 96
1½ dozen pitchers.....	3 60
13 salts and peppers.....	1 30
3 trays.	45
5 syrup cups.....	50
15 dippers.	1 50
1 syrup can.....	50
12 cruets.	60
1 basket.	25
35 dozen bibs.....	21 00
2 dozen dish towels.....	2 40
9 dish cloths	90
½ dozen tea spoons.....	30
3 dust brushes.....	45
4 dust pans.....	60
1 insect powder blower.....	08
1 mouse trap	05
6 pails.	1 20

KITCHEN.

4 pine tables.....	4 00
12 wooden chairs.....	6 00
3 dozen pie plates.....	1 80

9 covered vegetable dishes.....	\$1 80
20 soup tureens.....	4 00
1 dozen pans.....	2 16
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen dish pans.....	2 40
3 drip pans.....	1 50
4 dippers.	40
1 meat cleaver.....	1 00
1 meat chopper.....	1 00
3 milk cans.....	6 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen mugs.....	30
$\frac{1}{3}$ dozen colanders	60
1 cake griddle	40
2 cake turners	20
4 porcelain-lined kettles	2 00
1 raisin seeder	1 00
2 dozen tin patepans.....	1 20
2 dozen iron patepans.....	1 50
3 teakettles	1 50
7 tin pudding dishes.....	1 00
1 broiler	20
1 soup kettle	75
1 teacaddy	25
1 pint cup	05
1 quart cup	10
8 cake tins	40
1 cake cutter	10
2 skimmers	10
2 granite kettles	1 50
1 bread cutter	2 00
1 bread commode	4 00
1 slate pastry table.....	5 00
1 refrigerator	9 00
1 dozen pitchers	80
6 large platters	2 40
6 small platters	80
18 breadplates	90
2 dozen pudding tins.....	3 00
6 pudding dishes	1 25
1 knife steel	15
2 10-quart pails	30
4 1-gallon pails, galvanized.....	32

6 spice boxes	\$0 60
½ dozen lunch baskets	60
1 cracker box	20
3 sugar boxes	50
4 lemon squeezers	40
2 double boilers	1 20
1 double boiler coffee pot	1 00
2 pepper boxes	10
2 coffee pots	60
2 jelly moulds	20
2 dozen muffin rings	60
2 stewpans, iron	50
2 saucepans, galvanized	60
1 coffee box	25
1 coffee mill	50
1 dish commode	10 00
2 wire strainers	20
1 dozen paring knives	48
3 carving knives and forks	2 50
3 forks, silver-plated	50
3 dinner knives	15
4 tea spoons, silver-plated	40
1 dozen galvanized spoons	60
3 meat cloths	15
3 bread cloths	45
16 roller towels	3 20
1 dozen dish cloths	60
2 dozen dish towels	1 80
1 flour sifter	10
1 creamery	25 00
3 potato mashers	15
1 egg beater	05
1 ice pick	10
1 clock	2 00
1 rolling pin	10
2 chopping bowls and knives	1 20
1 mop handle	05
2 washboards	30
6 scrub pails and brushes	1 50
coal scuttles	1 00
ove poker	10

insect powder blower.....	\$0 08
rooms	30
dustpan	15
mousetrap	05
garbage cans	2 50

STOREROOM.

tables	4 00
pairs steps	1 00
stepladders	6 00
broom, dust pan and brush.....	45
chairs	1 00
dozen candle holders.....	1 02

ATTENDANTS' SITTING ROOM.

tables	3 00
upholstered couch	13 00
rockers	1 50
1 broom, dust pan and brush.....	45
linoleum	1 50
7 chairs	5 00
1 mirror	40

HALLS AND BATH ROOMS.

2 1/2 dozen chairs.....	15 00
3 step ladders	6 00
1 1/2 dozen scrub pails.....	1 80
1 1/2 dozen scrub brushes.....	90
3 dozen benches	36 00
1 dozen tables	12 00
1 rocker	1 50
10 dust cans	5 00
1 dozen brooms	1 80
10 dust pans	1 50
1 dozen dust brushes	1 80
23 fire pails	3 45
2 wall brushes	1 00
1 floor brushes	2 00
1 mirrors	4 00
1/2 dozen floor polishers.....	30 00

SEWING ROOM.

3 pairs steps	\$1 50
3 clothes baskets	75
1 pair shears	50
1 pair scissors	15
1 bench, 4-foot, veneer	6 00
3 sewing machines	54 00
1 cane-seated chair	1 00
3 cane-seated rockers	3 00
1 broom and dust pan	25

Blankets, Sheets, Bedspreads, Pillowcases, and Towels in Children's Rooms, Main Building.

The following list covers hospital room and rooms 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23, 31, 41:

300 blankets	450 00
725 sheets	181 25
375 pillowcases	37 50
200 roller towels	40 00
190 bed spreads	114 00
200 hand towels	20 00

HOSPITAL ROOM

8 beds.	24 00
8 hair mattresses	40 00
8 hair pillows.	6 00
4 rubber sheets	30 40
8 rockers.	12 00
9 chairs.	4 50
1 wardrobe.	8 00
1 commode.	5 00
2 stands.	2 00
1 washstand.	5 00
1 table.	1 00
2 bureaus.	16 00
1 whiskbroom.	05
1 toilet set	70
1 broom, dustpan and brush	45

FAMILY ROOMS

17 tables.	\$25 00
3 chiffoniers.	27 00
8 mirrors.	8 00
10 wardrobes.	80 00
4 writing desks.	20 00
2 black walnut book cases.	30 00
11 dressers.	88 00
1 medicine cabinet	2 00
2 clocks.	1 00
1 inkstand.	25
10 wash stands	50 00
10 toilet sets	20 00
5 towel racks	1 25
181 towels.	18 10
16 cane-seated rockers	24 00
1 wicker rocker	2 00
40 cane-seated chairs	30 00
2 hospital chairs	10 00
4 upholstered couches	28 00
2 wicker couches	6 00
4 couch covers.	2 00
6 double beds.	42 00
6 hair mattresses, double	54 00
8 single beds	40 00
8 hair mattresses, single	40 00
24 pillows, feather	30 00
12 comforters.	18 00
26 blankets.	39 00
14 bed spreads	8 40
48 sheets.	12 00
48 pillow cases.	4 80
1 door drape	1 00
7 pairs scrim curtains.	1 75
4 pairs muslin curtains	1 00
2 screens.	6 00
12 small rugs	12 00
1 large rug	20 00
6 ingrain carpets	90 00
3 mattings.	12 00

3 carpet sweepers	\$6 00
1 dozen whisk brooms.....	60
1 waste paper basket.....	25
3 hampers.	1 50
2 floor brushes	1 00
4 dust brushes	60
12 brooms.	1 80
10 water cans	5 00
12 dust pans	1 80
10 foot tubs	4 00

Room 2.

9 beds.	36 00
1 comforter.	1 50
9 mattresses, 8 hair, 1 cotton.....	42 50
9 pillows, 6 hair, 2 cotton, 1 feather.....	6 75
1 commode.	5 00
1 washstand.	5 00
2 tables.	3 00
2 rockers.	3 00
1 toilet set	1 00
1 bureau.	8 00
1 screen.	1 00
7 chairs.	3 50
1 water pail	25
1 whisk broom	05
1 broom, dust pan and brush.....	45

Room 3.

1 double bed	7 00
2 blankets.	3 00
4 sheets.	1 00
2 pillows, 1 feather, 1 cotton.....	1 75
4 pillow cases	40
1 hair mattress	9 00
1 comforter	1 50
1 bed spread.	60
6 towels.	60
2 tables.	3 00
1 chair.	75
1 dresser.	8 00

1 rocker.	\$1 50
1 wash stand.	5 00
2 pitchers.	1 00
1 toilet set	2 00
1 screen.	1 00
1 whisk broom	05
1 broom.	15

Room 4.

1 single bed.	4 00
1 hair mattress	5 00
1 bed spread	60
2 blankets.	3 00
1 comforter.	1 50
3 sheets.	75
1 feather pillow	1 25
3 pillow cases	30
1 wash stand	5 00
1 toilet set	1 00
1 table.	2 00
1 rocker.	1 25
1 dresser.	8 00
8 towels	80
2 chairs	1 50
1 whiskbroom	05
1 pail	20
1 slop pail.	30

Room 6

12 beds	36 00
12 hair mattresses	60 00
6 rubber mattress covers.	3 60
13 pillows; 12 hair, 1 feather.	10 00
1 bureau and cover.	8 50
2 washstands	10 00
2 rockers	3 00
10 chairs	5 00
1 whiskbroom	05
1 floor brush	50
1 dustpan and brush.	30

Room 8

10 beds	\$30 00
11 hair mattresses	55 00
4 rubber mattress covers	2 40
1 comforter	1 50
12 pillows; 11 hair, 1 feather	9 50
1 bureau and cover	8 50
1 commode	5 00
1 mirror	1 00
1 washstand and cover	5 00
1 toilet set	1 00
1 rocker	1- 50
11 chairs	5 50
1 screen	1 00
1 whiskbroom	5
1 pail	20
1 broom, dustpan and brush	45

Room 10.

10 beds	30 00
10 mattresses; 7 hair, 3 cotton	42 50
4 rubber mattress covers	2 40
1 comforter	1 50
11 pillows; 10 hair, 1 feather	8 75
1 bureau	8 00
1 mirror	1 00
1 washstand	5 00
1 toilet set	1 00
2 tables	2 50
2 rockers	3 00
9 chairs	4 50
1 screen	2 00
1 whiskbroom	05
1 pail	20
1 broom, dustpan and brush	45

Room 11.

9 iron beds	36 00
9 cotton mattresses	22 50
9 pillows, hair	6 75

1 bureau	\$8 00
8 chairs	4 00
1 whiskbroom	05
1 broom, dustpan and brush	45

Room 12.

10 beds	30 00
10 mattresses (3 cotton, 7 hair)	42 50
11 pillows (3 cotton, 8 hair)	7 50
2 rubber sheets	1 20
1 bureau	8 00
1 mirror	1 00
2 rockers	2 50
8 chairs	4 00
2 tables	2 50
1 whiskbroom	05
1 broom, dustpan and brush	45

Room 13.

20 beds	60 00
20 mattresses (11 cotton, 9 hair)	72 50
10 rubber sheets	6 00
1 comforter	1 50
21 pillows (20 hair, 1 feather)	16 25
1 bureau	8 00
1 commode	5 00
1 toilet set	1 00
1 slop pail and water can	1 00
2 rockers	2 50
19 chairs	9 50
2 tables	2 50
1 screen	1 00
2 scrim sash curtains	50
1 whiskbroom	05
1 pail	20
2 brooms	30
1 dustpan	15
2 dustbrushes	30

Room 14.

11 beds	\$33 00
11 mattresses (8 cotton, 3 hair)	35 00
12 pillows (6 hair, 4 cotton, 2 feather)	9 00
1 comforter	1 50
1 bureau	8 00
1 washstand	5 00
1 toilet set	1 00
1 slop pail	50
1 center table	2 00
2 rockers	2 50
11 chairs	5 50
1 screen	1 00
1 whiskbroom	05
1 pail	20
1 water pail	25
1 broom, dustpan and brush	45

Room 16.

11 beds	33 00
11 mattresses	27 50
8 rubber sheets	4 80
1 comforter	1 50
12 pillows (10 hair, 2 feather)	10 00
1 bureau	8 00
1 toilet set	1 00
11 chairs	5 50
1 screen	2 00
1 table	2 00
1 whiskbroom	05
1 floorbrush	50
1 broom, dustpan and brush	45

Room 17.

9 beds	27 00
9 mattresses	22 50
1 rubber mattress cover	60
10 pillows (9 hair, 1 feather)	8 00
1 bureau	8 00
1 mirror	1 00

1 rocker	\$1 25
8 chairs	4 00
1 table	2 00
1 broom, dustpan and brush	45

Room 20.

11 beds.	44 00
11 mattresses — 8 cotton, 3 hair	35 00
1 rubber mattress cover	60
11 pillows — 8 hair, 3 cotton	7 50
1 bureau.	8 00
1 mirror.	1 00
2 rockers.	2 50
9 chairs.	4 50

Room 21.

1 bed spread.	60
2 blankets.	3 00
4 pillow cases	40
6 towels.	60
1 toilet set	2 00
1 slop pail	25
1 table.	1 50
1 chair.	1 00
1 rocker.	1 50

Room 22.

9 beds.	27 00
9 mattresses — 8 cotton, 1 hair	25 00
1 comforter.	1 50
11 pillows — 8 hair, 2 cotton, 1 feather	8 25
1 bureau.	8 00
1 mirror.	1 00
1 washstand.	5 00
1 toilet set.	1 00
1 rocker.	1 25
7 chairs.	3 50
1 screen.	1 00
1 stand.	2 00
1 whisk broom	05
1 pail.	20
1 broom and dust pan	25

Room 23.

10 beds.	\$30 00
10 mattresses — 9 cotton, 1 hair.	27 50
1 comforter.	1 50
11 pillows — 8 hair, 2 cotton, 1 feather.	8 25
1 bureau.	8 00
1 mirror.	1 00
1 screen.	2 00
1 rocker.	1 25
9 chairs.	4 50
1 table.	2 00
1 wash stand.	5 00
1 toilet set	1 00
1 slop pail	30
1 whisk broom	05
1 broom and dustpan	25
2 dust brushes	30
1 floor brush	50

Room 24.

2 single beds	8 00
2 hair mattresses	10 00
2 bed spreads	1 20
4 blankets.	6 00
2 comforters.	3 00
4 pillows — 2 feather, 2 hair.	4 00
8 pillow cases	80
6 sheets.	1 50
12 towels.	1 20
2 washstands.	8 00
1 mirror.	1 00
2 toilet sets	2 00
2 dressers.	16 00
1 table.	2 00
2 cane-seated chairs	1 50
1 small stand	1 00
2 chairs.	2 00
3 rockers.	3 00
2 slop pails	60

Room 30.

1 three-quarter bed	\$4 00
1 hair mattress	8 00
1 blanket.	1 50
4 sheets.	1 00
4 pillow cases	40
2 feather pillows	2 50
Carpet	2 00
1 dresser.	8 00
1 table.	2 00
1 table and cover	2 25
1 rocker.	1 25
1 chair.	50
6 towels.	60
1 washstand.	5 00
1 toilet set.	2 00
1 water pail	25
1 slop pail	80
1 whisk broom	05
1 broom.	15

Room 31.

29 beds.	57 00
29 mattresses — 28 hair, 1 cotton.	142 50
1 comforter.	1 50
28 rubber sheets	16 80
30 pillows — 29 hair, 1 feather.	23 00
1 bureau and cover	8 50
1 mirror.	1 00
1 table.	2 00
1 wash stand	5 00
1 toilet set	1 50
2 scrim sash curtains	50
1 screen.	1 00
34 chairs.	17 00
2 whisk brooms	10
2 brooms.	30
1 dustpan.	10

Room 41.

15 beds	\$45 00
15 hair mattresses	75 00
1 comforter.	1 50
16 pillows — 15 hair, 1 feather.	13 50
1 bureau.	8 00
1 mirror.	1 00
1 table.	2 00
1 screen.	1 00
3 rockers.	3 75
9 chairs.	4 50
1 wash stand	5 00
1 toilet set	1 00
2 whisk brooms	10
1 broom and dust pan	25

NORTH SCHOOL ROOM.

1 bell.	20
1 table.	2 00
65 books.	18 00
2 chairs.	1 00

CENTER SCHOOL ROOM.

1 book case.	10 00
1 piano.	50 00
16 benches.	24 00
1 table.	1 50
1 clock.	5 00
4 chairs.	2 00
1 bell.	20
2 dozen books	8 00

CENTER HALL SUPPLY ROOM.

1 bench.	1 50
3 commodes with school supplies.	30 00
1 chart rack.	1 50

SOUTH SCHOOL ROOM.

1 book case.	5 00
1 table.	2 00
1 map case.	2 00
3 chairs.	1 50

18 maps.	\$30 00
1 clock.	5 00
1 bell.	20
48 books.	9 00

WEST SCHOOL ROOM.

1 table.	1 50
12 benches.	20 00
3 chairs.	1 50
2 book cases and supplies.	10 00
2 dozen books.	8 40

SLOYD ROOM.

1 cabinet.	5 00
1 desk.	5 00
2 chairs.	1 00
Sloyd supplies.	175 00

GYMNASIUM.

2 tables, 8 foot.	8 00
8 settees, veneer, 6 foot.	24 00
3 chairs.	1 50

GIRLS' SITTING ROOM.

9 settees, veneer, (7, 7 foot: 2, 4 foot).	27 00
2 tables, 6 foot.	4 00
2 book cases.	10 00
4 chairs.	2 00
1 clock.	2 00
1 broom.	15

STOREROOM.

1 keyboard.	25
1 desk.	3 00
2 tables.	4 00
3 chairs.	1 50
1 fire axe.	75
1 scrap basket.	10
1 mirror.	1 00
1 pen rack.	15

2 ink wells.....	\$0 15
1 filing cabinet.....	3 50
Linoleum.	1 00
1 pair steps	50
1 broom, dust pan and brush.....	45

NORTH WING.

Room 26.

32 beds.	96 00
32 mattresses (21 cotton, 11 hair).....	107 50
12 rubber mattress covers	7 20
38 bed spreads.....	22 80
50 blankets.	75 00
110 sheets.	35 00
33 pillows (27 hair, 5 cotton, 1 feather).....	24 00
70 pillow cases.....	7 00
1 wash stand.....	5 00
1 wash bowl.....	50
45 roller towels.....	9 00
1 dresser.	8 00
1 table.	3 00
2 stands.	2 00
35 chairs.	17 50
2 rocking chairs.....	2 50
6 benches.	6 00
5 brooms.	75
2 dust brushes.....	30
1 step ladder.....	1 00
2 floor brushes.....	1 00

Room 36.

1 bed.	5 00
1 mattress.	5 00
1 bed spread.....	60
1 blanket.	1 50
4 sheets.	1 00
2 pillows, feather.....	2 50
4 pillow cases.....	40
1 bureau and cover.....	8 50
1 commode.	5 00

1 washstand.	\$5 00
1 toilet set.	1 00
5 towels.	50
1 stand cover.	50
1 table.	2 00
3 chairs.	1 50
Matting.	50

Room 37.

1 bed.	4 00
1 hair mattress.	9 00
1 bed spread.	60
1 comforter.	1 50
2 blankets.	3 00
4 sheets.	1 00
2 pillows (1 feather, 1 hair).	2 00
4 pillow cases.	40
6 towels.	60
1 dresser.	8 00
1 table.	2 00
2 rockers.	2 50
3 chairs.	1 50
1 couch.	6 00

Room 40.

1 double bed.	7 00
1 hair mattress.	9 00
2 pillows, feather.	2 50
4 pillow cases.	40
3 blankets.	4 50
1 dresser.	8 00
1 wash stand.	5 00
5 sheets.	1 25
9 towels.	90
3 rockers.	3 00
2 chairs.	1 00
1 sofa.	1 00
2 stands.	1 25
1 rug.	23 00

BATHROOM.

1 bureau	\$8 00
1 mirror	1 00
1 towel rack	50
1 toilet set	1 00
1 washstand	5 00
2 chairs	1 00
2 pails	20
1 broom	15

HALL.

1 dust can	50
1 broom and dust pan	25

SOUTH WING.

DORMITORY.

47 beds	141 00
48 hair mattresses	240 00
1 dozen rubber mattress covers	7 20
50 bedspreads	30 00
66 blankets	99 00
100 sheets	25 00
47 hair pillows	35 00
84 pillow cases	8 40
50 roller towels	10 00
36 chairs	18 00
1 starch can	20
1/2 dozen whisk brooms	30
1/2 dozen dust brushes	90
6 brooms	90
2 dust pans	20
1 insect powder blower	08
2 mousetraps	10

HALLS.

3 dust cans	3 00
3 dust pans	30
3 brooms	45
6 commodes	30 00
3 clocks	6 00
4 step ladders	4 00

SCHOOL ROOM, BATH ROOM AND PLAZZA.

3 pails	\$0 80
16 benches	16 00
1 commode	5 00
1 table	2 00
1 music box	10 00

CHILDREN'S SITTING ROOM.

5 chairs	2 00
1 commode	5 00
1 couch	7 00
1 table	2 00
1 broom	15
1 mirror	1 00

CHILDREN'S DINING ROOM.

7 tables (12 foot)	21 00
4 dozen chairs	24 00
4 dozen plates	2 40
4 dozen soup plates	1 44
4 dozen dessert plates (7 inch)	1 50
3½ dozen bowls	1 26
4 dozen mugs	2 40
5 pitchers (4 quart)	1 00
3 pitchers (3 quart)	40
2 cooking kettles	2 00
1 bread cutter	2 00
1 bread box	75
3 salts and peppers	80
1 platter	40
3 jars, stone	60
1 cooking spoon	25
3½ dozen spoons	2 10
2½ dozen forks	1 60
½ dozen knives	80
42 table bibs	2 10
1 dozen dish towels	1 20
6 towels, roller	1 20
2 sugar boxes	40
2 agate pails	1 00

1 syrup can	\$0 50
2 dish pans	80
1 cruet	05
4 pudding dishes	50
3 soup tureens	3 00
2 scrub pails	20
1 wash board	20
1 floor brush	50
1 broom, dust pan and brush	45

SEWING ROOM.

3 sewing machines	54 00
1 cutting table	1 00
4 pairs scissors	1 00
1 pair button hole scissors	60
3 chairs	75
6 baskets	4 50
1 lap board	1 00
2 flat irons	50
1 flat iron rest	10
1 tracer	25
3 rockers	3 00
1 mirror	1 00
6 towels	60
1 broom, dust pan and brush	45

Room 1.

1 double bed	5 00
1 hair mattress	9 00
1 bed spread	60
1 blanket	1 50
1 comforter	1 50
4 sheets	1 00
2 pillows, feather	2 50
4 pillow cases	40
1 dresser	8 00
1 washstand	5 00
1 toilet set	2 00
1 slop pail	25
8 towels	80

1 couch	\$7 00
1 wardrobe	8 00
2 rockers	2 00
1 upholstered chair	3 00
3 cane seated chairs	2 25
1 table	3 00
1 medicine chest	2 00
1 whisk broom	05
1 broom	25
3 rugs	1 50

Room 2.

1 double bed	5 00
1 cotton mattress	4 00
1 bed spread	60
2 blankets	3 00
1 comforter	1 50
3 sheets	75
2 pillows (1 hair, 1 feather)	2 00
4 pillow cases	40
1 dresser and cover	8 00
1 wash stand	5 00
1 towel rack	25
8 towels	80
1 toilet set	2 00
1 slop pail	25
3 chairs	1 50
1 whisk broom	05
1 broom, dust pan and brush	45

Room 3.

1 single bed	4 00
1 cotton mattress	2 00
1 bed spread	60
2 blankets	3 00
1 comforter	1 50
2 pillows (1 feather, 1 hair)	2 00
4 pillow cases	40
3 sheets	75
1 bureau and 2 covers	8 00
1 rocker	1 50

1 table	\$2 00
2 chairs	1 00
1 stand	2 00
1 toilet set	2 00
8 towels	80
1 pail	10
1 whiskbroom	05
1 broom, dustpan and brush	45

Room 4.

1 double bed	7 00
1 three-quarter bed	4 00
2 hair mattresses	16 00
2 bed spreads	1 20
4 blankets	6 00
2 comforters	3 00
6 sheets	1 50
2 pillows (feather)	2 50
4 pillow cases	40
1 washstand	5 00
1 toilet set	1 00
12 towels	1 20
1 dresser and 2 covers	8 00
1 table and spread	1 50
2 rocking chairs	3 00
3 chairs	1 50
2 pails	50
1 whiskbroom	05
1 broom, dustpan and brush	45

Room 5.

2 single beds	8 00
2 mattresses (1 cotton, 1 hair)	7 00
2 bed spreads	1 20
4 blankets	6 00
2 comforters	3 00
6 sheets	1 50
4 pillows (2 hair, 2 feather)	4 00
8 pillow cases	80
2 dressers	16 00
2 tables	3 00

1 toilet set	\$1 00
12 towels	1 20
2 chairs	1 00
2 pails	1 00
1 whiskbroom	05
1 broom, dustpan and brush.....	45

Room 6.

1 three-quarter bed	4 00
1 mattress	8 00
1 bedspread	60
2 blankets	3 00
1 comforter	1 50
4 sheets	1 00
2 pillows (1 feather, 1 cotton).....	2 00
4 pillow cases	40
8 towels	80
1 dresser and cover.....	8 50
1 toilet set	3 00
2 tables	3 00
2 rockers	3 00
3 chairs	2 25
1 broom, dustpan and brush.....	45

Room 7.

2 single beds	8 00
2 cotton mattresses	5 00
2 bedspreads	1 20
4 blankets	6 00
2 comforters	3 00
6 sheets	1 50
4 pillows (2 cotton, 2 feather).....	4 00
8 pillow cases	80
12 towels	1 20
2 dressers and covers.....	17 00
1 toilet set	1 00
1 stand and cover	1 50
2 rockers	2 50
2 chairs	1 50
2 pails	1 00
1 whiskbroom	05
1 broom, dustpan and brush	45

Room 8.

2 single beds	\$8 00
2 cotton mattresses	5 00
2 bedspreads	1 20
4 blankets	6 00
2 comforters	3 00
6 sheets	1 50
4 pillows (2 cotton, 2 feather)	4 00
8 pillow cases	80
12 towels	1 20
1 washstand	5 00
1 toilet set	2 00
2 pails	50
1 dresser	8 00
4 chairs	2 00
1 stand and cover	1 50
1 whiskbroom	05
1 broom, dustpan and brush	45

Room 9.

1 double bed	9 00
1 cotton mattress	2 50
1 bedspread	60
2 blankets	3 00
1 comforter	1 50
4 sheets	40
2 pillows (feather)	2 50
4 pillow cases	40
1 washstand	5 00
1 toilet set	2 00
1 foot tub	40
12 towels	1 20
1 dresser	8 00
1 table	1 25
3 rocking chairs	3 75
3 chairs	2 25
1 whiskbroom	05
1 broom, dustpan and brush	45

Room 10.

1 double bed.....	\$10 00
1 cotton mattress.....	3 00
1 bed spread.....	60
2 blankets.	3 00
1 comforter.	1 50
4 sheets.	1 00
2 pillows (1 hair, 1 cotton).....	2 00
4 pillow cases.....	40
8 towels.	80
1 toilet set.....	1 00
1 dresser and 2 covers.....	8 00
1 rocker.	1 25
2 chairs.	50
1 table.	1 25
1 whisk broom	05
1 pail, dust pan and brush.....	45

Room 43.

1 double bed.....	9 00
1 hair mattress.....	9 00
1 bed spread.....	60
2 blankets.	3 00
1 comforter.....	1 50
3 sheets.	75
3 pillows (1 hair, 2 feather).....	3 25
4 pillow cases.....	40
1 wash stand.....	5 00
1 toilet set.....	1 00
8 towels.	80
1 chiffonier.	9 00
1 mirror.	1 00
1 wardrobe.	8 00
3 rockers.	3 75
1 chair.	50
2 center tables.....	2 00
Matting.	1 50
1 rug.	25

Room 45.

1 double bed.....	\$7 00
1 cotton mattress.....	5 00
1 bed spread.....	60
3 blankets.	4 50
1 comforter.	1 50
3 sheets.	75
2 pillows, feather.....	2 50
4 pillow cases.....	40
1 wash stand.....	5 00
2 stand covers.....	50
1 toilet set.....	1 00
6 towels.	60
1 bureau.	8 00
1 mirror.	1 00
1 center table.....	1 00
2 rockers.	2 50
2 chairs.	1 00
1 slop pail.....	25
2 scrub pails.....	20
Linoleum.	3 00

Room 46.

1 double bed.....	7 00
1 hair mattress.....	9 00
1 bed spread.....	60
2 blankets.	3 00
1 comforter.	1 50
3 sheets.	75
2 pillows (1 hair, 1 feather).....	2 00
4 pillow cases.....	40
1 wash stand.....	5 00
1 toilet set.....	2 00
1 slop pail.....	25
8 towels.	80
1 dresser.	8 00
2 cane-seated rockers.....	3 00
2 rugs.	1 50
1 whisk broom.....	05
1 broom and dust pan.....	30

Room 47.

Carpet.	\$3 00
1 bureau.	8 00
1 table.	1 50
1 wash stand.	5 00
4 pillow cases.	40
6 towels.	60
2 blankets.	3 00
4 sheets.	1 00
1 rocking chair.	1 50
1 splint chair.	1 00
1 whisk broom.	05
1 water can.	50
1 slop pail.	25
1 broom and dust pan.	30

Room 48.

1 double bed.	7 00
1 mattress.	9 00
1 bed spread.	60
2 blankets.	3 00
1 comforter.	1 50
4 sheets.	1 00
2 pillows, feather.	2 50
4 pillow cases.	40
1 wash stand.	5 00
1 toilet set.	2 00
8 towels.	80
1 water can.	50
2 bureaus.	16 00
2 mirrors.	2 00
2 rocking chairs.	2 50
2 chairs.	1 00

Room 49.

1 double bed.	7 00
1 mattress.	9 00
1 bed spread.	60
2 blankets.	3 00
1 comforter.	1 50
4 sheets.	1 00

2 pillows, feather.....	\$2 50
4 pillow cases.....	40
1 wash stand.....	5 00
1 toilet set.....	200
1 water pail and can.....	1 00
1 slop pail.....	25
7 towels.	70
1 bureau.	8 00
2 mirrors.	2 00
1 center table.....	2 00
2 rocking chairs.....	2 50
1 chair.	50
1 whisk broom	05

Room 73.

1 single bed	4 00
1 hair mattress	5 00
1 comforter.	1 50
1 bed spread	60
3 blankets.	4 50
3 sheets.	75
2 pillows (1 hair, 1 feather).....	2 00
4 pillow cases	40
1 wash stand	5 00
1 mirror.	1 00
1 toilet set.	1 00
1 foot tub and water can.....	90
6 towels.	60
1 slop pail	25
2 rockers.	2 50
1 chair.	50
1 table.	1 50

MUSIC HALL BUILDING.

HALL AND MUSIC ROOM.

34 pairs dumb bells	\$1 70
28 pairs Indian clubs	5 60
18 pairs rings.	2 00
36 wands.	72
16 heavy poles	1 60

225 chairs.	\$112 50
100 folding chairs	50 00
1 piano.	400 00
3 commodes.	15 00
3 tables.	15 00
1 bell.	20
1 triangle	75
3 bass horns.	30 00
1 music chart.	1 00
3 violins.	15 00
1 double bass.	20 00
1 flute.	15 00
2 cornets.	20 00
2 sets cymbals.	2 00
3 alto horns	30 00
1 violincello.	10 00
2 clarionets.	25 00
1 piccolo.	12 00
1 bass drum	10 00
1 snare drum.	10 00
4 tenor horns.	40 00
2 trombones.	20 00
10 music racks	7 50
1 chart rack	75
5 blackboards and six stands.	4 00
1 clock.	5 00
3 fire pails.	45
4 floor brushes	2 00
1 broom, dust pan and brush	45

GIRLS' SEWING ROOM.

8 sewing machines.	140 00
5 settees, veneer, 4-foot	15 00
2 lapboards.	40
19 chairs.	9 50
4 tables, 6-foot	12 00
1 commode.	10 00
1 mirror.	1 00
5 pairs shears	1 50
1 waste basket	15

KNITTING ROOM.

8 settees.	\$24 00
1 lapboard.	50
1 screen.	1 00
4 knitting machines and table.	40 00
1 clothes basket	25
1 waste basket	20
1 pair shears	75
12 pairs scissors	2 40
1 mirror.	1 00
2 tables.	6 00
1 sewing machine.	18 00

KINDERGARTEN ROOM.

1 piano.	50 00
8 settees.	24 00
2 tables.	6 00
6 chairs.	3 00
3 blackboards.	6 00
2 commodes with school supplies.	10 00
1 broom and dust brush	25

BOYS' SEWING ROOM.

4 tables.	8 00
12 settees.	36 00
1 puzzle-sawing machine	3 00
2 sewing machines	30 00
6 chairs.	3 00
2 mat boards.	1 00
2 pairs shears.	70

TAILOR SHOP.

5 sewing machines	90 00
3 settees.	9 00
1 commode.	5 00
1 mirror.	25
1 jardinier.	50
9 chairs.	4 50
4 tables.	10 00
2 baskets.	50
2 pairs tailor shears	2 50

4 pairs shears	\$1 00
2 pairs button hole shears	1 00
2 ironing boards	75
4 flat irons	80
2 press boards.	20

HALL.

1 clock.	5 00
1 dust can	50

STOREROOMS.

1 cupboard.	3 00
6 tables.	12 00
1 desk.	2 00
1 safe.	50
5 chairs.	2 50
1 bench.	50
1 barrel truck	4 00
6 barrel truck frames	7 50
2 scales.	30 00
3 steps.	75
2 waste paper baskets	50
1 cheese safe.	15
1 cheese knife.	25
20 biscuit boxes	2 00
1 agate measure	25
1 hatchet.	50
4 butter knives	80
5 tea canisters	75
4 spice boxes	40
2 butter tryers	30
1 basket.	50
20 scoops.	2 50
1 funnel.	15
1 hammer.	10
1 nail puller	50
2 dirt cans	1 00
2 brooms.	60
1 dust brush	15
1 coffee mill	10 00
2 skids.	3 00

1 bag and twine holder.....	\$1 50
1 measuring faucet	1 00
1 paper roll holder.....	1 00
1 cart.	9 00

SHOE ROOM.

1 step.	25
1 table.	1 50
1 chair.	50

HOSPITAL.

34 single beds.	136 00
34 mattresses.	85 00
18 cotton mattress covers	4 50
12 rubber mattress covers.	7 20
34 bed spreads	20 40
59 blankets.	88 50
141 sheets.	35 25
40 pillows.	30 00
52 pillow cases	5 20
23 roller towels	4 60
54 hand towels	5 40
6 center tables	6 00
16 chairs	8 00
17 rocking chairs	17 00

BATHROOMS.

4 pails and scrub brushes.....	1 00
4 brooms, dust pans and brushes.....	1 80
4 floor brushes	2 00
4 mops	20
2 dust cans	2 00
10 hand basins	1 00
4 foot tubs	1 60
3 commodes	15 00

HALLS.

1 willow couch	2 00
2 center tables	3 00
1 piano and stool	75 00
1 clock	3 00
3 chairs	1 50

NURSES' ROOMS.

2 large rugs	\$7 00
5 small rugs	5 00
1 picture	60
4 single beds	16 00
4 mattresses	20 00
8 bed spreads	4 80
8 blankets	12 00
16 sheets	4 00
4 feather pillows	6 00
16 pillow cases	1 60
24 towels	2 40
4 washstands	20 00
4 toilet sets	4 00
4 slop jars	2 80
1 willow couch	1 00
1 couch	7 00
1 sewing machine	18 00
4 dressers	32 00
6 chairs	4 50
9 rocking chairs	11 25
7 center tables	10 50

PRIVATE ROOMS.

1 crib	3 00
7 beds	28 00
8 mattresses	40 00
9 blankets	13 50
20 sheets	5 00
8 pillows	6 00
18 pillow cases	1 80
25 hand towels	2 50
4 commodes	20 00
4 toilet sets	4 00
1 dresser	8 00
3 stands	4 50

GIRLS' ROOM.

2 single beds	8 00
2 mattresses	10 00
2 spreads	1 20
4 blankets	6 00

8 sheets	\$2 00
4 pillows (2 feather)	4 00
8 pillow cases	80
1 stand	2 00
1 toilet set	1 00
9 towels	90
1 dresser	8 00
1 chair	50
2 rockers	2 50
1 slop jar	70

OPERATING ROOM.

2 operating tables	26 00
1 vapor bath box	5 00
1 medicine case	15 00
1 disinfecting apparatus	5 00
1 sterilizer	8 00
1 Kelly pad	3 00
1 slop pail	50

NURSES' DINING ROOM.

1 table	5 00
6 chairs	4 50
1 stand	1 00
13 glasses	20
1 set dishes	5 00
5 table cloths	5 00
33 napkins	3 00
1 crumb tray	15
18 knives and forks	3 00
4 table spoons	40
1 dozen dessert spoons	1 20
2 dozen spoons	3 60
7 pitchers	1 25
2 salts and peppers	10
2 individual teapots	90
2 sugar bowls	60
2 cream pitchers	30
1 carving set	2 00

CHILDREN'S DINING ROOM.

4 tables	\$16 00
28 chairs	20 00
1 creamery	20 00
18 soup plates	54
19 sauce plates	35
40 mugs	2 00
12 bowls	36
3 salts and peppers	10
12 plates	60
3 pitchers	60
14 knives and forks	1 40
28 spoons	1 40
2 milk pails	20
1 milk strainer	10
12 trays	1 20
2 dish pans	1 20

KITCHEN.

2 tables	4 00
1 refrigerator	8 00
1 bread raiser	60
1 bread can	50
1 bread box	75
1 bread cutter	2 00
3 dippers	25
3 large spoons	30
2 forks	25
2 paring knives	10
2 carving knives	1 00
1 meat cutter	50
1 chopping bowl and knife	65
1 egg beater	05
1 griddle	40
2 gem pans	30
2 drip pans	80
6 pie tins	30
3 bread tins	15
2 sets cake tins	40
1 square cake tin	10
3 frying pans	75

2 dish pans	\$0 80
4 milk pans	40
3 agate sauce pans	80
3 strainers	15
2 skimmers	25
1 granite kettle	60
1 iron kettle	50
1 tea kettle	50
2 tea pots	25
2 coffee pots	60
1 toaster	15
2 pudding dishes	30
4 agate dishes	80
1 rolling pin	10
1 steamer	60
1 coffee grinder	50
1 potato masher	10
1 colander	20
1 funnel	05
1 can filler	15
1 quart measure	10
3 jugs	45
1 sugar can	25
3 basins	30
1 clock	2 00
5 chairs	2 50
6 dish towels	60
8 roller towels	1 60
1 washboard	20
1 small coal shovel.....	10
2 coal hods	1 20
1 broom, dustpan and brush.....	45
1 pail and scrub brush.....	25
1 garbage can	50

CELLAR.

66 jelly bowls	2 60
146 fruit cans	4 50
9 jars	1 80

ATTIC.

1 bed	\$4 00
1 mattress	2 50
2 pillows	1 50
2 stands	3 00
4 chairs	2 00
1 toilet set	1 00

DISPENSARY.

21 chairs	10 50
1 surgical chair	4 00
1 surgical washstand	5 00
1 desk chair	3 00
1 desk	5 00
1 mirror	50
1 stand	35
1 chiffonier	9 00
1 washstand	5 00
1 towel rack	50
45 towels	4 50
1 foot tub	50
1 small table	1 00
2 ink stands	25
52 books, medical	30 00
1 microscope	50 00
2 medicine cases	8 00
1 Fairbanks scales	20 00
1 physical exerciser	5 00
1 dental engine	35 00
1 air condenser	10 00
1 electric battery	5 00
1 broom, dust pan and brush	45

GIRLS' BUILDING.

Room A — FAMILY.

1 bed.	\$4 00
1 mattress, hair	9 00
2 bedspreads	1 20
2 blankets	3 00
4 sheets	1 00

2 pillows, feather	\$2 50
4 pillow cases	40
4 towels	40
1 dresser	8 00
1 ingrain carpet	14 00

Room B — FAMILY.

2 bedspreads	1 20
2 blankets	3 00
4 sheets	1 00
4 pillow cases	40
6 towels	60
1 upholstered rocker	2 00
1 haircloth chair	2 50
1 electric lamp	3 00
1 Brussels rug	10 00

CENTER HALL.

1 haircloth chair	1 00
1 bookcase	10 00
1 chiffonier.	8 00
2 keyracks	20
1 willow couch	75

Room C.

14 beds.	42 00
14 mattresses, cotton.	35 00
14 pillows (13 hair, 1 feather)	10 50
1 dresser.	8 00
1 wash stand.	5 00
1 toilet set.	1 00
1 slop pail.	25
1 stand.	1 00
1 machine, sewing.	18 00
1 rocker.	1 25
16 chairs.	8 00
1 commode.	5 00
1 small bureau.	4 00

Room D.

15 beds.	\$45 00
15 mattresses, cotton.	37 50
15 pillows (14 hair, 1 feather).	11 25
1 dresser.	8 00
1 wash stand.	5 00
1 toilet set.	1 00
1 slop pail.	25
1 rocker.	1 25
1 splint chair.	75
14 chairs.	7 00

Room E.

23 beds.	69 00
23 mattresses, cotton.	57 50
23 pillows (22 hair, 1 feather).	17 25
2 dressers.	16 00
1 wash stand.	5 00
1 toilet set.	1 00
1 slop pail.	25
1 rocker.	1 25
1 splint chair.	75
23 chairs.	11 00

Room F.

1 double bed.	7 00
1 mattress, hair.	9 00
2 bed spreads.	1 20
2 blankets.	3 00
4 sheets.	1 00
2 pillows, feather.	2 50
4 pillow cases.	40
3 towels.	30
1 wash stand.	5 00
1 toilet set.	1 50
2 rockers.	2 50
1 cane-seated chair.	75
1 stand.	1 00
1 dresser.	8 00
1 ingrain carpet.	2 00

Room G.

1 double bed.....	\$7 00
1 mattress, hair.....	9 00
2 bed spreads.....	1 20
2 blankets.	3 00
4 sheets.	1 00
2 pillows, feather.....	2 50
4 pillow cases.....	40
6 towels.	60
1 wash stand.....	5 00
1 toilet set.....	2 06
1 pair curtains.....	1 00
1 splint rocker.....	1 25
1 willow rocker.....	1 00
1 bureau.	5 00
1 mirror.	2 00
1 cane-seated chair.....	75
1 ingrain carpet.....	2 00

Room H.

14 beds.	42 00
14 mattresses, cotton.....	35 00
14 pillows (13 hair, 1 feather).....	10 50
1 dresser.	5 00
1 wash stand.....	5 00
1 toilet set.....	1 00
1 slop pail.....	25
1 rocker.	1 25
1 splint chair.....	75
14 chairs	7 00

Room I.

15 beds	45 00
15 mattresses, cotton	37 50
15 pillows (14 hair, 1 feather)	11 25
1 dresser	8 00
1 washstand	5 00
1 toilet set	1 00
1 slop pail	25
1 rocker	1 25
1 splint chair	75
14 chairs	7 00

Room J.

24 beds	\$72 00
24 mattresses, cotton	60 00
24 pillows (23 hair, 1 feather)	18 00
1 dresser	8 00
1 washstand	5 00
1 toilet set	1 00
1 slop pail	25
1 rocker	1 25
1 splint chair	75
24 chairs	12 00

Room K.

2 iron beds, single	8 00
2 mattresses, hair	10 00
4 bedspreads	2 40
6 blankets	9 00
8 sheets	2 00
2 pillows, feather	2 50
8 pillow cases	80
8 towels	80
2 washstands	10 00
2 toilet sets	4 00
2 mirrors	2 00
3 rockers	3 75
4 splint chairs	3 00
1 wardrobe	8 00
1 stand	1 00
2 dressers	16 00
1 upholstered couch	6 00

*Sheets, Pillow Cases, Blankets, Bedspreads and Towels in
Children's Rooms C, D, E, H, I and J.*

275 sheets	68 75
11 rubber mattress covers	6 60
210 pillow cases	21 00
177 blankets	165 50
90 bedspreads	54 00
85 towels, roller	17 00
115 towels, hand	11 50

SEWING ROOM.

1 thermometer	\$0 10
3 tables	15 00
5 sewing machines	90 00
1 clock	3 00
47 chairs	23 50
11 rockers	11 00
1 piano	25 00

IRONING ROOM.

31 flatirons	3 10
16 ironing tables	24 00
1 small table	1 00
20 chairs	10 00
2 rockers	1 50
1 mirror	25
1 bookcase	8 00

WEST SCHOOLROOMS.

4 tables	15 00
60 chairs	30 00
2 rockers	2 00
1 mirror	50
1 clock	3 00
1 commode	8 00
2 thermometers	20

ATTIC.

1 bed	3 00
3 mattresses	7 50
11 pillows (10 hair, 1 feather)	8 25
3 commodes	15 00
2 chests	2 00

CLOSETS AND BATHROOMS.

4 chairs	2 00
4 cupboards	6 00
8 stepladders	8 00

FAMILY DINING ROOM.

1 extension table	\$9 00
1 small table	2 00
6 chairs	6 00
2 tablecloths, 2½ yards each	2 50
11 teaspoons, silver plated	1 10
6 dessertspoons, silver plated.....	78
5 tablespoons, silver plated	80
12 forks, silver plated	1 50
10 dinner knives, steel, bone handles.....	70
8 tea knives	80
1 carving knife and fork	3 00
1 set dishes, 85 pieces	11 50
10 soup plates	30
1 soup tureen and ladle	40
1 teapot	25
1 coffee pot	30
12 salts and peppers	1 20
18 tumblers	27
2 cruets	10
1 crumb tray	15
1 large server	50
1 small tray	15
12 oatmeal dishes.....	1 00

ATTENDANTS' TABLE.

1 extension table	8 00
7 chairs	5 00
3 tablecloths, 3-yard	4 50
1 hush cloth	50
12 teaspoons, silver-plated	1 20
7 dessertspoons, silver-plated	91
3 tablespoons, silver-plated	48
10 forks, silver-plated	1 25
8 knives, steel	50
1 knife-box	20
18 dinner plates	90
14 dessert plates	56
12 soup plates	36
12 individual butter plates	12
5 vegetable dishes	75

1 soup tureen and ladle	\$0 46
8 cups	24
12 saucers	36
12 saucedishes	15
7 tumblers	15
1 water pitcher	20
8 salts and peppers	80
2 sugar bowls	20
1 mustard dish	05
3 small pitchers	15
1 cruet	05
1 crumb tray and brush	25
1 coffee pot	30
1 tea pot	25
1 gravy boat	15

CHILDREN'S DINING ROOM.

8 tables	55 00
95 chairs	47 50
75 teaspoons	3 75
75 dessertspoons	6 75
7 tablespoons	91
76 forks	3 80
95 knives	4 00
1 knife tray	15
1 thermometer	20
8 dishcloths	40
18 dishtowels	1 80
10 handtowels	1 00
1 creamery	30 00
85 dinner plates	4 25
75 dessert plates	3 00
50 soup-plates	1 00
12 bread plates	72
25 bowls, pint	1 00
68 mugs	3 00
12 syrup pitchers	60
1 syrup can	50
7 salts and peppers	1 40
12 tea pitchers	2 40

11 mustard cups	\$0 55
5 cruets	25
2 bells	40
2 brooms, 1 floorbrush and dustpan	45

KITCHEN.

1 bread board	20
2 flour barrels	40
2 meat boards	25
1 refrigerator	8 00
2 small tables	3 00
1 long table	2 50
1 rocker	1 00
5 chairs	2 00
1 clock	2 00
1 teapot	25
1 large coffee can	15
1 coffee pot	30
1 gravy strainer	05
2 tea strainers	10
2 egg-beaters	10
1 ice-cream freezer	2 50
6 cake tins	30
7 bread tins	35
2 gem tins	30
2 tea kettles	1 50
5 iron kettles	2 50
2 granite kettles	50
1 bean kettle	50
6 kettle covers	24
5 drip-pans	2 00
4 cooky pans	1 50
6 large stewpans	2 40
2 small stewpans	50
13 agate pieplates	75
15 granite pieplates	80
8 pails	80
6 dippers	60
1 meat grinder	1 25
1 coffee grinder	70

1 colander.	\$0 15
1 flour sieve	10
1 bread cutter	2 00
3 pancake turners	15
1 egg turner	05
1 rolling pin	05
2 potato mashers	10
1 cooky cutter	05
1 doughnut cutter	05
8 cooking spoons	40
12 forks.	60
12 knives.	60
3 bread knives	15
12 tureens.	1 50
4 large platters	1 60
1 steamer.	60
5 granite basins	50
1 funnel.	10
117 pint fruit cans	3 51
103 quart fruit cans	3 09
21 2-quart fruit cans	1 00
67 jelly glasses.	1 00

BOYS' BUILDING.

STEWARD'S OFFICE.

1 cabinet file	\$40 00
1 Ohmer file case	10 00
9 letter files	1 00
1 bill file	75
2 commodes.	27 00
4 desks.	85 00
1 letter press and stand.	7 00
1 typewriter and stand	20 00
2 desk chairs	4 50
2 desk stools	2 50
5 chairs	4 00
2 safes	200 00
1 scale	25
3 ink wells	30
2 double ink stands	75
3 spindles	15

2 wire trays	\$0 40
2 eye shades	10
1 sponge holder	10
2 ink pads	50
5 rubber stamps	1 10
2 clamps	05
1 pair scissors	10
1 screw driver	10
1 tack hammer	10
3 arm rests	1 50
1 feather duster	25
15 towels	1 50
1 mirror	2 00
4 waste baskets	2 00
1 whisk broom	05
2 mucilage bottles	10
1 box for pay envelopes	50
1 thermometer	10
1 dustpan and brush	25

SITTING ROOMS AND DORMITORIES.

1 flag	14 00
80 yards of ingrain carpet	35 00
30 yards of Brussels carpet	22 00
6 rugs	5 00
27 yards linoleum	5 00
5 door mats	1 00
1 tapestry curtain	2 00
3 pairs lace curtains	10 50
2 carpet sweepers	2 00
5 dressers	40 00
14 wash stands	70 00
10 bureaus	80 00
14 tables	40 00
4 chiffoniers	36 00
3 3-wing screens	2 25
8 wardrobes	64 00
1 clock	3 00
2 bookshelves	1 00
1 bookcase	10 00

2 couches	\$14 00
15 mirrors	15 00
17 slat settees	34 00
23 veneer seat settees	65 00
18 rocking chairs	18 00
2 Morris chairs	6 00
2 sleepy hollow chairs	20 00
4 upholstered chairs	8 00
163 chairs	75 00
1 barber chair	12 00
3 pair clippers	6 00
3 razors	2 25
1 razor strop	40
1 hone	75
2 lather brushes	40
3 pairs nail scissors	75
2 pairs hair shears	1 25
125 single beds	385 00
9 three-quarter beds	35 00
6 double beds	30 00
144 mattresses (53 hair, 91 cotton)	480 00
2 dozen rubber mattress covers	14 40
276 blankets	420 00
135 bed spreads	80 00
450 sheets	112 50
158 pillows, 18 feather	125 00
270 pillow cases	27 00
225 hand towels	22 50
300 roller towels	60 00
15 toilet sets	15 00
3 step ladders	3 00
6 packing boxes	3 00
1½ dozen whisk brooms	90
6 dust cans	3 00
2 dozen dust pans	2 40
13 slop pails	3 25
1½ dozen scrub pails	3 60
12 fire pails	1 75
10 clothes baskets	4 00

DINING ROOMS.

16 tables.	\$80 00
125 common chairs	62 50
20 dining chairs	40 00
11 dozen dessert spoons	11 88
2½ dozen dessert spoons, silver-plated	2 60
6 tablespoons	90
3½ dozen teaspoons silver-plated	2 00
1½ dozen forks, silver plated	2 25
2½ dozen knives, silver plated	4 50
10½ dozen table knives and forks	12 00
1 carving set	3 00
1 16-inch steel	60
3 dozen napkins	3 60
20 dozen bibs	12 00
1 set dishes, 144 pieces	12 00
11 dozen 8-inch plates	8 00
9½ dozen 6-inch plates	4 56
10 dozen soup plates	3 60
3 soup tureens, covered	1 25
1 soup ladle	15
12 bowls, 8-quart	2 40
9 vegetable dishes, covered	1 80
15 platters	4 50
3½ dozen bowls	2 10
10 dozen mugs	6 00
2 dozen tumblers	1 20
20 salts and peppers	2 00
9 4-quart pitchers	1 80
2 2-quart pitchers	14
1 dozen sauce dishes	15
9 butter plates	09
9 coffee stands	45
4 dozen dish towels	4 80
2 washboards	40
1 clock	3 00

KITCHEN.

1 ice cream freezer	\$2 50
1 refrigerator	45 00
7 iron kettles	3 00
3 agate kettles	1 80
2 broilers	20
3 steel spiders	45
2 steel griddles	80
3 dozen tin pie plates	1 20
12 bread pans	60
6 cake pans	30
2 cake cutters	10
3 stove poker	30
16 agate pans	5 40
5 drip pans	3 50
3 cooky pans	30
8 4-quart tin milk pans	40
6 dish pans	2 40
1 chopping bowl and knife	60
1 iron gem pan	15
4 tin gem pans	40
6 butcher knives	90
4 large forks	20
1 large wooden spoon	10
1 dozen large iron spoons	60
2 2-gallon tin syrup cans	1 00
4 1-quart tin dippers	20
6 1-pint dippers	30
2 2-quart tin dippers	20
3 strainers	15
3 colanders	45
4 steamers	2 40
2 sets vegetable steamers	2 00
3 toasting frames	45
1 12-quart agate pail	60
4 12-quart tin pails	2 00
4 agate teapots	1 00
4 agate coffeepots	1 00
3 tin coffee boxes	30
1 coffee grinder	50
2 tin skimmers	15

2 measures	\$0 25
3 tin graters	15
3 rice boilers	1 20
1 rolling pin	05
8 wooden sugar boxes	1 60
1 8-pound scoop scale	3 00
2 wooden potato mashers	20
1 raisin seeder	75
3 tin spice boxes	30
2 dozen 2-gallon jugs	5 20
1 dozen 1-gallon jugs	1 80
4 dozen 2-quart fruit cans	2 00
8 dozen 1-quart fruit cans	2 88
5 dozen 1-pint fruit cans	1 50
6 dozen jelly tumblers	1 08
16 roller towels	3 20
1 marble top table	5 00
2 tables	4 00
10 flatirons	2 50
1 meat chopper	1 50
2 hatchets	50
3 coal hods	1 80
2 coal scoops	90
1 wall brush	15
1 mop	05
2 dozen brushes	1 20
1½ dozen brooms	2 70
2 floor brushes	1 50
30 feet ¾-inch garden hose	1 50

BAKERY.

1 mixing trough	10 00
3 tables	2 25
1 cooky chest	50
1 counter scale	2 00
1 platform scale	6 50
1 dipper	25
125 bread tins	25 00
29 cake tins	2 90
1 flour sifter, large	4 00
1 flour sifter, small	50

3 syrup cans	\$2 25
3 peels	2 10
1 pitcher	10
3 sugar tubs	45
1 ginger can	05
2 flour pans	20
4 bread baskets	1 20
1 cake bowl, large	3 25
1 cake bowl, small	75
2 cake cutters	30
2 measures	30
3 table knives	15
1 butter dish	10
2 oven grates	3 00
2 oven plates	4 00
1 fire hook	50
2 fenders	20
2 coal scuttles	50
1 water pail	25
2 table brushes	30
1 step ladder	1 00
2 brooms	30
1 axe	25
1 coal shovel	40
1 hatchet	25
1 clock	2 00
3 chairs	75
2 dustpans	20
3 scrubbing pails and brushes	75

SHOPS, ETC.

SHOE SHOP.

1 cutting plier	\$0 35
2 pegging jacks	75
1 grindstone	3 00
1 sprinkler	10
6 knives	60
6 heel dies	3 00
1 skiving machine	3 00
4 convex knife sharpeners	40
1 upper crimper	2 00

4 jacks	\$3 00
1 pincher.	50
1 stretcher	35
1 leather roller	15 00
1 leather roller, incomplete	5 00
3 clamps	1 20
1 vise	2 00
30 pairs lasts	15 00
1 maul	1 00
2 sewing machines	60 00
1 peg float	40
5 hammers	1 25
4 nippers	1 00
2 eyelet sets	70
2 eyelet punches	70
1 hook set	50
2 last hooks	20
4 work benches	4 00
3 chairs	1 50
3 water pails	30
1 washtub	50
1 dust brush	15
1 dust can	1 00

CARPENTER SHOP.

1 large carpenter bench	25 00
2 fore planes	1 00
1 jack plane	25
2 smooth planes	20
12 hollow and round planes	3 00
1 match plane	30
1 curve plane	1 00
3 bead planes	75
1 small o. g. plane	25
1 hand axe	40
6 cold chisels	60
1 ratchet bit brace	75
1 carpenter's level	1 00
5 chisels.	1 25
1 crowbar	75
4 clamps, 5-foot door	5 50

1 iron mitre box	\$3 00
3 manila ropes	4 00
2 stepladders	2 00
1 extension ladder	8 00
3 hand saws	3 00
1 crosscut saw	3 00
1 compass saw	10
1 rip saw	1 00
1 steel square	75
1 grindstone	4 00
5 screwdrivers	75
12 handscrews	3 75
2 pulleys	50
1 mortising machine, foot-power	5 00
1 surveyor's level, with table	4 00
4 hammers	1 00
2 mallets	30
1 caddy opener	20
2 wire cutters	40
1 tape line	50
1 10-foot pole	10
1 saw vise	30
1 vise	75
1 roller scraper	35
2 monkey wrenches	70
1 sledge hammer	50
1 reeding tool	25
2 fire axes	1 25
1 adze	75
1 pounder	15
1 jackscrew	1 00
1 pair snips	40
3 augers.	1 25
1 snow shovel	10
1 broom	10
3 dust brushes	45
1 stove	10 00
3 coal scuttles	75

PAINT SHOP.

1 extension ladder	\$12 00
1 30-foot ladder	2 00
2 16-foot ladders	2 00
2 6-foot stepladders	4 00
2 7-foot stepladders	4 00
2 9-foot stepladders	4 00
1 table	2 00
1 papering board	1 00
2 chairs	1 00
1 stove	3 00
2 kalsomine pails	60
1 water pail	25
1 mirror	50
2 screwdrivers	30
2 putty knives	50
1 150-gallon oil can	5 00
2 chisels	60
1 hatchet	10
1 trowel	15
1 easel	1 00
2 stiplers	3 00
1 diamond	4 50
3 1-pound brushes	2 25
2 wall brushes, 3-inch flat	1 00
2 kalsomine brushes	3 00
6 tool brushes	1 80
2 varnish brushes	60
3 paperhangers smoothing brushes	2 25
2 outside paint brushes	2 50
1 duster	40
1 dustpan	10

LAUNDRY.

13 tables	26 00
4 benches	2 00
5 chairs	2 50
1 coal stove	30 00
4 coal scuttles	1 20
2 sprinkling pots	20
24 clothes bars	36 00

46 ironing tables	\$46 00
87 flatirons	21 75
46 ironing sheets	3 95
7 clasps.	70
12 polishers	1 20
1 fluter	1 00
1/2 dozen sleeve boards	90
32 iron stands	1 60
3/4 box clothespins	60
8 clothes baskets	4 80
8 washtubs	4 00
6 washboards	1 20
2 dippers	15
6 hand towels	60
4 mops	20
12 pails	1 20
4 brooms	60
1 long brush	10
1 dozen scrub brushes	60
50 feet hose	1 50
1 step ladder	1 00
2 tack hammers	20

BOILER HOUSE.

1 rollertop desk	19 50
2 cupboards	3 00
3 towel racks	1 00
10 towels	2 00
1 water cooler	1 00
5 commodes	10 00
2 desks	2 00
1 table	50
1 stand	25
6 chairs	1 50
2 work benches	5 00
1 step ladder	1 00
4 ladders	2 50
2 wheelbarrows	8 00
100 feet 1-inch hose	15 00
35 feet ash hose	4 55
2 fire bars	1 50

3 scoop shovels	\$1 50
1 coal fork	25
1 pick	50
5 pairs pipe tongs	1 00
2 chain tongs	4 00
1 closet tong	1 50
1 rake	50
1 hatchet	25
2 hack saws	1 00
1 hand saw	25
1 compass saw	50
1 buck saw	75
2 axes	1 50
1 grindstone	5 00
3 lanterns	75
1 oiltank	1 50
3 oil cans	75
2 sprinklers	50
2 dippers	10
5 pipe wrenches	4 75
2 monkey wrenches	1 50
1 Westcott wrench	1 00
1 S wrench	1 00
1 hydrant wrench	50
1 basin wrench	1 00
2 engineer's wrenches	1 00
1 solid wrench	2 50
1 adjustable tap wrench	2 00
½ dozen files	2 00
6 reamers	5 00
8 taps	4 50
2½ dozen drills	10 50
1 extension bit	70
1 dozen bits	2 25
3 funnels	30
22 pipe dies	13 00
2 Armstrong dies	1 50
2 die stocks	3 00
1 Jarecki die and stock	1 50
1 Forbes die and stock, 2-inch to 4-inch	85 00
2 plumber's fire pots	4 00

1 plumber's friend	\$1 50
2 small ladles	50
3 3-wheel pipe cutters	3 00
3 vises.	11 00
1 force pump	5 00
3 hammers	1 50
4 soldering irons	80
1 electric soldering iron	5 00
1/2 dozen cold chisels	1 50
9 hollow punches	2 50
2 long handled gimlets	1 00
1 valve reseating machine	10 00
1 cutter seater	2 00
2 sets screw plates and taps	12 00
1 belt tightener	2 00
1 gasolene can	50
1 melting pot	50
2 steel pinch bars	2 00
3 screwdrivers	1 25
2 screw clamps	1 25
1 spring belt punch	50
2 pairs gas pliers	75
1 pair combination pliers	70
1 pair wire cutters	75
1 pair rubber gloves	2 50
2 breast drills	3 00
1 automatic drill	2 90
2 braces	3 00
1 6-inch steel square	50
2 pairs snips	1 50
1 blow torch	2 50
1 floor brush	70

LADDER HOUSE.

1 30-foot ladder	2 00
1 20-foot ladder	1 20
1 16-foot ladder	1 00
1 14-foot ladder	80
1 12-foot ladder	50

FIRE APPARATUS.

1 chemical engine	\$300 00
1 hose cart	25 00
90 fire extinguishers	675 00
800 feet fire hose	280 00
6 fire ladders	30 00
2 play pipes	10 00
3 hydrant keys	2 00
3 spanners	2 00

MEAT HOUSE.

3 24-inch saw frames	2 50
2 12-inch cleavers	2 00
2 8-inch cleavers	2 00
1 block scraper	10
1 800-pound platform scale	20 00
1 30-pound spring scale	5 00
1 sieve	10 00
3 16-inch steak knives	1 80
1 10-inch steak knife	40
2 8-inch steak knives	50
2 steels	1 20
3 block brushes	30
1 hand hook	10
1 meat hook	10
1 lantern	50
1 delivery cart	3 00
1 delivery wheelbarrow	1 00
1 delivery sleigh	1 00
6 baskets	1 80

FARM HOUSE.

FAMILY ROOMS.

2 rockers	2 50
1 center table	1 00
4 dining chairs	5 00
1 wardrobe	2 50
1 mirror	1 00
1 clock	3 00
1 bureau	2 50

1 toilet set	\$2 00
1/2 dozen towels	60
2 tablecloths.	2 00
1/2 dozen napkins	75
12 pillow cases	1 20
7 double sheets	2 45
1 set dishes	10 00
1/2 dozen tumblers	30
1 dozen teaspoons, silver-plated	1 25
1/2 dozen dessert spoons, silver-plated.	78
1/2 dozen forks, silver-plated	75
1/2 dozen forks, steel.	30
1 dozen knives, steel	60
1 carving knife and fork	1 25
1 salt and pepper.	20
3 pudding dishes	45
2 thermometers.	20
2 whiskbrooms	10
1 carpetsweeper	50
1 broom, dustpan and brush	45
1 clothes basket	35
2 blankets	3 00
2 bedspreads	1 20
3 carpets	6 00

Boys' Room.

18 beds, iron	72 00
18 mattresses (17 cotton, 1 hair)	47 50
18 bedspreads	10 80
54 blankets	81 00
54 sheets	13 50
18 pillows (17 hair, 1 feather)	14 00
36 pillow cases	3 60
6 dozen handtowels	7 20
1 dozen roller towels	2 40
3 washbasins	45
1 slop pail	25
3 1/2 dozen chairs	16 90
1 bookcase	4 00
1 chiffonier.	5 00
2 benches	3 00

1 large table	\$3 00
1 small table	1 50
1 mirror	1 00
1 bell	25
1 carving set	1 50
1 syrup can	25
2 glass syrup pitchers	30
2 pepper bottles	10
3 3-quart pitchers	60
3 brooms, dustpans and brushes	1 20
1 floor brush	50

KITCHEN.

2 tables	2 00
3 chairs	75
1 refrigerator	10 00
1 ice cream freezer	3 00
1 dozen dishtowels	1 20
1/2 dozen handtowels	60
1 carving set	3 00
3 paring knives	18
16 knives, 17 forks, 18 dessert spoons	3 27
1 knife box	20
3/4 dozen large agate spoons	90
1 bread knife	1 50
1 bread box	25
1 bread basket and cloth	50
1 sugar tub	15
1 salt crock	10
2 colanders	20
3 wire strainers	30
2 steamers	1 50
1 broiler	10
1 spider	50
2 frying pans	75
3 drippans	1 75
6 agate pans	1 75
3/4 dozen milkpans, tin	1 35
4 dishpans	1 25
3 agate pails	1 00
1 rice boiler, agate	1 00

1 2-quart coffee pot, agate	\$0 25
1 16-quart coffee pot, tin	1 00
2 teakettles	1 00
4 iron kettles	2 00
2½ dozen 8-inch plates	1 40
1 dozen 6-inch plates	48
2 dozen saucers	50
½ dozen mugs	30
1½ dozen bowls	51
2 3-quart pitchers	40
3 2-quart pitchers	21
4 1-quart pitchers	20
2 platters	60
2 tureens	40
3 vegetable dishes	45
4 dippers	50
2 chopping bowls	70
Stove poker, shovel and handle	50
2 brooms	30
1 dustpan and brush	25
2 coal hods	1 00
1 shovel	20
1 ashcan	50
1 large can	50
1 dust can	50
1 swill can	50
100 feet ¾-inch garden hose	5 00
1 sprinkling can	25
1 lawnmower	3 00
1 bench	50
2 lawn chairs	50
2 step ladders	1 25
1 cupboard	50
1 dozen crocks	3 00
½ dozen gallon jugs	1 50
½ dozen 2-quart fruit cans	30
3 dozen 1-quart fruit cans	1 08
2 dozen 1-pint fruit cans	72
1½ dozen jelly glasses	30

BARN.

6 horses	\$700 00
1 3-seated closed carriage	300 00
1 2-seated extension-top carriage	60 00
1 2-seated democrat	10 00
1 top buggy	75 00
2 two-seated open sleighs	100 00
2 cutters	20 00
18 horse blankets	13 50
2 whips	1 00
6 robes	15 00
2 double sets harness, light	45 00
3 single sets harness, light	70 00
1 single work harness, heavy	5 00
2 double work harnesses	35 00
3 laprobes, light	1 50
5 laprobes, heavy	5 50
5 flynets	5 00
4 horsebrushes	2 00
4 currycombs	40
3 hayforks	80
1 manure fork	50
1 lantern	50
1 small cart	1 00
1 axe	60
25 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose	2 00
3 brooms	45
1 dustbrush	15
1 duster, feather	60
1 thermometer	10
1 washstand	5 00
1 toilet set	75
1 clock	2 00
1 table	3 00
1 bed	7 00
1 mattress	9 00
1 bedspread	60
2 blankets	3 00
4 sheets	1 00
2 pillows	2 50
4 pillow cases	40

8 towels	\$0 80
1 dresser	8 00
1 wardrobe	8 00
7 chairs	3 50
1 step ladder	1 25

FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS (INSTITUTION).

1 pair bobs	16 00
2 farm wagons	70 00
2 wagon boxes	10 00
1 stoneboat.	1 00
2 lawnmowers	6 00
6 wheelbarrows	6 00
1 2-horse mower	25 00
1 lawnroller	5 00
1 2-horse roller	15 00
2 1-horse cultivators	6 00
1 handcart	1 00
1 handtruck	1 00
1 Wiard weeder	1 50
1 drag.	5 00
1 harrow	14 00
2 2-horse plows	8 00
1 1-horse plow	2 50
1 side-hill plow	4 00
1 snow plow	1 50
1 shovel plow	3 00
2 hand sleds	1 50
1 grindstone	3 00
4 axes	2 00
6 hayforks	1 50
4 spading forks	2 00
7 manure forks	2 45
2 garden rakes	60
6 short-handled shovels	3 00
3 long-handled shovels	1 50
6 snow shovels	1 20
2 scoop shovels	80
1 pruning saw	25
2 crosscut saws	1 50
1 handsaw	50

8 pairs icetongs	\$4 00
1 iceslide	1 50
6 reaphooks	1 50
2 grass scythes	1 00
1 bush scythe	1 25
1 claw hammer	25
1 hatchet	40
1 billhook	40
2 spraying pumps	5 50
6 Paris green blowers	1 00
10 garden hoes	1 50
2 grub hoes	1 00
1 wheel hoe	1 00
2 mason trowels	50
1 plaster trowel	25
5 garden trowels	30
4 lawn rakes	1 00
4 pairs pruners	2 00
36 hotbed sashes	9 00
3,000 flower pots	30 00
26 bushel crates	6 50
2 pairs hedge shears	2 00
12 vegetable crates	2 50
1 border knife	50
1 pair border shears	50
5 strawberry crates	75
4 watering pots	1 00
150 feet garden hose	7 50
60 feet stovepipe	7 50
2 thermometers	20
2 lanterns	50
5 stoves	10 00
3 corn cutters	75
2 spades	80
2 pounders	50
3 garden markers	75
2 scythe stones	10
2 crowbars	1 00
2 chisels	40
1 jackplane	25
3 paving hammers	75

4 pickaxes	\$0 25
1 logchain	75
1 cement creaser	90
1 mason hammer	60
2 step ladders	2 00
3 rubber coats and hats	3 00

FAIRMOUNT.

FAIRMOUNT COTTAGE.

42 single beds	\$126 00
2 double beds	14 00
45 mattresses	112 50
44 bedspreads	26 40
112 blankets	168 00
100 sheets	25 00
50 pillows	37 50
70 pillow cases	7 00
36 roller-towels	7 20
12 handtowels	1 20
30 dishtowels	3 00
4 tablecloths	6 00
6 napkins	60
10 teaspoons	50
40 dessert-spoons	3 60
40 knives and 50 forks	4 50
1 breadknife	2 00
1 set carvers	3 00
4 agate spoons	20
1 chopping bowl and knife	65
118 chairs	59 00
1 armchair	75
1 desk	2 50
1 roller organ	12 00
12 lamps	4 20
3 bureaus	24 00
9 tables	46 50
2 clocks	6 00
1 scale	2 00
4 rockers	3 00
1 center table	2 50
1 bookcase	5 00

2 washstands	\$10 00 .
2 commodes	10 00
2 toilet sets	2 00
2 rugs	4 00
Linoleum	26 00
1 breadbox	50
1 meatbox	1 00
1 refrigerator	8 00
2 icecream freezers	5 00
1 side table	2 00
1 slate pastry table	5 00
4 tumblers	06
9 pitchers	1 80
9 salts and peppers	90
1 bell	20
6 dippers	60
4 dishpans	1 60
6 saucepans	1 80
1 potato masher	10
1 teakettle	75
1 coffeepot	30
45 mugs	2 25
50 bowls	1 50
50 dessert plates	2 00
42 dinner plates	2 10
8 bread plates	80
3 dozen soup plates	1 08
2 cooking kettles	1 00
1 iron kettle	60
4 drip pans	1 20
2 frying pans	50
10 jugs	3 00
21 jars	5 25
160 fruit cans	6 40
5 lanterns	1 25
1 stepladder	1 00
1 wringer	2 50
1 clothesbasket	50
3 clothesboxes	1 50
1 copper tank	5 00
4 wrenches	1 00

1 coal screen	\$0 50
4 coal hods	1 00
7 floor brushes	3 50
6 dust pans, dust brushes and brooms	2 70
1 meat chopper	1 50

BRUSH SHOP.

2 stoves	8 00
7 vises	70
1 saw	1 25
1 boring machine	1 00
2 pairs shears	2 00
1 grindstone	1 50

FARM.

1 side-hill plow	9 00
1 1-horse plow	9 00
2 2-horse plows	20 00
1 3-horse plow	10 00
1 sulky plow	40 00
2 2-horse cultivators	12 00
2 1-horse cultivators	10 00
1 corn harvester	100 00
2 sets of drags	30 00
2 2-horse hay rakes	30 00
1 1-horse hay rake	12 00
1 hay tedder	30 00
2 hay rakes	50
2 lumber wagons	45 00
1 drill	15 00
1 seeder, wheelbarrow	3 00
1 cutter	12 00
1 reaper and binder	25 00
1 potato planter	20 00
1 ensilage cutter	170 00
1 lawnmower	3 00
2 stoneboats	2 00
2 landrollers	11 00
4 pairs bobs	80 00
6 wheelbarrows	3 00
1 potato sprayer, 1-horse	30 00

1 disk harrow	\$12 00
1 spike-tooth drag	7 00
2 dump boxes	15 00
2 mowing machines	42 00
1 potato marker	1 50
1 potato hiller	5 00
4 crowbars	2 00
6 scoop shovels	3 00
6 snow shovels	90
4 garden rakes	1 60
2 grub hoes	1 00
20 grasshooks	3 00
2 spades	80
3 spading forks	1 20
1 horse hayfork	75
3 long-handled shovels	1 20
3 pair horse blankets	6 00
1 set single harness	7 00
3 sets double harness	55 00
1 set double harness, light	25 00
14 milk cans	30 00
1 milk strainer	1 00
1 ice slide	2 00
4 pairs ice tongs	1 60
1 section grinder	4 00

Cow Barn.

18 hay forks	\$4 50
3 long-handled shovels	90
2 short-handled shovels	60
1 dozen hoes	2 40
1 beet cutter	2 50
3 axes	1 05
3 ladders	3 75
1 stove	3 00
5 lamps	8 00
2 bucksaws	1 20
100 feet 3/4-inch hose	5 00
1 bonecutter	6 00
1 pair scales	7 00
4 heavy pails	1 50

14 milk pails	\$4 50
1 milk wagon	150 00
2 wagons	35 00
2 cars	6 00
1 shovel plow	1 00
2 crosscut saws	3 00
1 manila rope	2 00
1 hayknife	40
1 wagonjack	50

LIVE STOCK.

8 horses	700 00
41 cows	2,460 00
7 heifers, two-year old	245 00
8 heifers, yearling	240 00
1 calf	20 00
1 bull	100 00
2 boars	40 00
11 sows	220 00
23 shoats	345 00
297 fowls	148 50
50 ducks	37 50

APPENDIX — ENGINEER DEPARTMENT. . . .

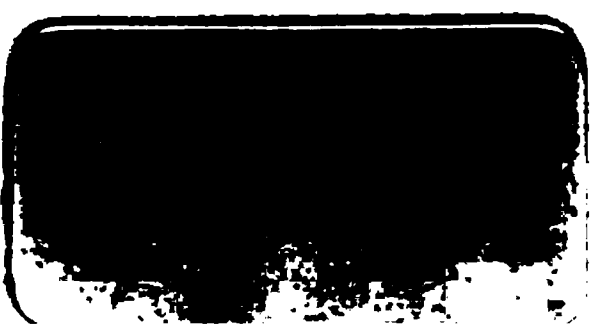
3 steam boiler, high pressure	\$1,500 00
3 steam boilers, low pressure	1,200 00
1 duplex steam pump, boiler feed	75 00
1 steam pump, single plunger	50 00
1 steam pump, single acting	40 00
2 oil eliminators	100 00
2 hot water heaters	250 00
3 high pressure steam gages	6 00
4 low pressure steam gages	8 00
5 high pressure steam traps	300 00
4 low pressure steam traps	180 00
1 steam separator	30 00
2 iron soap tanks	65 00
1 friction clutch	35 00
1 5-section tray, wash	75 00
1 clothes dryer, steam	250 00
1 starch kettle	25 00

4 washing machines	\$260 00
2 extractors, laundry	90 00
1 starch tub	25 00
2 steam mangles	600 00
1 elevator, clothes, laundry	150 00
1 coal stove, laundry, ironing	30 00
1 gas stove, laundry, ironing	15 00
443 incandescent lamps	79 74
	<hr/>
	\$5,438 74
	<hr/> <hr/>

SUMMARY.

Superintendent's residence	\$1,024 12
Main building	8,823 46
Music Hall building	1,583 22
Hospital and dispensary	1,378 15
Girls' building	2,080 15
Boys' building and bakery	3,479 18
Shops (shoe, carpenter, paint)	301 25
Miscellaneous (laundry, boiler house, ladder house, fire apparatus, meat house)	1,907 55
Farm house	418 08
Barn	1,526 40
Farm and garden (institution)	338 90
Fairmount	6,628 84
	<hr/>
	\$29,489 30
Appendix — Engineering department	5,438 74
	<hr/>
	\$34,928 04
	\$34,928 04
	<hr/> <hr/>

CLASS AT IRONING.



Fifty-Seventh Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

For the Year 1907

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 1, 1908

PART I

ALBANY

J. B. LYON COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS

1908

4-13-01

MANAGERS

Hon. WALTER W. CHENEY,	Mrs. CHARLES E. CROUSE,
Hon. FREDERICK A. LYMAN,	Rt. Rev. P. A. LUDDEN,
WILLIAM H. WARNER, Esq.	EDW. SEGUIN VAN DUYN, M.D
HENRY M. ROWLING, Esq.	CHARLES G. BALDWIN, Esq.

Ex-officio Manager.

Hon. ANDREW S. DRAPER, LL.D., Commissioner of Education.

President Board of Managers.

Hon. W. W. CHENEY.

Secretary.

Mrs. CHARLES E. CROUSE.

Treasurer.

JAMES C. CARSON.

Executive Committee.

Hon. W. W. CHENEY,	CHARLES G. BALDWIN, Esq.
HENRY M. ROWLING, Esq.	

OFFICERS

Superintendent.

JAMES C. CARSON, M. D.

Steward.

WILLARD B. FARRINGTON.

Assistant Physician.

SCHUYLER P. RICHMOND, M. D.

Matron.

Miss LOUISE C. RICHARDS.

Assistant Matrons.

Miss FRANCES C. CRAWFORD, Miss FLORA E. MARTIN.

Housekeeper.

Miss ALICE M. PALMER.

Teachers.

Miss MARY F. COZZENS,	Miss K. FEATHERSTONE,
Miss JULIA R. KENNEDY,	Miss LELIA MARTINEAU,
Miss BIRGIT LUND,	Miss ELSIE M. COLLINS,
Miss ETHEL M. CRAWFORD,	ALFRED V. PERSSON,
Miss GENETTA WILLIAMS.	

Stenographer.

Miss JULIA E. CHURCH.

Bookkeeper.

CHARLES P. HILLER.

Storekeeper.

NORELL E. SMITH.

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 9.

IN ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 1, 1908.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE SYRACUSE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Agreeably to the provisions of the act establishing this institution, the undersigned managers respectfully submit this their fifty-seventh annual report:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1906.....	\$337 37
Receipts from State appropriations during fiscal year	96,071 16
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils..	9,907 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	2,321 14
Receipts from sale of productions of shop.....	101 01
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	642 55
Receipts from sale of old material.....	145 83
Total	\$109,526 06

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on account of maintenance	\$96,402 52
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 572, Laws of 1899	13,117 53
Balance in bank October 1, 1907	6 01
Total	<u>\$109,526 06</u>

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

On current expense account of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children for the year ending September 30, 1907:

Salaries and wages*	\$40,485 91
Expenses of officers and managers	94 37
Provisions	20,712 79
Household stores	4,263 68
Clothing	5,422 73
Fuel and light	13,904 84
Hospital and medical supplies	860 94
Shop, farm and garden	7,196 66
Ordinary repairs	169 12
Transportation of inmates	124 21
Miscellaneous	3,167 27
Total	<u>\$96,402 52</u>

ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 1907.

Balance in cash	\$6 01
Due from individuals for board, instruction and clothing	436 37
Due from counties for clothing	260 00
Due from State Treasurer on unexpended appro- priations	18 61
Total assets	<u>\$720 99</u>

* Includes \$2,832.67 expended for salaries and wages of employees engaged the manufacture of, and repairs to clothing, and formerly charged to ac-
unt of clothing.

In the foregoing tables are presented the financial operations of the institution in the form followed by the managers in their reports for many years past. In the first table are shown the receipts, indicating the various amounts and the sources from whence obtained; the second table presents the disbursements; the third their application towards maintenance, in a classified summary of expenditures; and the fourth shows the available assets at the end of the year.

The "receipts" for the year show a total increase of nearly \$3,000 over those for 1906, more than three-fourths of which was obtained from State appropriations and the balance from counties for clothing, from pay cases, and from sale of shop products, the sales of farm products and of old material being slightly less in amount than for the previous year.

The "expenditures" for the year, \$96,402.52, exceed those for 1906 by nearly \$2,500 and due, as we believe, to the prevailing increased cost of living. Under the table of "disbursements" is also included the total amount received, \$13,117.53, from all sources other than State appropriations and which sum was remitted to the State Comptroller in accordance with a requirement of the law. This latter amount after being paid into the State Treasury it is expected will be made applicable to future maintenance by the next Legislature.

A comparison of the year's expenditures with the classified summary under the third table shows an increase of \$739.31 in clothing; of \$1,390.15 in fuel and light; of \$1,841.90 in shop, farm and garden; and of \$84.70 in the transportation of inmates; a decrease of \$534.53 in salaries and wages; of \$29.37 in the expenses of officers and managers; of \$83.25 in provisions; of \$107.09 in household stores; of \$139.20 in hospital and medical supplies; and of \$699.98 in ordinary repairs.

The expenditures under special appropriations aggregated \$8,789.76, of which amount the sum of \$680.71 was made under the special law for developing, maintaining and extending industries. The remaining portion, \$8,107.05, included \$1,180.59 for painting the exterior of the buildings, \$5,533.07 for continuing plumbing improvements, \$338.82 for general repairs and

equipment, \$202.05 for the completion of the root and vegetable cellar at Fairmount, and \$358.52 for renewals to boiler plant.

The plumbing improvements mentioned and which were nearly completed at the time of our last report, consisted of new fixtures with shower baths in the principal toilet rooms of the main building and its rear extension; in the four wards, kitchen and dining room of the hospital; and the erection of two modern water closets in the grove, with sewer connections, in substitution for the old primitive affairs which formerly existed.

The exterior painting was also finished in the fall of 1906. The appropriation for the purpose was \$1,200 and within this amount the whole exterior woodwork of the main group of buildings and the front and side walls of the main building were given two coats, a considerably larger amount of surface being covered than was originally contemplated.

The items of expenditure for repairs and equipment, besides some furniture and minor matters, included steel ceilings on the south third floor hall and two dormitories in the main building, the south third floor hall boys' building, and the matron's office girls' building; a new roof and new sash over the north end of the greenhouse; some repairs to the stable, piggery and other buildings at Fairmount; the introduction of plumbing with sewer connections at the gate house; and the purchase of a second-hand boiler for heating purposes from the Elmira Reformatory in the place of an old one at the boiler house which had become worn out and unfit for further use. The renewals to the boiler plant consisted of resetting the boiler purchased (known as No. 4) and repairs to and supplying with new tubes boilers Nos. 5 and 6. These boilers are all old, the last two mentioned we know to have been in use for over thirty years. The insurance company's inspector reported them last summer as hardly worth repairing and after the repairs were made would permit them, including No. 4, to be used at only fifteen pounds pressure. It is believed that if nothing unforeseen happens, these boilers will be serviceable for this season and next but in view of their condition and of possible contingencies the board has decided to request an appropriation of \$7,000 to replace them by two of larger capacity, 150 horsepower each. With this appropriation available next

summer the new boilers can be secured on a rush order if necessary and if not, a contract for their installation can be made early in the season of 1909.

Owing to the continually increasing cost of electric lighting and the inability to secure a lower rate from the Syracuse Lighting Company the board, at its November meeting, also determined to request an appropriation of \$7,500 for the purchase of engines, dynamos, etc. to produce our own electric lighting and for which, upon the installation of the new boilers above mentioned, the power required will be fully provided.

The plumbing improvements under way at this writing comprise new fixtures and a shower bath in the south wing. Upon completion of the work in this wing there will still be left a few parts which the improvements in plumbing have not covered and for the purpose an appropriation of \$1,200 will be requested. A further special appropriation of \$600 will also be requested for exterior painting of the north wing and the west side and end of the main building, and a like amount for a new roof to the stable, the present roof of iron having become very leaky and cannot be repaired.

The appropriation for maintenance at this writing has not been fully determined but it is quite evident to the board that the amount appropriated for the current year, \$82,000, will prove insufficient by several thousand dollars, owing to the increased cost of wages and living. For the same reason the maintenance appropriation for next year should be materially increased. This year the amount available for maintenance is less by nearly \$2,000 than it was a year ago and, besides, the farm and garden crops of the past season were not up to the average, the late potato crop especially being an almost complete failure.

It is a source of gratification to know that the recommendation first made by this board in its report for 1903 and repeated in 1904, 1905 and 1906 for the creation and establishment of another asylum for the idiotic, in the eastern part of the State, took on embryonic life at the last legislative session in the appointment of a commission with authority to examine sites and determine the location. The waiting lists at the Craig Colony and the various

existing institutions for the idiotic and feeble-minded are all large and there is great need of the institution. It is truly hoped that neither lack of funds nor other causes will delay its early erection and organization.

In the report of Dr. Adolf Meyer, chairman of the committee on the Study and Care of Defectives, read before the recent State Conference of Charities held in Albany, the following recommendation was made: "All those who see the defectives in our schools and dispensaries realize the deplorable insufficiency of provisions for the feeble-minded. This holds especially for the Metropolitan district. The local authorities have done wonders in providing classes for the defectives in the public schools and in training teachers capable of handling defectives; the institution at Randall's Island provides for a certain number but there still remains a deplorable number of children whose salvation lies in removal from inadequate homes to schools where they can be managed and brought to a certain degree of usefulness to themselves and others. That such an institution should be near New York is obvious if we do not wish to separate the families from children for whom they should remain partly responsible." With this recommendation, except perhaps the suggestion of the location of the institution, we wish as a board to record our hearty approbation.

There is a fast growing interest, to quite an extent among charity workers and especially so among teachers and principals of the public schools, in the need of a different training for feeble-minded and very backward children, one or more of whom are found in attendance at many of the schools throughout the State. These children drag along in a listless, inattentive way, make very little progress, are teased, tantalized and easily coaxed into mischief or wrong doing by their brighter companions. Applications for such children are coming to us in steadily increasing numbers, from the sources mentioned. They are out of place in the public schools and should receive the training of an institution or school especially adapted to the purpose. The reasons are many and obvious why such institutions should care for and instruct the two sexes separately and we believe when a new institution for the purpose is established it should be for boys

alone. Then, as soon as put in readiness, all teachable boys at this institution should be removed to it and the remaining ones to the custodial institutions. This institution could then be left as a training school for feeble-minded girls. The location here is a desirable one for girls; it is not so for boys. The site is beautiful and pleasant but the acreage is limited and cannot be extended. It is ample for five hundred girls but boys need more territory both for recreation and occupation. We believe in a general provision of the State for all classes of its feeble-minded; we believe in schools for the young and teachable and custodial institutions for the adult and unteachable but whatever the purpose we believe all such institutions should provide for each sex separately and exclusively. In framing a further future policy for the needs of the feeble-minded we trust these recommendations will receive the careful consideration of the State Board of Charities and the Legislature.

W. W. CHENEY,
ALTA PEASE-CROUSE,
EDWARD S. VAN DUYN,
CHAS. G. BALDWIN,
HENRY M. ROWLING.
P. A. LUDDEN,
F. A. LYMAN.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

James C. Carson, treasurer of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, in current account with the State of New York for cash received and expended for the general supplies and for salaries and wages of officers, teachers, attendants and other employees of said institution, etc., during the year ending September 30, 1907:

Resources for the Year.

Balance in bank October 1, 1907.....	\$337 37
State appropriations for maintenance.....	96,071 16
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils...	9,907 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	2,321 14
Receipts from sale of productions of shops.....	101 01
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	642 55
Receipts from sale of old material.....	145 83
Total	<u>\$109,526 06</u>

Disbursements.

Warrants of executive committee for month of October, 1906.....	\$8,636 01
Warrants of executive committee for month of November, 1906.....	8,731 74
Warrants of executive committee for month of December, 1906.....	9,050 59
Warrants of executive committee for month of January, 1907.....	8,821 78
Warrants of executive committee for 'month of February, 1907.....	7,945 32
Warrants of executive committee for month of March, 1907.....	9,599 76

Warrants of executive committee for month of April, 1907.....	\$7,748 67
Warrants of executive committee for month of May, 1907.....	7,546 27
Warrants of executive committee for month of June, 1907.....	8,022 59
Warrants of executive committee for month of July, 1907.....	7,741 86
Warrants of executive committee for month of August, 1907.....	5,997 57
Warrants of executive committee for month of September, 1907.....	6,560 36
Total	<u>\$96,402 52</u>
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 580, Laws of 1899	13,117 53
Balance in bank October 1, 1907.....	6 01
Total	<u><u>\$109,526 06</u></u>

There was received and expended under special appropriations, chapter 700, Laws of 1905; chapter 703, Laws of 1905; chapter 374, Laws of 1906; chapter 686, Laws of 1906; and chapter 571, Laws of 1907, as follows:

Appropriation for developing, maintaining and extending industries, chapter 700, Laws of 1905, cash received from Comptroller.....	\$134 30
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	134 30
Balance appropriation unexpended.....	<u><u>\$0 12</u></u>
Appropriation for continuing plumbing, chapter 703, Laws of 1905, cash received from Comptroller	\$3,477 70
Vouchers paid, aggregating	3,477 70
Balance appropriation unexpended	<u><u>\$0 88</u></u>

Appropriation for completing plumbing and sewerage, chapter 374, Laws of 1906, cash received from Comptroller	\$2,055 37
Vouchers paid, aggregating	2,055 37

Balance appropriation unexpended	\$723 00
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Appropriation for root and vegetable cellar, chapter 374, Laws of 1906, cash received from Comptroller	\$202 05
Vouchers paid, aggregating	202 05

Balance appropriation unexpended	\$0 10
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Appropriation for painting exterior woodwork, chapter 374, Laws of 1906, cash received from Comptroller	\$1,180 59
Vouchers paid, aggregating	1,180 59

Appropriation for repairs and equipment, chapter 374, Laws of 1906, cash received from Comptroller	\$121 60
Vouchers paid, aggregating	121 60

Balance appropriation unexpended	\$0 02
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Appropriation for developing, maintaining and extending industries, chapter 686, Laws of 1906, cash received from Comptroller	\$446 41
Vouchers paid, aggregating	446 41

Balance appropriation unexpended	\$298 05
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Appropriation for renewals to boiler plant, chapter 571, Laws of 1907, cash received from Comptroller	\$958 52
Vouchers paid, aggregating	958 52

Balance appropriation unexpended	\$41 48
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Appropriation for repairs and equipment, chapter 571, Laws of 1907, cash received from Comptroller	\$213 22
Vouchers paid, aggregating	213 22

Balance appropriation unexpended	\$786 78
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Recapitulation.

Total of special appropriations received and expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1907:

Developing, maintaining and extending industries, chapter 700, Laws of 1905.....	\$134 30
Continuing plumbing, chapter 703, Laws of 1905.	3,477 70
Completing plumbing and sewerage, chapter 374, Laws of 1906.....	2,055 37
Root and vegetable cellar, chapter 374, Laws of 1906	202 05
Painting exterior woodwork, chapter 374, Laws of 1906	1,180 59
Repairs and equipment, chapter 374, Laws of 1906.	121 60
Developing, maintaining and extending industries, chapter 686, Laws of 1906	446 41
Renewals to boiler plant, chapter 571, Laws of 1907	958 52
Repairs and equipment, chapter 571, Laws of 1907.	213 22
Total	\$8,789 76

Special unexpended appropriations still available, chapters 374 and 686, Laws of 1906; and chapter 571, Laws of 1907:

Completing plumbing and sewerage, chapter 374, Laws of 1906	\$723 00
Improvements to plumbing, chapter 686, Laws of 1906 (Re-app.)	857 62
Developing, maintaining and extending industries, chapter 686, Laws of 1906	298 05
Repairs and equipment, chapter 571, Laws of 1907.	786 78
Office safe, chapter 571, Laws of 1907	350 00
Refrigerator room, chapter 571, Laws of 1907....	300 00
Renewals to boiler plant, chapter 571, Laws of 1907	41 48
Three pianos, chapter 571, Laws of 1907.....	1,000 00
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REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children:

GENTLEMEN:— In accordance with the requirements of the law and your board I beg leave to submit the following report, exhibiting statistics and other matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1907:

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Present at the beginning of the year....	259	263	522
Absent on vacation	8	11	19
Since admitted	62	42	104
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for the year	329	316	645
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Discharged	60	40	100
Died	0	3	3
Present at the close of the year.....	253	264	517
Absent on vacation	16	9	25
Total on the rolls	269	273	542
Average daily attendance	253	263	516
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of weeks' board furnished to the pupils			26,906
			<hr/>
Total cost of maintenace and instruction of pupils, including all expenses except clothing		\$88,147	12
Cost of clothing		8,255	40
		<hr/>	
Total cost		\$96,402	52
		<hr/>	
Average weekly cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils		\$3	28
Average weekly cost, including clothing.....		3	58
Yearly per capita cost		186	83
		<hr/>	

The following are the causes of death of those who died during the year:

Valvular disease of the heart.....	2
Isaemia	1
	<hr/>
Total	3
	<hr/> <hr/>

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED.

Alseas	20
Adenitis	6
Abrasion	5
Bronchitis, acute	31
Bronchitis, chronic	1
Conjunctivitis, acute	15
Conjunctivitis, chronic	1
Diphtheria	1
Dislocation	1
Dysmenorrhoea	2
Eczema	2
Endocarditis	1
Enteritis	6
Epilepsy	3
Fractures	3
Gastritis, acute	27
Goitre	1
Hysteria	2
Impetigo	1
Influenza	2
Lichen planus	1
Menorrhagia	1
Otitis, acute	5
Phthisis pulmonalis	2
Pneumonia	4
Pleurisy	2
Psoriasis	1
Rheumatism, acute	1
Rhinitis, purulent	3

Ringworm	28
Scabies	11
Scarlatina	1
Sprain	2
Tenia	2
Tonsillitis	18
Typhoid fever	2
Ulcer	3
Varicella	5
Varicose veins	1
Unclassified	17

OPERATIONS.

Eye, enucleation of.....	1
Hemorrhoids.....	1
Hernia, inguinal.....	1
Hernia, femoral.....	1
Urinary meatus, incision.....	1

The following table presents the movement of pupils by counties for the year:

	Remaining Sept. 30, '06.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining Sept. 30, '07.
Albany	19	0	4	15
Allegany	7	1	0	8
Broome	7	1	3	5
Cattaraugus	3	0	0	3
Cayuga	3	1	0	4
Chautauqua	3	0	0	3
Chemung	13	2	3	12
Chenango	3	1	1	3
Clinton	3	1	1	3
Columbia	11	2	1	12
Cortland	2	0	0	2
Delaware	6	0	1	5
Dutchess	3	1	0	4
Erie	43	10	5	48
Essex	2	2	0	4

	Remaining Sept. 30, '06.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining Sept. 30, '07.
Franklin	0	0	0	0
Fulton	0	1	0	1
Genesee	3	2	0	5
Greene	1	0	1	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0
Herkimer	2	0	1	1
Jefferson	12	0	1	11
Kings	42	4	13	33
Lewis	4	0	1	3
Livingston	5	0	0	5
Madison	5	0	0	5
Monroe	18	3	2	19
Montgomery	6	0	1	5
Nassau	1	0	0	1
New York.....	88	41	22	107
Niagara	4	1	2	3
Oneida	25	2	6	21
Onondaga	31	6	8	29
Ontario	10	1	3	8
Orange	13	0	2	11
Orleans	0	0	0	0
Oswego	5	3	1	7
Otsego	13	3	2	14
Putnam	1	0	0	1
Queens	4	0	0	4
Rensselaer	13	2	2	13
Richmond	1	0	0	1
Rockland	7	1	3	5
St. Lawrence.....	9	3	1	11
Saratoga	7	0	1	6
Schenectady	1	0	0	1
Schoharie	3	1	0	4
Schuyler	2	0	0	2
Seneca	1	0	1	0
Steuben	11	0	0	11
Suffolk	2	0	0	2
Sullivan	4	1	0	5

	Remaining Sept. 30, '06.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining. Sept. 30, '07.
Tioga	6	0	1	5
Tompkins	9	1	2	8
Ulster	9	1	2	8
Warren	3	1	0	4
Washington	4	0	1	3
Wayne	5	1	1	5
Westchester	15	2	1	16
Wyoming	3	1	2	2
Yates	5	0	0	5
	<hr/> 541	<hr/> 104	<hr/> 103	<hr/> 542
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The steward reports the following as the products of the farm and garden for the year ending September 30, 1907:

FARM PRODUCE.

Eggs:

861 dozen eggs..... \$219 55

Meats:

122 pounds chicken..... 18 73

83 pounds duck..... 13 28

205 pounds lard..... 18 45

4,909 pounds pork..... 441 81

Milk:

151,483 quarts milk..... 5,223 61

Farm foods:

1,000 bushels beets, farm, Swedes..... 200 00

5 tons buckwheat fodder..... 40 00

400 bushels corn, farm..... 100 00

58 tons corn fodder..... 290 00

200 tons ensilage..... 1,000 00

200 tons hay 3,048 00

710 bushels oats..... 426 00

30 tons straw..... 297 00

178 bushels wheat..... 151 30

From the sale of farm products..... 642 55

GARDEN PRODUCE.

22 bushels apples, crab.....	\$16 50
252½ bushels apples.....	167 30
1,382 bunches asparagus.....	63 10
40 bushels beans, Lima and butter.....	43 80
39½ bushels beans, string.....	27 18
285½ bushels beets, winter.....	93 25
13,463 heads cabbage.....	573 15
54 cantaloupes.....	2 70
163 bushels carrots.....	50 45
1,039 heads cauliflower.....	51 95
3,000 heads celery.....	90 00
182 quarts cherries.....	20 02
62 bunches chive.....	1 86
322 bushels corn, sweet.....	161 00
43 dozens cucumbers, hotbed.....	28 25
18,300 cucumbers, pickling.....	79 10
1,102 quarts currants.....	88 16
17½ dozens egg plant.....	26 25
490 pounds grapes.....	24 50
12 tons hay.....	180 00
1½ bushels horseradish.....	1 65
762 dozens lettuce.....	390 71
247 bushels onions.....	248 00
3,958 bunches onions, young.....	87 95
232 bunches parsley.....	10 40
125 bushels parsnips.....	56 25
88 bushels peas, green.....	71 65
13½ bushels pears.....	18 90
35 dozens peppers.....	28 00
1,645 bunches pie plant.....	40 60
65½ bushels plums.....	102 75
996 bushels potatoes.....	711 20
2½ bushels prunes.....	2 50
4,050 pounds pumpkins.....	101 25
2,290 bunches radishes.....	49 93
80 quarts raspberries, black.....	8 00
136 quarts raspberries, red.....	16 32

49 bunches sage.....	\$1 48
26½ bushels salsify.....	15 90
112½ bushels spinach.....	56 25
48½ bushels squash, summer.....	17 73
4,920 pounds squash, winter.....	144 00
240 quarts strawberries.....	27 36
215⅞ bushels tomatoes.....	99 72
341 bushels turnips.....	137 95
	<hr/>
	\$16,365 75
	<hr/>

The matron presents the report of work done during the school hours by the following industrial classes:

SEWING CLASSES.

Boys' List.

Bibs.	191
Collars.	260
Doormats.	6
Handkerchiefs	1,341
Napkins.	49
Neckties.	344
Pillowcases.	132
Pillowticks.	20
Shirt.	1
Stocking bags.....	5
Suspenders, pairs.....	46
Towels.	548
Towels, roller ,	154
Washcloths	54

Girls' List.

Aprons.	125
Bands.	33
Bibs.	24
Buttonholes, extra.....	129
Caps, bakers'.....	12

Drawers, pairs.....	122
Dresses.....	334
Dresses repaired.....	41
Handkerchiefs.....	100
Names on garments.....	245
Napkins.....	183
Nightdresses.....	277
Pillowcases.....	545
Sheets.....	156
Shirtwaists.....	6
Skirts.....	125
Skirts, under.....	7
Tablecloths.....	3
Towels.....	292
Waists, under.....	21
Washcloths.....	33

Besides a large amount of crocheting, embroidery and other fancy work.

South Wing Sewing Room.

Drawers, pair.....	2
Shirts.....	409
Skirts.....	115
Waists, boys'.....	73
Waists, girls'.....	115
Waists, endless sleeve.....	9

Sewing Classes of Little Girls.

Dustcloths.....	8
Handkerchiefs.....	376
Holders.....	155
Names sewed on.....	935
Napkins.....	124
Pillowcases.....	4
Towels, hand.....	62
Towels, roller.....	147
Washcloths.....	2

Girls' Building List.

Aprons.	72
Buttonholes.	3,955
Bands.	246
Bibs.	64
Blankets hemmed.	10
Curtains.	6
Dishcloths.	60
Drawers.	124
Drawers restitched.	12
Dresses.	175
Dressing sacks.	15
Dustcloths.	35
Garters, pairs.	127
Holder.	352
Handkerchiefs.	164
Mattress covers.	12
Napkins.	263
New sleeves	136
Names sewed on.	1,814
Nightdresses.	112
Pillowcases.	155
Sheets.	75
Shirtwaists.	18
Shoebags.	5
Skirts.	182
Tablecloths.	4
Towels.	267
Underwaists	115
Washcloths.	30

And a large amount of mending, crocheting, embroidery and other fancy work.

Boys' Tailoring List.

Aprons.	17
Carpet rugs hemmed.	6
Coats.	89
Coats lined.	5

Jackets	74
Overalls.	86
Shirts.	2
Suits.	234
Trousers.	396
Trousers repaired.	18

Class at Hosemaking.

Boys' hose, pairs.	564
Girls' hose, pairs.	1,116
Hose refooted, pairs.	1,352
All of the mending except at the girls' building.	

Class at Shoemaking.

Shoes, pairs.	26
Shoes, repaired, pairs.	4,056
Also miscellaneous harness repairs.	

BRUSH SHOP, FAIRMOUNT.

Brushes, scrub, gross.	10
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SLOYD CLASS LIST.

Boards, key.	9
Boards, pressing.	4
Boards, sleeve.	2
Boxes, cuff and collar.	1
Boxes, glove.	2
Boxes, knife.	3
Boxes, money	3
Brackets, corner.	4
Cabinet, 4 x 4½ feet.	1
Cabinet, medicine.	1
Chairs, Morris.	2
Desk and chair.	1
Fork and spoon.	1
Hangers, coat.	10
Holders, necktie.	2

Holder, pen.....	2
Holder, toothbrush.....	6
Rack, brush.....	4
Rack, hat.....	8
Rack, tool.....	4
Roller, towel.....	12
Seat, hall.....	1
Stand, coffee pot.....	3
Stand, plant.....	5
Table, library.....	1
Tabourets.	7
Trays, pen.....	6

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The applications received upon our descriptive blanks during the year were 146, or 14 less than for 1906. Of the number 94 were for boys and 52 for girls, the proportion of the two sexes standing about 3 boys to 2 girls, as has generally been the case in former years.

Of the applications received 98 were accepted and placed on file and 48 rejected as unsuitable or ineligible. Of those rejected 16 were over and 8 under the admissible ages of 14 and 7, 11 were epileptic, 5 were helpless, 4 were thought to be insane, 2 were unteachable, 1 was paralyzed, and 1 was believed to be not feeble-minded.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

The number of admissions during the year was 104, 62 boys and 42 girls, as compared with 39 boys and 35 girls in 1906, and the largest number of admissions of any one year in the history of the institution. The total number of pupils on the rolls, 645, exceeded the record of any previous year. Another record was also broken in that of the greatest number present which was 552 for several days during the month of March, or three more than during any time in former years. The large number of admissions was made possible by the many opportunities afforded for transfers to the State Asylums at Rome and Newark.

During the year there were discharged 60 boys and 40 girls and 3 girls died, making a total of 103 discharges or 42 more than for 1906. Of those discharged 55 boys and 1 girl were transferred to the Rome Asylum, 24 girls to the Newark Asylum, 2 to Craig Colony, and 1 to another institution. Two boys and 6 girls were removed by parents. Two girls became insane and were removed by county officers, 2 were removed by parents to other states, and 2 were discharged into the custody of their friends as self-supporting. Three boys eloped, 2 of whom reached their homes and were retained there, and the other was not again heard from.

HEALTH AND MORTALITY.

The general health of the institution population throughout the year averaged as well as might be hoped for. No sickness of importance prevailed at any time. In October, 1906, one case of scarlet fever, and in September, 1907, one of diphtheria occurred. As soon as discovered each case was isolated in a room at the hospital and in both instances the disease did not extend beyond the one case. In the month of June a boy at the boys' building and in the month of September a teamster at Fairmount farm came down with typhoid fever. The former recovered after about the usual period of illness but the latter, we regret to say, died after less than three weeks illness.

The number of deaths among the pupils during the year was but three, all girls, and was the lightest mortality for many years. With an average daily population of 516 the death rate was therefore less than three tenths of one per centum. It is doubtful if there are many communities in the country with a corresponding population which could show a less rate of mortality during the same period. The causes of death may be found on another page. The average age of those who died was 27 years, the oldest being 41 and the youngest 16.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The repairs and improvements for the year as usual have been chiefly accomplished by the carpenter, the painter, and the engineer, each of whom had one boy trained to assist in his respective trade. The principal improvements were effected in the above

manner by the aid of special appropriations and will be found described in the report of the managers. Those accomplished by the carpenter and his assistant from the use of maintenance funds included some general repairs to the ice house, repairs to the roof cornice at the laundry, a new floor for the scales at the boiler house, an extra window at the gate house, a new door and frame in the partition of the old hospital rooms in the main building; also, a new shed for lumber was built attached to the carpenter shop, and the latticed fence around the yard near the grand stand was removed and rebuilt about the garden plot near the propagating houses, besides innumerable repairs to floors, windows, locks, fences, and furniture.. There were also made at the shop a coal box, a bath room table, a dump box for a wagon, a cabinet for the engineer, a commode for the hospital, 2 settees, 8 clothes bars for the laundry, 13 nightdress racks for various dormitories, 5 peels for the baker, and 18 new window screens.

The work of the painter and his assistant for the year included, besides the resetting of broken glass, the kalsomining of various apartments, the varnishing and other care to floors and woodwork generally, the repainting of the following portions of the buildings: roofs to the north wing, the paint shop, the boys' building detached closets, the corridor between the main building and south wing, and the gutters of the laundry; of other painting the matron's room, the south wing piazza, the entrance hall and the tower room of the music hall building, the north wing first and second floor rooms occupied by the children; a bath room, kitchen and three other rooms at the superintendent's residence; the office and assistant matron's room at the girls' building; the kitchen and attic room at the hospital; a dormitory, the ceilings and south side walls of the second floor hall, the kitchen and lower halls in the main building; the housekeeper's room and the dormitory in the south wing; the assistant physician's room, the gate house exterior and one room within, the interior of the farm house, all of the piazzas at the hospital and girls' building, the exterior and interior of the green house, the ice house and milk room at Fairmount and two wagons. Also the following apartments were repapered: the matron's and steward's rooms in the main building, two rooms at the superintendent's residence, and the assistant matron's room at the girls' building.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

A small sum of money was allowed each month by the Fiscal Supervisor by the use of which, and upon a few other occasions through special efforts of the teachers assisted by the children, the following entertainments were provided during the year: On October 1st stereopticon pictures and story of "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," by Prof. W. D. Lewis; October 15th, a graphophone exhibition by Mr. C. B. Seeley; October 29th magic and ventriloquism by Mr. Hal. Merton; October 31st a Hallowe'en party and dance; November 26th recitations and music by Miss Grace A. Hier and the Msses Bessie and Winifred McCall; December 25th Christmas carols and recitations by teachers and children; January 21st stereopticon pictures by Mr. J. R. Powell; February 27th an exhibit and lecture upon the Indians by Mr. C. W. Lindley; March 18th recitations by Mrs. Helen Stuart-Richings; March 26th a masquerade dancing party; April 1st a chalk talk by Prof. George Little; June 20th and 21st a Parada given by the children under the direction of Miss Featherstone; July 4th a lawn party and fireworks in the evening; and on September 30th imitations and ventriloquism by Mr. Archie French. Besides the above special entertainments, dancing parties upon 23 occasions were furnished in the hall during the months of December, January, February and March. In the winter months also while the sleighing was on, sleighride parties were provided for every child in the institution able to get out and enjoy them, and in the summer months picnic outings and trolley rides were arranged for selected parties of the working girls. The boys at Fairmount were not forgotten in their usual opportunity to visit the institution on the Fourth of July to celebrate the festivities and witness the fireworks, and in September all of them were given a day to attend the State Fair.

VISITORS.

In accordance with a long established custom, the institution was opened on Friday afternoon, beginning October 5, 1906 and, excepting holidays, during the balance of the school year. Upon these occasions 1652 persons attended the public exercises in the hall and were given opportunities to visit the school rooms and other portions of the buildings.

Among the official visitors for the year were on October 4th Miss Frisbie, member of the Wisconsin Board of Control; October 11th Hon. H. H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor; October 24th Dr. William P. Spratling, Superintendent of Craig Colony; November 23d Prof. A. C. Clark, Principal of School No. 15, Rochester, N. Y.; December 3d a committee of the board of supervisors of Erie county; December 20th Hon. H. H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor, and Hon. W. W. Armstrong, State Senator, Rochester, N. Y.; February 1st and May 29th Mr. Henry M. Lehtrecker, inspector for the State Board of Charities; May 9th Prof. Edwin L. Earp of the Syracuse University and his class in sociology; July 8th Hon. C. M. Bissell, Fiscal Supervisor; July 24th Miss Gordon, trustee State Institution for Epileptic and Feeble-Minded, Marshall, Missouri; July 25th a committee of the board of supervisors, Chautauqua county; and on September 6th Miss Mary Vida Clark, assistant secretary of the State Charities Aid Association.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the publishers of the following periodicals our thanks are heartily extended for copies gratuitously contributed during the year: "The Arkansaw Optic," Little Rock, Ark.; "The Washingtonian," Vancouver, Wash.; "The Charitable Observer," Lincoln, Ill.; "The Hospital Record," Canandaigua, N. Y.; "The North Star," Fairbault, Minn.; "Our Little People," Rochester, N. Y.; "The Training School," Vineland, N. J.; and the Bulletin of the Iowa State Institutions."

Numerous gifts of money and boxes containing fruit, nuts, candies, toys, etc., were received at the holiday season from parents and friends of the institution. These gifts were the means of adding much to the children's pleasure and enjoyment of the season and our thanks for the same are thus publicly rendered.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

In June last Dr. William H. Cullen, who had for several years past held the position of assistant physician, resigned with a view of pursuing his future medical work in private practice. Upon his retirement Dr. Schuyler P. Richmond was appointed in his

place. Dr. Richmond was selected in compliance with legal requirements from the junior physicians on the State Civil Service list, his name standing among the three highest. He was well equipped and has entered upon his duties with zeal and a promise of successful medical work.

Another change and an extremely sad one to record came to us by the sudden and unexpected death of the greatly beloved and respected matron, Mrs. Emily P. Wilbur, which occurred while engaged in conversation in the center hall of the main building on the afternoon of September 16th. Mrs. Wilbur was the widow of the late Dr. Hervey B. Wilbur, the first superintendent of this institution and the first one in this country to attempt the education of the feeble-minded. In her earlier life and prior to her marriage Mrs. Wilbur was for several years a teacher in the institution and about ten years ago re-engaged in the work and was made the head teacher, a position she held with much credit and satisfaction until last October when, upon the retirement of Miss Wood, she was appointed matron to which position by her many years experience as a teacher and her familiarity with institution work she was exceptionally well fitted. She was a woman well-educated, refined, evenly balanced, thoughtful, kind, considerate, just, of great excellence of character, the ideal matron. Her death came so suddenly to all in the institution that from the gloom and sadness of the shock it is even yet difficult to recover. An appropriate resolution to her memory as adopted by the managers will be found upon another page as an appendix to this report.

THE SCHOOL.

In the management of this institution from the beginning and up to the present time the school has been made its prominent feature. For that reason the by-laws governing admissions require that children shall not be under seven or over fourteen years of age when admitted and the most that can be accomplished by school training for feeble-minded children will be between those ages. It must be said, however, in the matter of results it has been found that the anticipations of the pioneers in the work cannot be realized. It is now known that a feeble-minded person neither by training nor by medical treatment can become normal. No mat-

ter how great or varied the efforts made, the feeble-minded will not become advanced scholars nor expert workmen skilled in trades. Such results are no longer expected or hoped for and the purpose now of all school training is to try to make them useful and more helpful to themselves or others. With these ends in view and conducted on lines in that direction there is no system better adapted to the purpose than the training school. While a few will appear to make but little progress or none at all, in many it is material and in others decided. The year's work in the school has shown the usual results, some discouraging but in the main hopeful and gratifying.

The Sloyd teacher reports that the aim of his department, as in much of the institution training, is to make it both a mental and a manual educator, the efforts especially being to impress upon the boys care, observation and precision. Naturally, at the beginning small and simple pieces are given as easy problems to work out and which lead step by step to something larger and more complicated. We think the results of the year's class work are quite surprising, the articles made by the boys and enumerated on another page being the best indication that can be shown of their improvement and which must be seen to be fully appreciated.

THE MONGOLIAN TYPE.

A further examination of the table presented in last year's report of births of the Mongolian type shows that a total of 419 children were born in the 72 families represented or an average of $5\frac{1}{2}$ to a family and, as was then stated, in these 72 families 72 children were feeble-minded or 17 per cent., all Mongolian and not a single one of any other type of feeble-mindedness. Again of the 419 children 144 were first and last born and of the first and last born 56, or 39 per cent., were children of the Mongolian type. 275 children in these families were intermediate and of this number 14, or 5 per cent., were Mongolian imbeciles. In order to make a comparison our application book was opened at random and in the regular order of applications made during the years '86,'87 and '88 in 72 successive families where the records were complete and in which forms of feeble-mindedness appeared they showed a

total of 343 births, or an average of $4\frac{3}{4}$ children to a family. Then again, among these 343 children the records show 91 feeble-minded ones, or over 26 per cent. Further, in eleven of these families there were two or more feeble-minded children and in two families of four and five children each, all were feeble-minded. My deduction from these figures is therefore, in short, that Mongolianism is due to some cause other than heredity; that a mother seldom if ever bears more than one feeble-minded child when the type of that one is Mongolian; that the Mongolian feeble-minded are apt to be last-born children, a considerable percentage also being first-born, and that in families of children where the Mongolian type appears the mothers show a more prolific average than the mothers in other forms of feeble-mindedness.

CONCLUSION.

Permit me in closing this report to extend thanks to you of the board of managers for the cordial and generous support you have given me throughout the year in the discharge of my many and responsible duties. Again, too, my obligations are great to the officers, teachers, and employees generally for their faithfulness and loyalty to the interests of the institution without which only discord and failure would stand where harmony has prevailed and where we believe a satisfactory measure of success has been attained.

JAMES CARLTON CARSON,
Superintendent.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., *December 11, 1907.*

APPENDIX.

Resolved, The Board of Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children desire to express their great regret at the recent death of the matron, Mrs. Emily P. Wilbur, and wish to place upon the minutes their sincere appreciation of the faithful fulfillment of her numerous duties.

Be it Resolved, That a letter of sympathy and regret be sent to her sons, with a copy of this resolution.

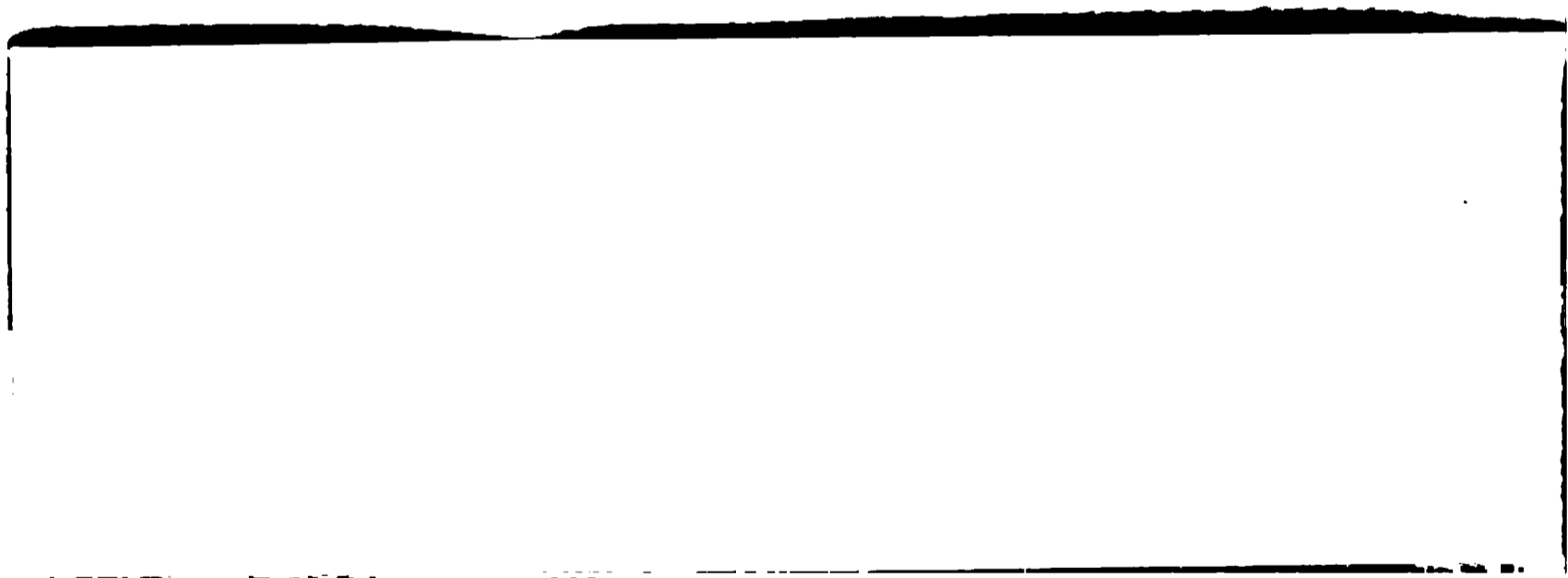
Unanimously adopted by the Board of Managers at the annual meeting held October 9, 1907.



FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
Syracuse State Institution
FOR
Feeble-Minded Children
FOR THE YEAR 1908

With Compliments of
James C. Carson, M. D.
Superintendent.

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS
1909



FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
Syracuse State Institution
FOR
Feeble-Minded Children
FOR THE YEAR 1908

PART I

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS
1909

MANAGERS.

HON. WALTER W. CHENEY	MRS. CHARLES E. CROUSE
RALPH S. BOWEN, ESQ.	RT. REV. P. A. LUDDEN
MEAD V. Z. BELDEN, ESQ.	EDWARD S. VAN DUYN, M. D.

WILLIAM W. WIARD, ESQ.

EX-OFFICIO MANAGER

HON. ANDREW S. DRAPER, LL.D., *Commissioner of Education*

PRESIDENT BOARD OF MANAGERS

HON. W. W. CHENEY

SECRETARY

MRS. CHARLES E. CROUSE

TREASURER

JAMES C. CARSON, M.D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HON. W. W. CHENEY	WILLIAM W. WIARD, ESQ.
DR. EDWARD S. VAN DUYN	

OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT

JAMES C. CARSON, M. D.

STEWARD

W. B. FARRINGTON

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN

SCHUYLER P. RICHMOND

MATRON

MISS LOUISE C. RICHARDS

ASSISTANT MATRONS

MISS FRANCES C. CRAWFORD

MISS FLORA E. MARTIN

HOUSEKEEPER

MRS. JOSEPHINE M. COMSTOCK

TEACHERS

MISS MARY E. HOOVER

MISS K. FEATHERSTONE

MISS JULIA R. KENNEDY

MISS LELIA MARTINEAU

MISS BIRGIT LUND

MISS ELSIE M. COLLINS

MISS ETHEL M. CRAWFORD

MISS GENETTA WILLIAMS

ALFRED V. PERSSON

STENOGRAPHER

MISS JULIA E. CHURCH

BOOKKEEPER

ROSCOE C. GRIFFITH

STOREKEEPER

NORELL E. SMITH

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 58.

IN ASSEMBLY

MARCH 31, 1909.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Agreeably to the provisions of the act establishing this institution, the undersigned managers respectfully submit this their fifty-eighth annual report:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1907.....	\$6 01
Receipts from State appropriations during fiscal year.	103,387 41
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils..	9,717 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing.	2,382 50
Receipts from sale of productions of shop	21 80
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	552 57
Receipts from sale of old material.....	141 52
Receipts from miscellaneous.	2 45
Total.	<hr/> \$116,211 26 <hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on account of maintenance.....	\$103,079 33
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 572, Laws of 1899.	12,817 84
Balance in bank October 1, 1908.....	314 09
Total.	\$116,211 26

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

On current expense account of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children for the year ending September 30, 1908:

Salaries and wages*.....	\$42,557 19
Expenses of officers and managers.....	92 74
Provisions.	23,838 24
Household stores.	3,723 97
Clothing.	5,221 94
Fuel and light.....	15,625 62
Hospital and medical supplies.....	798 79
Shop, farm and garden.....	7,830 08
Ordinary repairs.	313 12
Transportation of inmates.....	34 31
Miscellaneous.	3,043 33
Total.	\$103,079 33

ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 1908.

Balance in cash....	\$314 09
Due from individuals for board, instruction and clothing.	130 40
Due from counties for clothing.....	457 00
Due from State Treasurer on unexpended appro- priations.	322 94
Total assets.	\$1,224 43

* Includes \$3,058.93 expended for salaries and wages of employees engaged in the manufacture of, and repairs to clothing, and formerly charged to account of clothing.

In the foregoing tables are presented the financial statistics of the institution for the fiscal year. The first table shows the receipts, the second the disbursements, the third their application for maintenance in the customary summarized form, and the fourth the available assets at the close of the year.

The year's receipts show an increase of nearly \$7,000 over those for 1907, the increase being made up by State appropriations, by moneys received from counties for clothing and from pay cases. The other items in the table consisting of shop and farm products and the sale of old material each show a slight decrease.

Under the table of disbursements, besides the amount expended for maintenance \$103,079.33, is also included the amount \$12,817.84 received from all sources other than State appropriations, which under a requirement of the law were forwarded monthly to the State Comptroller. This latter amount by legislative appropriation then became available for the year's maintenance, after being turned into the State treasury.

The expenditures for the year as above noted exceed those for 1907 by over \$6,000, the largest of any in the previous history of the institution, and easily attributed to the increased cost of living, and the prevailing rise in wages of employees which became necessary during the year 1907. The expenditures for the year, as compared with those for 1907, as classified under the third table show an increase of \$2,071.28 in salaries and wages, of \$3,125.45 in provisions, of \$1,720.78 in fuel and light, of \$633.42 in shop, farm and garden, and of \$244.00 in ordinary repairs; a decrease of \$1.63 in the expenses of officers and managers, of \$539.41 in household stores, of \$200.79 for clothing, of \$62.15 for hospital and medical supplies, of \$89.90 for transportation of inmates, and of \$123.94 in miscellaneous.

By special appropriations the expenditures amounted to \$5,623.96 of which sum a total of \$675.41 was for various purposes in developing, maintaining and extending industries. The larger portion \$4,948.55 included \$1,580.50 for continuing the improvements to plumbing and shower baths, \$1,689.65 for general repairs and equipment, \$300.00 for a refrigerator room in connection with the main kitchen, \$337.20 for an office safe for books and papers, \$41.20 for renewals to the boiler plant, and \$1,000 in the purchase of three new pianos for the school rooms.

The plumbing improvements above mentioned and which were under contract at the close of last year consisted of renewals in the toilet rooms on the first and second floors of the children's apartments and of the officers' toilet room on the third floor in the south wing and in the toilet room at the laundry. By the completion of this work shower baths are now provided for the children in all departments of the buildings except at the hospital where it was thought for general uses the tub system would better meet the requirements. The plumbing improvements as contemplated upon the institution premises are now all completed except those at the medical assistant's quarters and at the superintendent's residence, and for which purposes an appropriation was granted by the Legislature of 1908. By the same act appropriations were made for reconstructing the cow stables at Fairmount farm, for the exterior painting of the north wing and the rear walls of the main building, for a new roof upon the stable, and for general repairs and equipment, the whole amount aggregating \$4,500. At this writing the exterior painting and the reconstruction of the cow stables are completed, the specifications for the plumbing improvements are being prepared, the contract for the new stable roof has been made and the work is being performed. The cow stables have cement flooring and troughs, new stanchions, and a steel ceiling. A room for aerating the milk is attached to the stables. The plans for the stables were entirely devised by the steward and farmer, and in their arrangement and construction the stables are pronounced "ideal" by both the city and state health authorities.

At the annual meeting of the managers held on October 14th it was unanimously voted to request the following items of appropriation from the next Legislature:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. For providing and placing two new 150 H. P. boilers. | \$7,000 |
| 2. For engines, dynamos, etc., for installing an electric light plant. | 7,500 |
| 3. For extending the stonewall fence on Grand avenue to Harbor Brook and continuing with an iron fence around the west and north lines of the institution premises. | 3,000 |

SOME WORK OF CLASS IN SLOYD.

4. For securing a water supply, fire protection, electric lighting, plumbing, sewage, and cold storage facilities at the Fairmount farm. (Amount to be determined later.)
5. For new school desks, two typewriters, new beds and other furniture..... \$2,000
6. For changing the swing of outside doors in the various buildings. 500
7. For new fire hose..... 500
8. For repairs and equipment..... 2,500
9. For additional maintenance for the current fiscal year. 7,500
10. For maintenance the next fiscal year..... 95,000

For the first two items appropriations were requested last year but not obtained. The reasons for the need of the two new boilers and the electric light plant exist in greater force to-day than a year ago and were given in our last year's report as follows: "The renewals to the boiler plant consisted of resetting the boiler purchased (known as No. 4) and repairs to and supplying with new tubes boilers Nos. 5 and 6. These boilers are all old, the last two mentioned we know to have been in use for over thirty years. The insurance company's inspector reported them last summer as hardly worth repairing and after the repairs were made would permit them, including No. 4, to be used at only fifteen pounds pressure. It is believed that if nothing unforeseen happens, these boilers will be serviceable for this season and next but in view of their condition and of possible contingencies the board has decided to request an appropriation of \$7,000 to replace them by two of larger capacity, 150 horsepower each. With this appropriation available next summer the new boilers can be secured on a rush order if necessary and if not, a contract for their installation can be made early in the season of 1909.

Owing to the continually increasing cost of electric lighting and the inability to secure a lower rate from the Syracuse Lighting Company the board, at its November meeting, also determined to request an appropriation of \$7,500 for the purchase of engines, dynamos, etc., to produce our own electric lighting and for which,

upon the installation of the new boilers above mentioned, the power required will be fully provided."

Regarding Item 3 the Board desires to urge the need of the fence as noted. A wall fence extends from Burnet Park along the entire eastern boundary of the institution premises and a short distance up Grand avenue along the southern boundary. A tight high board fence extends the rest of the distance on Grand avenue and along the western boundary. On the northern line there is a barbed wire fence and a partial hedge. The board fence is getting old, tumbling down, and must soon be replaced in some manner. The barbed wire fence is of no practical use in keeping out either pilferers or mischievous boys, and from such persons the institution is in great need of protection. A high iron fence we believe offers the best means of giving the needed protection and we therefore recommend a special appropriation for the purpose.

Concerning Item 4, a water supply, etc., for the Fairmount farm, we quote from our October monthly report as follows: "As a result of the typhoid fever epidemic which prevailed here during the months of August and September and which appeared to have its origin at the Fairmount farm, the investigations by the health authorities, by a committee of the State Board of Charities, and by members of this Board led up very strongly to the importance of a better water supply at the farm.

When the farm was first occupied as a branch of the institution, a windmill was put up at a spring in one of the lower lots on the farm and water was forced from that point to the cottage. A few years thereafter, this supply was found to be inadequate and the quality of the water questionable. Then an attempt was made to find water by a driven well on the hill near the cottage. A small amount of water was secured at this point but it was totally inadequate. A third attempt was made near the barn buildings. Here an abundant supply was secured but after a few years use it was pronounced of doubtful quality. This well was then used for watering stock, and for cleaning and bathing purposes; but the drinking water was carried in cans from the institution in Syracuse until the present windmill well was put in operation on the hill west of the barn buildings. Here water was found

in abundance, but at a depth of over a hundred feet. The water from this well has always been pronounced exceptionally pure but the depth of the well makes a very heavy strain upon the mill while in action. It is located upon a very exposed summit and the consequent hard work and severe winds frequently place the mill out of order. Times have occurred when prolonged delays have taken place in getting repairs made to the mill and at other times there has not been sufficient wind for one or two weeks, and the reservoirs became empty. Such an occasion occurred a few weeks ago, and for more than a week the boys had to go without water for bathing, and the cows had to be supplied by hand pumping and carrying water in pails from the old well near the barn.

The main conduit from Skaneateles Lake to the reservoir supplying the city of Syracuse with water was laid about three-quarters of a mile from the Fairmount farm property. Soon after the city of Syracuse began to receive its supply from Skaneateles Lake, the Board made an effort to gain permission to tap the main line near the Fairmount farm but were refused consent on the ground first that legislation would be required, as under the law no water could be taken from the Skaneateles Lake supply outside of the city of Syracuse; second, that the engineers upon whose advice the city of Syracuse must rely would not under any circumstances or conditions permit the tapping of the main conduit line. The same obstacles are still in existence and practically preclude a Skaneateles Lake supply.

Some years later the village of Solvay began supplying itself with water from a pumping station about one-half mile from the Fairmount cottage. An effort was again made by the Board to secure water for the farm from the Solvay supply but the request was refused on the ground that their water supply was not always sufficient for the village consumption.

Within the past year the New York Central Railroad has been laying a conduit line from Otisco Lake to Syracuse and other points along the line of the railroad. The conduit of this line lies right along the south border of the farm and at a trifling distance from the main cottage and barns. The Board has made inquiry of the Otisco Lake Water Company concerning a water supply to the Fairmount farm property. Up to the present time

no definite reply has been received, but there is not much doubt in the minds of the Board that an offer will be made to supply the place with water. If the analysis of the water and the rate offered are satisfactory, the Board will proceed to see what will be required to properly supply these premises with the water from Otisco Lake. We are informed that the construction of the line will not be completed until probably some time next spring or summer. However, in anticipation thereof the Board voted to ask the State architect to send a sanitary engineer to look over the Fairmount situation without delay, in order that plans and estimates may be made, and an appropriation for the purpose requested of the next Legislature."

For Item 5 an appropriation is requested to meet new conditions, out-of-date and worn-out desks, beds and other furniture and appliances.

Item 6 was recommended by the State architect as a means of affording greater facility of egress from the buildings in case of fire.

Item 7. No new fire hose has been purchased for many years. It is feared that some we have at present is getting weak with age and might not stand the water pressure if put into actual service.

Item 8. A large amount of general repair work is needed, such as new flooring, steel ceiling, tiling, etc., etc.

Item 9. The increased cost of living and wages coupled with the shortage in the farm crops due to the prolonged drought of the past season makes it evident to the board that the amount appropriated for maintenance will prove quite inadequate. The direct appropriation for maintenance is \$86,000 and the indirect, or refund amount is \$14,000. The latter amount is about \$2,000 more than can be expected for refund through our receipts. The two appropriations therefore, while nominally \$100,000 are really but about \$98,000. The total cost for the past year was over \$103,000. We do not see how it is possible to keep up repairs and the standard of maintenance for less than the amount expended last year.

In its report for last year the Board expressed its gratification in the knowledge "that the recommendation first made by this

board in its report for 1903 and repeated in 1904, 1905 and 1906 for the creation and establishment of another asylum for the idiotic, in the eastern part of the State, took on embryonic life at the last legislative session in the appointment of a commission with authority to examine sites and determine the location. The waiting lists at the Craig Colony and the various existing institutions for the idiotic and feeble-minded are all large and there is great need of the institution. It is truly hoped that neither lack of funds nor other causes will delay its early erection and organization." It is now a further source of gratification to know the hope then entertained took on still more tangible shape in a sufficient appropriation by the Legislature of 1908 for the purchase of a large tract of land for the establishment of the institution on the site selected by the Commission near Haverstraw, N. Y. As nothing has occurred in the interval to change our opinion, the observations and recommendations made by the Board at the conclusion of its report last year are repeated in this report.

"There is a fast growing interest, to quite an extent among charity workers and especially so among teachers and principals of the public schools, in the need of a different training for feeble-minded and very backward children, one or more of whom are found in attendance at many of the schools throughout the State. These children drag along in a listless, inattentive way, make very little progress, are teased, tantalized and easily coaxed into mischief or wrong-doing by their brighter companions. Applications for such children are coming to us in steadily increasing numbers, from the sources mentioned. They are out of place in the public schools and should receive the training of an institution or school especially adapted to the purpose. The reasons are many and obvious why such institutions should care for and instruct the two sexes separately and we believe when a new institution for the purpose is established it should be for boys alone. Then, as soon as put in readiness, all teachable boys at this institution should be removed to it and the remaining ones to the custodial institutions. This institution could then be left as a training-school for feeble-minded girls. The location here is a desirable one for girls; it is not so for boys. The site is beautiful and pleasant but the acreage is limited and

cannot be extended. It is ample for five hundred girls, but boys need more territory both for recreation and occupation. We believe in a general provision of the State for all classes of its feeble-minded; we believe in schools for the young and teachable, and custodial institutions for the adult and unteachable but whatever the purpose we believe all such institutions should provide for each sex separately and exclusively. In framing a further future policy for the needs of the feeble-minded we trust these recommendations will receive the careful consideration of the State Board of Charities and the Legislature."

In conclusion the Board with deep regret here makes public record of the death of one of its most esteemed members, Mr. William H. Warner, which occurred after a brief illness December 27th, 1907. As a tribute to his memory the resolutions adopted by the board at a special meeting held December 28th, 1907, will be found as an appendix to this report.

W. W. CHENEY,
ALTA PEASE-CROUSE,
HENRY M. ROWLING,
WM. D. DUNNING,
EDWARD S. VAN DUYN,
F. A. LYMAN,
P. A. LUDDEN.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

James C. Carson, Treasurer of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, in current account with the State of New York for cash received and expended for the general supplies and for salaries and wages of officers, teachers, attendants and other employees of said institution, etc., during the year ending September 30, 1908:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1907.....	\$6 01
State appropriations for maintenance.....	102,387 41
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils...	9,717 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	2,382 50
Receipts from sale of productions of shops.....	21 80
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	552 57
Receipts from sale of old material.....	141 52
Miscellaneous	2 45
	<hr/>
Total.	\$116,711 26
	<hr/> <hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants of executive committee for month of Oc- tober, 1907	\$10,250 38
Warrants of executive committee for month of No- vember, 1907	9,119 51
Warrants of executive committee for month of De- cember, 1907	9,503 15
Warrants of executive committee for month of January, 1908	10,004 85
Warrants of executive committee for month of Feb- ruary, 1908	10,161 97
Warrants of executive committee for month of March, 1908	9,367 48

Warrants of executive committee for month of April, 1908	5,492 97
Warrants of executive committee for month of May, 1908	5,481 23
Warrants of executive committee for month of June, 1908	7,609 33
Warrants of executive committee for month of July, 1908	7,074 10
Warrants of executive committee for month of August, 1908	6,151 97
Warrants of executive committee for month of September, 1908	6,562 39

Total	\$103,079 33
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Returned to Comptroller, chapter 580, Laws of 1899	\$12,817 84
Balance in bank October 1, 1908	314 09

Total	\$116,711 26
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There was received and expended under special appropriations, chapter 374 and chapter 686, Laws of 1906; chapter 578 and chapter 571, Laws of 1907; and chapter 469, Laws of 1908:

Appropriation for continuing plumbing, chapter 686, Laws of 1906, cash received from Comptroller	\$857 50
Vouchers paid, aggregating	857 50

Balance appropriation unexpended	\$0 12
--	--------

Appropriation for completing plumbing and sewage, chapter 374, Laws of 1906, cash received from Comptroller	\$723 00
Vouchers paid, aggregating	723 00

Appropriation for developing, maintaining and extending industries, chapter 686, Laws of 1906, cash received from Comptroller.....	\$266 13
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	266 13
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended.....	\$31 02
	<hr/> <hr/>
Appropriation for purchase of pianos, chapter 571, Laws of 1907, cash received from Comptroller..	\$1,000 00
Voucher paid	1,000 00
	<hr/> <hr/>
Appropriation for office safe, chapter 571, Laws of 1907, cash received from Comptroller.....	\$337 20
Voucher paid	337 20
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended	\$12 80
	<hr/> <hr/>
An appropriation for refrigerator room, chapter 571, Laws of 1907, cash received from Comptroller	\$300 00
Vouchers paid, aggregating.....	300 00
	<hr/> <hr/>
Appropriation for renewals to boiler plant, chapter 571, Laws of 1907, cash received from Comptroller	\$41 20
Voucher paid	41 20
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended.....	\$0 28
	<hr/> <hr/>
Appropriation for repairs and equipment, chapter 571, Laws of 1907, cash received from Comptroller	\$785 46
Vouchers paid, aggregating.	785 46
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended.....	\$1 32
	<hr/> <hr/>

Appropriation for industries and their maintenance, chapter 578, Laws of 1907, cash received from Comptroller	\$409 28
Vouchers paid, aggregating	409 28

Balance appropriation unexpended	\$196 11
--	----------

Appropriation for repairs and equipment, chapter 469, Laws of 1908, cash received from Comptroller	\$904 19
Vouchers paid, aggregating	904 19

Balance appropriation unexpended	\$3,595 81
--	------------

RECAPITULATION.

Total of special appropriations received and expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908:

Continuing plumbing, chapter 686, Laws of 1906.	\$857 50
Completing plumbing and sewerage, chapter 374, Laws of 1906	723 00
Developing, maintaining and extending industries, chapter 686, Laws of 1906	266 13
Purchase of three pianos, chapter 571, Laws of 1907	1,000 00
Purchase of office safe, chapter 571, Laws of 1907.	337 20
Refrigerator room, chapter 571, Laws of 1907	300 00
Renewals to boiler plant, chapter 571, Laws of 1907	41 20
Repairs and equipment, chapter 571, Laws of 1907	785 46
Industries and maintenance, chapter 578, Laws of 1907	409 28
Repairs and equipment, chapter 462, Laws of 1908	904 19

Total	\$5,623 96
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Special unexpended appropriations still available, chapters 573 and 571, Laws of 1907; and chapter 469, Laws of 1908:

Industries and maintenance, chapter 578, Laws of 1907	\$196 11
Office safe, chapter 571, Laws of 1907	12 80
Renewals to boiler plant, chapter 571, Laws of 1907	28
Repairs and equipment, chapter 469, Laws of 1908.	3,595 81
	<hr/>
Total	\$3,805 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children:

Gentlemen.— In accordance with the requirements of the law and your board I beg leave to submit the following report, exhibiting statistics and other matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1908:

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Present at the beginning of the year.....	253	264	517
Absent on vacation.....	16	9	25
Since admitted	39	36	75
	—	—	—
Total for the year.....	308	309	617
	==	==	==
Discharged	32	24	56
Died	2	4	6
Present at the close of the year.....	255	269	524
Absent on vacation.....	19	12	31
Total on the rolls.....	274	281	555
Average daily attendance.....	256	264	520
	==	==	==
Total number of weeks' board furnished to the pupils			27,158
			=====
Total cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils, including all expenses except clothing.....		\$94,798	46
Cost of clothing.....		8,280	87
		=====	
Total cost.		\$103,079	33
		=====	

Average weekly cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils	\$3 49
Average weekly cost, including clothing	3 80
Yearly per capita cost	198 69

The following are the causes of death of those who died during the year:

Epilepsy	1
Erysipelas	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	1
Pneumonia	1
Typhoid fever	2
Total	6

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED.

Abscess	17
Adenitis	2
Alopecia areata	1
Anaemia	2
Asthma	1
Bronchitis, acute	26
Bronchitis, chronic	2
Burns	3
Carbolic poisoning	1
Conjunctivitis, acute	9
Conjunctivitis, chronic	2
Contusions	5
Dysmenorrhœa	1
Eczema	53
Enteritis	6
Epilepsy.	3
Erysipelas	1
Furunculosis	7
Gastritis, acute	55
Hemorrhoids	1

Herpes zoster	1
Icthyosis	1
Influenza	2
Jaundice, catarrhal	3
Lead poisoning	1
Menorrhagia	11
Otitis, acute	3
Pharyngitis	2
Phthisis pulmonalis	3
Pneumonia	3
Pleurisy	1
Rheumatism, acute	3
Rhinitis, purulent	6
Ringworm	6
Scabies	29
Synovitis	1
Tonsillitis	26
Typhoid fever	17
Ulcer	7
Urticaria	4
Varicella	1
Wounds, incised	3
Unclassified	11

OPERATIONS.

Abscess, ischio rectal	1
Abscess, mammary	1
Abscess, vulvo vaginal	1
Adenoids and tonsils removed	10
Amputation, breast	1
Circumcisions	21
Fissure of anus	1
Hernia, inguinal	1
Ludwig's angina	1
Varicocele	1

The following table presents the movement of pupils by counties for the year:

	Remaining Sept. 30 1907.	Admitted	Discharged	Remaining Sept. 30, 1908
Albany	15	3	4	14
Allegany	8	0	0	8
Broome	5	5	0	10
Cattaraugus.	3	0	1	2
Cayuga	4	0	0	4
Chautauqua	3	1	0	4
Chemung	12	1	0	13
Chenango	3	0	0	3
Clinton	3	0	0	3
Columbia	12	1	0	13
Cortland	2	1	1	2
Delaware	5	0	0	5
Dutchess	4	0	1	3
Erie	48	6	3	51
Essex	4	0	1	3
Franklin	0	0	0	0
Fulton	1	2	0	3
Genesee	5	0	2	3
Greene	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0
Herkimer	1	1	0	2
Jefferson	11	3	0	14
Kings	35	4	9	30
Lewis	3	0	0	3
Livingston	6	0	2	4
Madison	5	1	0	6
Monroe	19	11	4	26
Montgomery	5	1	1	5
Nassau	1	0	1	0
New York	105	11	14	102
Niagara	3	0	1	2
Oneida	21	6	2	25
Onondaga	29	1	0	30
Ontario.	8	2	1	9
Orange	11	2	1	12

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1907.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1908.
Orleans	0	0	0	0
Oswego	7	0	0	7
Otsego	14	1	1	14
Putnam	1	0	0	1
Queens	4	1	0	5
Rensselaer	13	2	1	14
Richmond	1	0	0	1
Rockland	5	0	0	5
St. Lawrence	11	0	0	11
Saratoga	6	0	0	6
Schenectady	1	1	0	2
Schoharie	4	0	1	3
Schuyler	2	0	0	2
Seneca	0	1	1	0
Steuben	11	1	1	11
Suffolk	2	0	0	2
Sullivan	5	1	0	6
Tioga	5	0	1	4
Tompkins	7	1	2	6
Ulster	8	1	0	9
Warren	4	0	0	4
Washington	3	1	0	4
Wayne	5	0	1	4
Westchester	16	1	4	13
Wyoming	2	0	0	2
Yates	5	0	0	5
	<hr/> 542	<hr/> 75	<hr/> 62	<hr/> 555
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The matron presents the report of work done during the school hours by the following industrial classes:

SEWING CLASSES.

Boys' List.

Aprons, kitchen.	72
Aprons, barber's.	3

Bath cloths.	28
Bibs.	315
Caps, baker's.	12
Collars.	276
Doormats.	34
Handkerchiefs.	1,366
Neckties.	70
Pillowcases.	452
Pillowticks.	68
Puzzles sawed.	38
Sheets.	426
Suspenders, pairs.	62
Tablecloths.	6
Towels.	627
Towels, roller.	169

Girls' List.

Aprons.	105
Bands.	73
Caps, baker's.	12
Curtains, sash.	7
Drawers, pairs.	38
Dresses.	425
Dresses repaired.	40
Dust cloths.	86
Handkerchiefs.	205
Jelly bags.	4
Kimonas.	2
Mattress covers.	11
Names on garments.	111
Napkins.	156
Nightdresses.	277
Pillowcases.	99
Sheets.	111
Skirts, under.	33
Stocking bags.	6
Tablecloths.	5
Towels.	370

Towels, hemstitched.	6
Waists, under.	6
Washcloths.	70

Besides a large amount of crocheting, embroidery and other fancy work.

South Wing Sewing Room.

Drawers, pair.	76
Shirts.	229
Skirts.	171
Waists, boys'	103
Waists, girls'.	162

And a large amount of mending.

Girls' Building List.

Aprons.	136
Buttonholes, extra.	4,975
Bands.	335
Bibs.	20
Blankets hemmed.	16
Curtains.	6
Dishcloths.	42
Drawers.	148
Dresses.	267
Dressing sacks.	3
Dustcloths.	28
Garters, pairs.	110
Holdes.	179
Handkerchiefs.	159
Mattress covers.	53
Napkins.	301
New sleeves.	132
Names sewed on	972
Nightdresses.	122
Pillowcases.	242
Sheets.	86
Shirtwaists.	10
Shoebags.	6
Skirts.	102

Skirts, under.	35
Tablecloths	4
Towels.	137
Underwaists.	134
Washcloths.	62

And a large amount of mending, crocheting, embroidery and other fancy work.

Boys' Tailoring List.

Aprons.	38
Bloomers, pairs	2
Coats.	71
Jackets.	2
Laundry bags.	2
Overalls.	133
Pillows ticks.	48
Sheets.	18
Suits.	217
Tablecloths	7
Trousers.	309

Class at Hosemaking.

Boys' hose, pairs.	574
Girls' hose, pairs.	1,334
Hose refooted, pairs.	1,669

All of the mending except at the girls' building.

Class at Shoemaking.

Shoes, pairs.	42
Shoes, repaired, pairs.	3,846

Also miscellaneous harness repairs.

Brush Shop, Fairmount.

Brushes, scrub, gross.	12½
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Sloyd Class.

Boards, key	10
Boards, pressing.	3

Boards, sleeve.	6
Boxes, knife	7
Boxes, money.	5
Brackets, corner.	6
Cabinets, book.	2
Frames, embroidery.	4
Hangers, coat.	37
Holders, broom.	6
Holders, necktie.	9
Holders, pen.	4
Holders, toothbrush.	8
Racks, hat.	5
Racks, tool.	7
Rests, desk, arm	2
Rollers, towel.	4
Stands, coffee pot.	5
Stands, magazine.	3
Stand, umbrella.	1
Stools, foot.	14
Tables, sewing.	2
Tabourets.	4
Trays, pen.	4

The steward reports the following as the products of the farm and garden for the year ending September 30, 1908:

FARM PRODUCE.

Eggs:

852 dozen eggs	\$190 42
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Meats:

189½ pounds chicken	31 43
151 pounds duck	27 96
204 pounds lard	20 40
3,987 pounds pork	338 90

Milk:

170,635 quarts milk	8,192 56
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Farm foods:

566	bushels beets, Swedes.....	\$169 80
150	bushels corn	50 00
120	tons ensilage	600 00
93	tons corn fodder.....	465 00
133	tons hay	2,056 00
600	bushels oats	345 00
27	tons straw	250 00
140	bushels wheat	122 50
	Sale of farm products.....	550 57

GARDEN PRODUCE.

129	bushels apples	94 70
1,265	bunches asparagus	63 25
141½	bushels beets	61 23
40	bushels beet greens	10 00
14	bushels string beans	12 60
41	bushels lima beans.....	38 28
415	quarts cherries	31 00
80	bunches chives	3 32
30	bushels currants	67 50
1,930	heads celery	72 45
3,571	heads cabbage	170 55
660	heads cauliflower	40 75
92	bushels carrots	36 00
350	dozens cucumbers	92 95
35,200	cucumbers, pickling	101 60
286	bushels sweet corn.....	143 00
14	dozen egg plant.....	19 30
400	pounds grapes	12 00
130	quarts gooseberries	10 40
577	dozen heads lettuce	310 70
6½	dozen musk melons	3 90
1,930	bunches green onions	72 45
78	bushels late onions	71 13
133	bushels parsnips	59 85
33	bushels green peas.	28 05
30	dozen peppers	14 48

58	bushels pears.	\$46 40
6	bushels plums	6 00
537	bushels potatoes	457 20
599	quarts raspberries	59 38
1,800	bunches radishes	44 65
2,623	bunches rhubarb	71 63
65	bunches sage	2 23
23	bushels squash, summer.	8 50
2,385	pounds squash, winter.	67 95
2½	bushels Swiss chard	2 56
65	quarts strawberries	5 90
552½	bushels tomatoes	250 86
127½	bushels turnips	56 60
19	bushels vegetable oysters	11 40
		<hr/>
		\$16,143 84
		<hr/>

The applications received and placed on record for the year were 187 or 41 more than for 1907. Of the number 123 were for boys and 64 for girls and, as will be observed, the proportion for the two sexes was nearly two boys to one girl or greater in that relation than has been the case in previous years. Of the applications received 113 were accepted and placed on file for admission as vacancies occur, and 74 were rejected as being ineligible or in some way unsuitable. Of those rejected ten were over and thirteen under the admissible ages of fourteen and seven, fifteen were epileptic, two were helpless, one was thought to be insane, and thirty-three were considered unteachable. For the latter reason a much larger number were rejected than usual, at the suggestion of the Committee of the State Board of Charities on the Feeble-Minded who expressed the opinion that admissions should be confined more strictly to the teachable class.

The number of admissions during the year was seventy-five, of whom thirty-nine were boys and thirty-six girls, as compared with sixty-two boys and forty-two girls in 1907. The total number of

pupils on the rolls was 617 or 28 less than the previous year. The maximum number reached at any one time was 548.

There were discharged during the year thirty-two boys and twenty-four girls, and two boys and four girls died, making a total of sixty-two discharges or forty-two less than for 1907. Of those discharged seventeen boys and four girls were transferred to the Rome asylum, one boy at our request was removed by a county official, one boy and three girls were transferred to Craig Colony and one girl to the Newark asylum. Eleven boys and eleven girls were removed by parents. One girl who was received on trial from a State hospital was found to be insane and returned to the hospital. Two girls were removed by parents to other states, and one girl and two boys who eloped succeeded in obtaining employment sufficient to make themselves satisfactorily self-supporting and were not returned. One girl died as the result of an accident while at home during the summer vacation.

With the exception of another outbreak of typhoid fever during the months of July, August and September, the general health of the institution population was excellent throughout the year. The first three cases of fever occurred in the family of one of the teamsters on the Fairmount farm, the first one about July 13th, the second August 5th, and the third August 10th. On the last date the disease also appeared in one of the boys at the Fairmount farm cottage and two days later in one of the employees here at the institution in Syracuse. Nine more cases followed one another at the institution buildings in the remainder of the month of August and three more in September, making in all seventeen cases, three of whom belonged to the teamster's family, four were employees, and the remaining ten inmates, one from Fairmount and the other nine from the Syracuse premises. Of this number all recovered except two of the inmates and with one exception all were treated and provided for at the institution hospital, extra nurses being employed to assist in the work.

As it was difficult to trace a connection between the teamster's family and the other cases of the disease which occurred, the cause of the disease was a matter of much speculation but the investi-

gations made by the city and State health authorities, and by the managers and superintendent all lead up to the one conclusion that the Fairmount farm property should have a more abundant and more reliable supply of water; and that, as soon as a proper water supply can be secured there, a system of plumbing and sewage should be installed. It is greatly hoped on our part that a way can be found and that the means will be provided to bring about the improvements recommended at Fairmount, with the least possible delay.

As heretofore noted the deaths during the year numbered six which, with an average daily population of 520, shows a mortality rate of only a trifle over one and one-tenth per centum. The average age of those who died was sixteen years. The causes of death will be found upon another page. Among those mentioned was one from erysipelas. The case was that of an imbecile girl of the Mongolian type. In this case the disease first appeared in the hand and gradually extended up the arm in the formation of abscesses and from thence generally over other portions of the body. Four years ago we reported upon three cases of facial erysipelas occurring in children of the Mongolian type in all of whom the disease, after covering the head and face, extended and became general. With the added experience now of another case of this disease among the Mongolian feeble-minded and after again observing its disposition to spread and become general in its character we are about convinced that this is the course it may be expected to follow. Erysipelas is therefore to be considered a disease of an unusually serious nature when once it appears in those of the Mongolian type. In this connection the observations of others engaged in the treatment of diseases among the feeble-minded would be interesting.

The repairs and improvements effected for the past year were as usual mainly accomplished by the carpenter, the painter, the engineer, and the gardner with boys for their assistants.

The carpenter, besides remodeling the cow stables at Fairmount with new stanchions, steel ceiling, and an aerator room, also re-shingled the ice house, built a new platform for milk, and a new

closet at the North cottage. At the institution, in addition to the many general repairs of buildings, fences and furniture, steel ceilings were put on in the four sloyd rooms and the tower room, main building, a new platform was made for the pump at the boiler house, cement steps to replace the old wooden ones for the outside cellar stairway at the boys' building, and a combined storm-house and refrigerator room at the girls' building. There were also made at Fairmount one window frame for the shop, one gate, eight window screens, one door for the silo, one wagon reach, one set clothes bars, and one screen door; and for the institution eight flower boxes, one dump box, one large movable wooden screen for the south wing toilet room, nine nightshirt racks for the boys' building and north wing, two vegetables crates, three porch boxes for plants, one wheelbarrow frame for carting ice, four peels for the baker, seventy feet quarter round moulding, two large palm boxes, one meat board, one mirror frame, one set steps for the main kitchen refrigerator, and one pair doors for the boiler house.

The painter's work, besides the re-setting of all broken glass, a large amount of kalsomining, some re-papering, and the re-varnishing of various floors and other woodwork throughout the buildings, comprised the exterior painting of the superintendent's residence, the three porches at the girls' building, the carpenter shop, the farm house, the ladder house, and the aerator building at Fairmount while the interior painting comprised the kitchen, pantry, two closets, three day rooms, the seamstress's room and back stairway at the girls' building; the matron's sitting room, the assistant matron's room, the storerooms, the employees' dining room, three toilet rooms, the south room, the north and south school rooms, and the officers' dining room at the main building; two toilet rooms and the night attendant's room at the south wing; all of the dormitories, three toilet rooms, and the steel ceilings of the two iron stairways at the boys' building; the steel ceilings in the sloyd rooms at the north wing; the kitchen, the bath room, the sterilizing room, the milkcan room, and the steel ceilings in the cow stables at Fairmount.

The chief improvement effected by the engineer was the installation of steam heat in the building known as the "root cellar," by carrying a connection to it under ground from the boys' build-

ing. This building was previously heated by several stoves and by one radiator in the meat room which received its heat from the greenhouse boiler. The stoves were all dispensed with and the connection cut off with the greenhouse. By getting rid of the stoves the danger from fire was very much lessened, and the safety of many valuable supplies correspondingly enhanced.

The usual custom of opening the institution to public visitors was continued on thirty-six Friday afternoons during the school year. Upon these occasions at the exercises in the hall 2,242 persons were counted present or an average of sixty-two.

The institution was officially visited during the year as follows: On October 7th by the Hon. William R. Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities; on October 14th by the Hon. Thomas Kirkbride, Commissioner to locate an asylum for the epileptic and feeble-minded, in eastern New York; on October 17th by a committee of the board of supervisors of Erie county; on November 21st by Hon. Dennis McCarthy, Hon. Simon Rosendale and Dr. Stephen Smith, Commissioners of the State Board of Charities; on March 8th by Dr. Alice Johnson, Medical Inspector of the London County Council; on May 7th by Prof. Edwin L. Earp and his class in sociology; on June 9th by the Hon. C. M. Bissell, Fiscal Supervisor; on June 21st by Dr. H. G. Hardt, Superintendent of the Institution for Feeble-Minded at Lincoln, Ill.; on June 25th by the members of the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-Minded; on July 13th by a committee of the board of supervisors of Chautauqua county; on July 26th by Prof. Cyrus D. Mead, Principal of the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded at Fort Wayne, Indiana; and on September 28th by the Hon. Dennis McCarthy, Hon. Simon Rosendale and Dr. Stephen Smith, Commissioners of the State Board of Charities.

Entertainments were furnished the children throughout the year as often as our means permitted and the opportunities offered, as follows: On October 8th the Jubilee Singers; October 30th a Halloween party for the girls; November 19th a stereopticon by Prof. W. D. Lewis; December 23rd an Operetta "Under the Greenwood Tree" by the children; January 3rd music and reci-

tations by Mr. Joseph Lorrain; February 17th recitations and music by Mr. George E. Garretson; March 22d the Syracuse University Glee Club; April 1st music and recitations by the Peterson family; April 14th school exercises, singing classes, medicine ball, ring calisthenics, a flowered hoop drill, sword drill, marching evolutions and dancing; May 4th special music with dancing and refreshments at which 262 were present; June 4th the graphophone by Mr. George G. Worth; July 4th a ball game and lawn picnic party in the afternoon with fireworks in the evening; besides upon nine occasions dancing parties during the months of January, February, March and April, and during the summer months several picnic parties to the park, the lake and other nearby places.

Our thanks are again extended to the publishers of the following periodicals for copies gratuitously sent for the use of the institution through the year: "The Arkansas Optic," Little Rock, Ark.; "The Hospital Record," Canandaigua, N. Y.; "Our Little People," Rochester, N. Y.; "The North Star," Faribault, Minn.; "The Training School and Supplement," Vineland, N. J.; and the "Bulletin of the Iowa State Institutions."

We also extend our thanks to many parents and to other friends of the institution for contributions of money and boxes containing fruit, nuts, candies, toys, etc., at the holiday season. By these gifts our children's pleasure and happiness upon the occasion were greatly enhanced.

A year ago upon the death of Mrs. E. P. Wilbur, the office of matron became vacant. To this office Miss Louise C. Richards was duly appointed after creditably passing a competitive State Civil Service promotion examination. For nineteen years previously Miss Richards had given faithful service as the first assistant matron. She was held in such esteem throughout the institution that when the examination to fill the vacancy was called there was no one to appear in competition with her for the position. The feeling prevailed that by her long period of service under two such ideal matrons as Miss Wood and Mrs. Wilbur

she had become exceptionally well fitted and deserved the promotion.

The purpose of the work and objects of this institution, as indicated by the law creating and governing it, is the training of feeble-minded children. In accordance with this purpose and to more distinctly carry it into effect fewer children of the borderline and nonteachable class have been accepted during the past few years. This is especially true for the past year. Besides, every opportunity offered for transfer of the nonteachable and adult class to the custodial institutions has been seized upon and as a result our children average materially younger than formerly and the percentage of teachable children is much larger. In the meantime no additions have been made to our force of teachers while the school classes have been annually increasing in numbers. Some have grown to nearly double their former size and are becoming unwieldy and cumbersome. Many feeble-minded children need individual attention and the less of it can be given by the teacher the larger a class becomes. We think a point has now been reached when more teachers in our work are imperatively demanded and this is recommended and it is hoped will receive the early attention and approval of the managers. Notwithstanding the difficulties in this regard under which the teachers have labored during the year past, they have been earnest and diligent and a satisfactory degree of progress is evident. In the month of June the institution was honored by a visit from the members of the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded whose annual meeting was held at Rome, N. Y. Following this visit, after his arrival home, one of the members present and who had spent much time in visiting institutions for the feeble-minded in both this country and Europe wrote: "In the midst of a great rush of work connected with our summer school, I have put off sending you a word of appreciation because I wanted to 'say something nice.' I want to tell you how much I enjoyed your splendidly equipped and well managed institution. The exhibition we saw in the hall was one of the *finest things* I have ever seen done by feeble-minded children."

A new feature in hand training was introduced in the school work during the year — that of rug weaving. A class of twelve little girls from ten to twelve years of age was placed at this work during one school hour daily. There is no class in the school which appears more interested in its work, each girl seemingly vieing with another to see who will do most and best. The looms secured for beginning the work were small and the strips made are therefore narrow, requiring much sewing together. It is hoped, now that the necessary training is acquired, soon to obtain larger looms and produce more useful products.

The work of the sloyd class is shown on another page in a list of articles made. The teacher reports: "The aim in this department has continued the same as formerly, an earnest effort to improve the boy's mental, moral and physical possibilities in trying to have them work out independently by both reason and illustration the problems given. To begin with, these problems are naturally small and simple, then, as the boy develops the aim is to lead him up gradually to those of larger construction."

In concluding my twenty-fifth annual report I wish to express my thanks to you of the board of managers for your cordial support and co-operation; to the several officers and teachers my commendation for their excellent service and faithful attention to duty; and to employees generally a grateful appreciation of the good work performed in their various relations and departments.

Our work is not always inspiring or encouraging but our faith in its needs and benefits continues. A recent writer has said that the spirit of the teachings of Christianity may be summed up in the one word Helpfulness. To help then the most helpless, one should be imbued with that spirit and, with a reliance upon the Divine Helper we are cheered with the hope that His blessing will surely follow future efforts.

JAMES CARLTON CARSON,
Superintendent.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., *November 10, 1908.*

APPENDIX A

Whereas under the dispensation of Divine Providence one of the most respected and efficient members of the board of managers of this institution, Mr. William H. Warner, has been suddenly removed by death, therefore

Be it resolved that while cherishing his memory and recording our tribute of affection and esteem, we honor him as having lived an honest, upright Christian life; as a brave, loyal and patriotic soldier in the perilous times of the late civil war; as a business man successful, sagacious and enterprising, and as a citizen of unsullied character and integrity.

Resolved that as members of this board we feel deeply the loss of a wise and valued friend, zealously interested in all that pertained to the welfare and honor of the institution.

Resolved that this board and the superintendent of the institution attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved that the secretary be requested to enter these resolutions upon the records of this board and send a copy of them with an expression of our sympathy to his family in their bereavement.

Daily Order of School Exercises.

CLASSES.	9 to 9:20 A.M.	9:20 to 10 A. M.	10 to 10:40 A. M.	11 to 11:45 A. M.	11:45 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.	2:30 to 3:15 P. M.	3:15 to 4 P. M.
Miss Broad.....	General assemblage, marching, prayer and singing.	Words and Primer.	Calisthenics.	Writing.	Numbers.	Fancy work.	Fancy work.
Miss Collins.....		Third and Fourth Reader	Numbers.	Piano for Calisthenics.	Writing.	Calisthenics.	Maps.
Miss Crawford.....		Fourth and Fifth Reader.	Words.	Card sewing.	Piano for Calisthenics.	Numbers.	Dancing.
Miss Featherstone.....		Articulation.	First and Second Reader.	Advanced Calisthenics.	Writing.	Numbers.	Sewing.
Miss Hoover.....		.....	Writing.	Writing.	Words.	Sewing.	Numbers.
Miss Kennedy.....		First Reader.	Primer and First Reader.	Writing and Numbers.	Calisthenics.	Numbers.	Piano for dancing.
Miss Lund.....		Calisthenics.	Singing.	Writing.	Weaving and kindergarten.	Numbers.	Weaving and kindergarten.
Miss Martineau.....		Chart and articulation.	Drawing.	Drawing.	Drawing.	Numbers.	Calisthenics.
Miss Williams.....		First and Second Reader.	Calisthenics.	Kindergarten.	Writing.	Singing.	Numbers.

Miss Tobin. Form and color, puzzles and objects, miscellaneous.
Miss Hayes and Miss O'Brien. Boys. Hand and machine sewing, shirt making, tailoring and mat making.
Miss Erwin and Miss Higgins. Girls. Hand and machine sewing, cutting, dressmaking, knitting and fancy work.
Miss Ryan. Girls. Ironing.
Mr. Persson. Boys. Sloyd. Tuesday and Thursday 9 to 11 A. M. Saturday 9 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

APPENDIX B

By-laws of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

(Revised December 9, 1908.)

ARTICLE I.

Of the Managers.

The managers shall have the general direction and control of all the property and concerns of the institution, not otherwise provided for by law, and shall take charge of its general interests, maintain an effective inspection of the affairs and management of the institution, and see that its general designs be carried into effect, and everything done faithfully according to the requirements of the Legislature, and the by-laws, rules and regulations of the institution. They shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be paid their actual and reasonable traveling and other expenses, to be paid by the treasurer on the rendering of their accounts.

ARTICLE II.

Meetings of the Board.

The regular meetings of the board shall be held monthly at the institution, on the second Wednesday of each month, at three o'clock, P. M.

ARTICLE III.

Of Elections.

At the meeting in October in each and every year, the officers of the board, who shall be a president to preside in the absence of the State Commissioner of Education, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee, consisting of three of the managers, shall be chosen by ballot.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Order of Business.

At the regular meetings of the board, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Report of the executive committee.
3. Report of the treasurer.
4. Reports of general committees.
5. Report of the superintendent.
6. Reports of special committees.
7. Resolutions.
8. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Executive Committee.

The members of the executive committee shall meet at the institution on the second Wednesday of every month, at such hour as they may from time to time appoint. They shall have the general charge of the interests of the institution in all matters which may arise between the meetings of the board; shall see that all resolutions of the managers are promptly carried into effect; they shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings in a book prepared for that purpose and kept in the institution, and present the same at the meeting of the board, and they shall perform such other duties as may be delegated to them by the board. They shall have the power of calling extra meetings of the board. They shall prepare the annual report and submit the same for the approbation of the board at its meeting in October.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the General Committees.

The general committees shall be as follows:

Auditing and treasurer's accounts, three members.

Buildings and grounds, two members.

Farm, two members.

Education, two members.

Inmates, two members.

Personal property, visitation and inspection, two members appointed quarterly.

Employees, two members.

The general committees shall be appointed by the president annually in October unless otherwise specified. Each shall have direct supervision over its particular subject and in case of disputed jurisdiction, the president shall decide as to which general committee a subject shall be referred. Each general committee shall report upon its work, or upon any special matter referred to it, to the board of managers and shall make an annual report to the board of managers at its meeting in October.

ARTICLE VII.

Of the Secretary.

The Secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings of the board, and record them in a book kept for that purpose, and shall perform such other duties as the board shall assign him. He shall also notify the managers of all meetings of the board.

ARTICLE VIII.

Of the Treasurer.

The treasurer shall have the custody of all moneys, bonds, notes, mortgages and other securities and obligations belonging to the institution; collect all moneys due, and receive all appropriations, gifts and legacies made or bequeathed to the institution and deposit the same in some safe bank; he shall pay all debts and bills according to the estimates approved by the fiscal supervisor and as audited by the auditing and treasurer's accounts committee, and keep full and accurate accounts of all his collections, receipts and payments. He shall render to the executive committee semi-annual statements of his receipts and payments; balance his books of account annually, on the first day of October, and upon the day of the annual meeting make and deliver to said committee a statement of such balance, showing the receipts and payments of the past year.

ARTICLE IX.

Of the Superintendent.

The superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the institution. He shall have the general superintendence of the buildings, grounds and farm, together with their furniture, fixtures and stock, and the direction and control of all persons employed in and about the same, subject to the laws and regulations established by the managers. He shall have the appointment of his co-resident officers, with power to assign them their respective duties, subject to the by-laws. He shall employ, subject to the supervision of the board of managers, such teachers, attendants and assistants as he may think proper and necessary for the economical and efficient carrying into effect of the design of the institution, prescribe their several duties and places, and may discharge any of them. He shall also from time to time, give such orders and instructions as he may judge best calculated to induce good conduct, fidelity and economy in any department of labor and expense, and he is authorized and enjoined to maintain salutary discipline among all who are employed by the institution, and to enforce strict compliance with such instructions and uniform obedience to all the rules and regulations of the institution. He shall further cause full and fair accounts and records of all his doings, and of the entire business and operations of the institution, together with the condition and prospects of the pupils, to be kept regularly, from day to day, in books provided for that purpose; and he shall see that all such accounts and records shall be fully made up the first days of April and October in each year, and that the principal facts and results, with his report thereon, be presented to the board at its semi-annual meetings. The exercise of the foregoing powers shall be subject to the approval of the managers, except as herein otherwise provided. He shall conduct the official correspondence of the institution; shall, at the time of the admission of any pupil into the institution, enter in a book, to be provided and kept for that purpose, a minute, with date, of the name and residence of the pupil, and of the person or persons upon whose application he is received; together with a copy of the application, statement, certificate, and all

other papers accompanying such pupil; the originals of which he shall file and carefully preserve. And he shall be accountable for the careful keeping and economical use of all furniture, stores and other articles provided for the institution, and prepare and present to the board at its annual meeting, a true and perfect inventory of all the personal property and effects belonging to the institution. He may make arrangements subject to the approval of the managers, for the support, maintenance and clothing of pupils admitted to the institution; and should immediately, on the reception of any State pupil, give notice thereof to the clerk of the board of supervisors of the county from which the pupil was sent.

He shall also give notice of the discharge of a pupil by the managers, to the person and in the mode described by law; and shall see to the removal and delivery of such discharged pupil to the proper county and officer.

ARTICLE X.

Of the Pupils.

The design and objects of the institution, as established by the action of the Legislature, are not of a custodial character; but to furnish the means of education to that portion of the youth of the State not provided for in any of its other educational institutions. Those only will, therefore, be received into the institution who are of a proper school-attending age, and for such periods of time as shall, in the estimation of the board of managers, suffice to impart all the education practicable in each particular case, and in conformity with the regulations hereinafter specified.

Children between the ages of seven and fourteen, who are feeble-minded, or so deficient in intelligence as to be incapable of being educated at any ordinary school, and who are not epileptic, paralyzed, helpless, insane or greatly deformed, may be admitted by the superintendent, with the advice and consent of the executive committee. Applications in behalf of others shall be referred to the action of the board of managers.

The parents or next friends of those in whose behalf applications are made for admission as pupils, shall make answers in

writing to such questions as the superintendent and committee shall prescribe. They shall, moreover, if of sufficient ability, engage to pay such reasonable sum for the education and support of the pupils, and to furnish them with such proper clothing while in the institution, as shall be stipulated by the superintendent, and they shall, in all cases, be bound to receive them back when required, free of expense to the institution. But no feeble-minded pupil shall be received into the institution without there shall have been first lodged, with the superintendent thereof, a request to that effect, under the hand of the person by whose direction he is sent, stating the age, and place of nativity, if known, of the feeble-minded one, the Christian and surname, the town, or city, and county in which he resides, the ability or otherwise of the pupil, his parents or guardians, to provide for his support, in whole or in part, and if in part only, in what part; and the degree of relationship, or other circumstance of connection between him and the person requesting his admission, which statement shall be verified in writing, by the oath of two disinterested persons, residents of the same county with the feeble-minded one, acquainted with the facts and circumstances so stated, and certified to be creditable by the county judge of the same county. And no feeble-minded pupil shall be received into said institution unless the county judge of the county liable for his support shall certify that such pupil is an eligible and proper candidate for admission to said institution as aforesaid, provided, however, that feeble-minded pupils may be received into said institution upon the application therefor signed officially by any county superintendent of the poor, or by the commissioners of charity of any of the cities of this State where such commissioners exist.

The State pupils in the institution will be selected in equal numbers, as far as may be, from each judicial district, from those whose parents or guardians are unable to provide for their support therein.

The State pupils will be expected to come to the institution provided with a supply of neat and substantial clothing for the first six months, after which period the clothing will be furnished by the institution, at the expense of the respective coun-

ties of which they are residents, as in the case of the deaf and dumb and the blind institutions of the State.

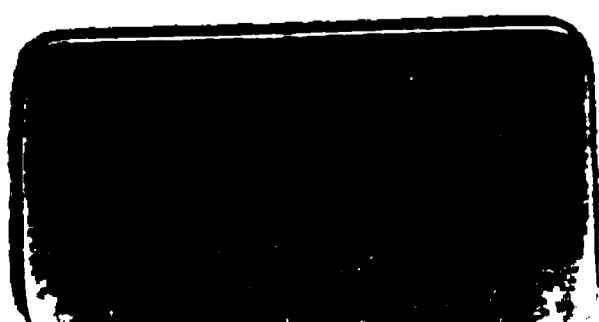
A bond will be required in all cases, except the case of a State pupil, to insure the removal of the pupil free of expense to the institution.

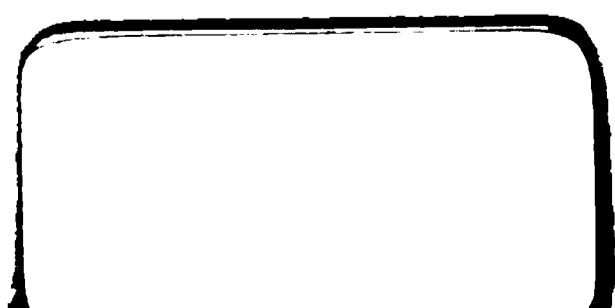
All pupils will be received upon trial for one month, at the end of which time a report upon the case will be made to the parents or parties sending them, if requested.

The education furnished by the institution will include not only the simpler elements of instruction usually taught in common schools, where that is practicable, but will embrace a course of training in the more practical matters of every-day life, the cultivation of habits of decency, propriety, self-management and self-reliance, and the development and enlargement of a capacity for useful occupation.

There shall be a vacation during the months of July and August, unless otherwise directed by the board, at which period all pupils must be removed from the institution by the parents or guardians, if required by the superintendent.

By-laws can only be altered at a regular meeting of the board by a majority of the whole board.





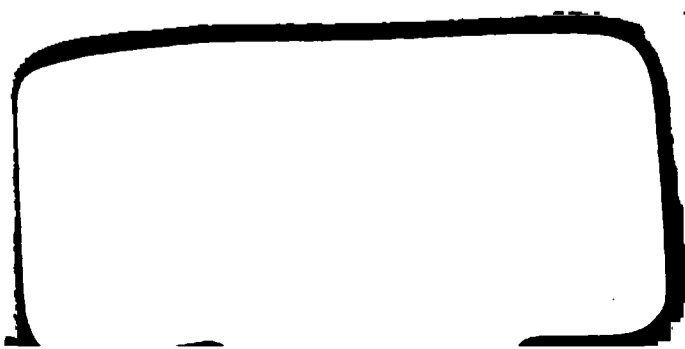
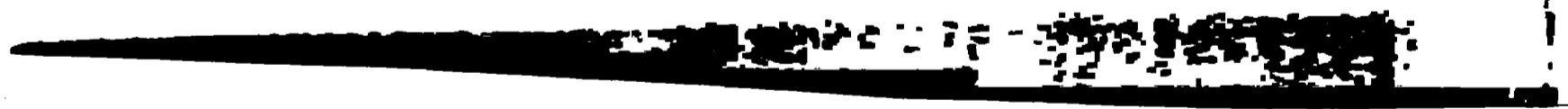
FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
Syracuse State Institution
FOR
Feeble-Minded Children
For the Year 1909

PART I

With Compliments of

James C. Carson, M. D.

Superintendent.



FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
Syracuse State Institution
FOR
Feeble-Minded Children
For the Year 1909

PART I

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE APRIL 8, 1910

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1910

MANAGERS

Hon. WALTER W. CHENEY, MRS. CHARLES E. CROUSE,
RALPH S. BOWEN, Esq., Rt. Rev. P. A. LUDDEN,
MEAD V. Z. BELDEN, Esq., EDWARD S. VAN DUYN, M. D.,
WILLIAM W. WIARD, Esq.,

Ex-officio Manager

Hon. ANDREW S. DRAPER, LL. D., Commissioner of Education.

President Board of Managers

Hon. W. W. CHENEY.

Secretary

Mrs. CHARLES E. CROUSE.

Treasurer

JAMES C. CARSON, M. D.

Executive Committee

Hon. W. W. CHENEY, WILLIAM W. WIARD, Esq.,
Dr. EDWARD S. VAN DUYN.

Committee on Personal Property, Visitation and Inspection

Mr. BELDEN, Mr. BOWEN.

Committee on Education

Dr. VAN DUYN, Mrs. CROUSE.

Committee on Inmates

Mrs. CROUSE, Bishop LUDDEN.

Committee on Employees

Mr. WIARD, Mr. BELDEN.

Committee on Buildings and Grounds

Mr. BOWEN, Mr. WIARD.

Committee on Farm

Bishop LUDDEN, Mr. CHENEY.

Committee on Auditing and Treasurer's Accounts

Mr. CHENEY, Dr. VAN DUYN,
Mr. WIARD.

OFFICERS

Superintendent

JAMES C. CARSON, M. D.

Steward

W. B. FARRINGTON.

Assistant Physician

SCHUYLER P. RICHMOND, M. D.

Matron

Miss LOUISE C. RICHARDS.

Assistant Matrons

Miss FRANCES C. CRAWFORD, Miss FLORA E. MARTIN.

Matron's Assistants

Mrs. ROSINA PRUYN, Miss ALIDA B. PLANT.

Housekeeper

Mrs. JOSEPHINE M. COMSTOCK.

Teachers

Miss MARY E. HOOVER,	Miss K. FEATHERSTONE,
Miss JULIA R. KENNEDY,	* Miss LELIA MARTINEAU,
Miss ETHEL M. CRAWFORD,	Miss ELSIE M. COLLINS,
Miss ELMA BROAD,	Miss GENETTA WILLIAMS,
Miss EDA M. TERWILLEGGER,	Miss ELIZABETH PERSSON.

Stenographer

Miss JULIA E. CHURCH.

Bookkeeper

GEORGE W. SCISM.

Storekeeper

NORRELL E. SMITH.

* Deceased.

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 56.

IN ASSEMBLY

APRIL 8, 1910.

FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Agreeably to the provisions of the act establishing this institution, the undersigned managers respectfully submit this their fifty-ninth annual report:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1908.....	\$314 09
Receipts from State appropriations during fiscal year	103,300 63
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils..	9,515 66
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	2,009 29
Receipts from sale of productions of shop.....	9 85
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	806 60
Receipts from sale of old material.....	97 46
Receipts from miscellaneous	44 79
Total	<hr/> \$116,098 37 <hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on account of maintenance	\$103,598 55
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 572, Laws of 1899	12,483 65
Balance in bank October 1, 1909.....	16 17
Total	<u>\$116,098 37</u>

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

On current expense account of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children for the year ending September 30, 1909:

*Salaries and wages.....	\$43,440 77
Expenses of officers and managers.....	95 79
Provisions	24,243 14
Household stores	3,609 26
Clothing	4,351 21
Fuel and light	16,230 89
Hospital and medical supplies.....	828 52
Shop, farm and garden.....	7,200 27
Ordinary repairs	228 24
Transportation of inmates	139 99
Miscellaneous	3,230 47
Total	<u>\$103,598 55</u>

ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.

Balance in cash	\$16 17
Due from individuals for board, instruction and clothing	221 91
Due from counties for clothing	1,230 52
Due from State Treasurer on unexpended appro- priations	3,797 49
Total assets	<u>\$5,266 09</u>

* Includes \$3,151.24 expended for salaries and wages of employees engaged in the manufacture of and repairs to clothing, and formerly charged to account of clothing.

The preceding tables present the financial operations of the institution for the fiscal year in the customary form which was adopted many years ago.

In the first table is shown the total receipts and their different sources. The several itemized accounts vary but slightly from the previous year and the total is therefore approximately the same, the difference being in favor of 1908 by a little over \$100.

The second table shows the disbursements, and includes the amount \$103,598.55 expended on account of maintenance, as also the total amount \$12,483.65 received from various sources other than State appropriations, which, as required by law, was transmitted to the State Treasurer in monthly installments and then became available for maintenance by act of the Legislature, as a refund.

By the third table is shown the classified summary of expenditures in the form prescribed by the Fiscal Supervisor. These expenditures for the year, as compared with those for 1908, show an increase of \$883.58 in salaries and wages; of \$3.05 in expenses of officers and managers; of \$404.90 in provisions; of \$605.27 for fuel and light; of \$29.73 for hospital and medical supplies; of \$105.68 in transportation of inmates; and of \$187.14 in miscellaneous; a decrease of \$114.71 for household stores; of \$870.73 for clothing; of \$629.71 in shop, farm and garden; and of \$84.88 for ordinary repairs, or a total amount of \$519.22 in excess of that for 1908.

The special appropriations granted by the Legislature of 1909 were "For new school desks, typewriters, beds, and other furniture \$2,000;" and "For repairs and equipment, including painting, change in the swing of outside doors in various buildings of the institution, and for better fire protection \$3,000."

The expenditures under special appropriations included an unexpended amount from 1908 and the balance from 1909. They aggregated \$5,529.84 and of this sum \$600.95 was for developing, extending and maintaining industries. The remaining portion was expended in amounts as follows: For new floors \$459.15; for new steel ceilings \$143.40; for a new heating boiler at Fairmount cottage \$231.27; for exterior painting to the main building and north wing \$700; for a new cement floor in the cow stables,

refitting them and building an aerator room in connection therewith at the Fairmount farm \$1,028.67; for reconstructing the fire alarm system throughout the buildings \$247.83; for new plumbing improvements at the boys' building and the superintendent's residence \$1,130.70; for a new refrigerator at the girls' building and one also at the hospital \$289.05; for a new range at the superintendent's residence \$80; and for general miscellaneous repairs and equipments \$459.52.

The following are the items of special appropriations which were voted at the annual meeting in October to be requested of the next Legislature:

For replacing three old with two new 150 H. P. boilers, setting and connecting up same \$7,500.

For constructing a high iron fence on the north and west sides of the premises \$6,000.

For the reconstruction of the electric wiring throughout the institution as recommended by the superintendent of the Syracuse board of gas and electricity. Amount to be determined later.

For repairs and equipment, \$6,000, including

At Fairmount, a reservoir for water; a gasolene engine for pumping water, and a house for the same.

A new mangle at the laundry.

Extending the stonewall fence to Harbor brook.

Steel ceilings.

Covering to steam pipes.

Screen doors and windows.

Relaying tile floor between south wing and laundry.

Improvements to the grounds.

School fixtures, supplies, etc.

The item for new boilers was fully explained in last year's report when an appropriation for the purpose was requested. The need of these boilers will be still further intensified next season after another year's use of the old ones. We believe it would be unsafe and unwise to longer defer this item.

The appropriation for a high iron fence was also requested last year and the board urged its need as follows: "A wall fence extends from Burnet Park along the entire eastern boundary of the institution premises and a short distance up Grand avenue along the southern boundary. A tight high board fence extends

the rest of the distance on Grand avenue and along the western boundary. On the northern line there is a barbed wire fence and a partial hedge. The board fence is getting old, tumbling down, and must soon be replaced in some manner. The barbed wire fence is of no practical use in keeping out either pilferers or mischievous boys, and from such persons the institution is in great need of protection."

An examination of the electric wiring in the institution was recently made by the superintendent of the Syracuse bureau of gas and electricity. He found much of the wiring and construction out of date and many changes were recommended. A copy of his report was forwarded to the State Architect who has been asked to send an engineer here from his office and furnish an estimate for reconstructing the work in accordance with modern plans and specifications.

At the October meeting it was also voted to recommend an appropriation of \$95,000 for next year's maintenance and of an undetermined amount for additional maintenance for the present fiscal year. The cost of nearly everything has so increased within the past few years it is absolutely essential that maintenance appropriations should be materially raised in amount. Last year's amount was \$91,000 as against \$90,000 at present available for this year and, with deferred items of fully \$2,000 carried forward from last year, it is evident that the amount for this year will prove insufficient and that from \$5,000 to \$10,000 more will be required.

For two years past in its annual reports this board has said: "There is a fast growing interest, to quite an extent among charity workers and especially so among teachers and principals of the public schools, in the need of a different training for feeble-minded and very backward children, one or more of whom are found in attendance at many of the schools throughout the State. These children drag along in a listless, inattentive way, make very little progress, are teased, tantalized and easily coaxed into mischief or wrong-doing by their brighter companions. Applications for such children are coming to us in steadily increasing numbers, from the sources mentioned. They are out of place in the public schools and should receive the training of an institution

or school especially adapted to the purpose. The reasons are many and obvious why such institutions should care for and instruct the two sexes separately and we believe when a new institution for the purpose is established it should be for boys alone. Then, as soon as put in readiness, all teachable boys at this institution should be removed to it and the remaining ones to the custodial institutions. This institution could then be left as a training school for feeble-minded girls. The location here is a desirable one for girls; it is not so for boys. The site is beautiful and pleasant but the acreage is limited and cannot be extended. It is ample for 500 girls, but boys need more territory both for recreation and occupation. We believe in a general provision of the State for all classes of its feeble-minded; we believe in schools for the young and teachable, and custodial institutions for the adult and unteachable, but whatever the purpose we believe all such institutions should provide for each sex separately and exclusively. In framing a further future policy for the needs of the feeble-minded we trust these recommendations will receive the careful consideration of the State Board of Charities and the Legislature."

As an outgrowth of the foregoing recommendation a joint meeting of the managers of the three institutions for feeble-minded, Newark, Syracuse and Rome, in conference with members of the State Board of Charities and a representative of the State Charities Aid Association was held at the Rome Asylum November 24, 1908. At this meeting it was agreed with practical unanimity that a complete separation of the sexes is desirable in all institutions for the care and treatment of the feeble-minded; that the female population at the Rome Asylum should be provided for at the Newark Asylum; that all of the boys at the Syracuse institution should then be transferred to the Rome Asylum; that the Syracuse institution should be transformed into a training school exclusively for girls; and that as soon as practicable thereafter a separate school department for boys should be provided at the Rome Asylum. In furtherance of this policy and the future welfare of the feeble-minded cared for at these institutions it is hoped that appropriations will be obtained at the approaching legislative session to provide new accommodation at

the Newark Asylum for the 275 females now at the Rome Asylum, to which this board stands ready to pledge its influence and united support.

W. W. CHENEY,
EDWARD S. VAN DUYN,
ALTA PEASE-CROUSE,
W. W. WIARD,
R. S. BOWEN,
M. V. Z. BELDEN,
P. A. LUDDEN.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

James C. Carson, treasurer of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, in current account with the State of New York for cash received and expended for the general supplies and for salaries and wages of officers, teachers, attendants and other employees of said institution, etc., during the year ending September 30, 1909:

Resources for the Year.

Balance in bank October 1, 1908	\$314 09
State appropriations for maintenance.....	103,300 63
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils..	9,515 66
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	2,009 29
Receipts from sale of productions of shops.....	9 85
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	806 60
Receipts from sale of old material.....	97 46
Miscellaneous	44 79
Total.	<u>\$116,098 37</u>

Disbursements.

Warrants of executive committee for month of October, 1908	\$10,400 78
Warrants of executive committee for month of November, 1908	10,118 46
Warrants of executive committee for month of December, 1908	9,090 74
Warrants of executive committee for month of January, 1909	10,518 52
Warrants of executive committee for month of February, 1909	8,032 65
Warrants of executive committee for month of March, 1909	10,354 02

Warrants of executive committee for month of April, 1909	\$9,376 10
Warrants of executive committee for month of May, 1909	8,091 52
Warrants of executive committee for month of June, 1909	8,026 22
Warrants of executive committee for month of July, 1909	7,332 85
Warrants of executive committee for month of August, 1909	7,486 87
Warrants of executive committee for month of September, 1909	4,769 82
	<hr/>
	\$103,598 55
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 580, Laws of 1899	12,483 65
Balance in bank October 1, 1909.....	16 17
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$116,098 37</u>

There was received and expended under special appropriations, chapter 571 and chapter 578, Laws of 1907; chapter 466 and chapter 469, Laws of 1908; and chapter 461, Laws of 1909:

Appropriation for office safe, chapter 571, Laws of 1907, cash received from Comptroller.....	\$12 80
Voucher paid	12 80
	<hr/>
Appropriation for industries and their maintenance, chapter 578, Laws of 1907, cash received from Comptroller	\$163 72
Vouchers paid, aggregating	163 72
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended	<u>\$32 69</u>

Appropriation for industries and their maintenance, chapter 466, Laws of 1908, cash received from Comptroller	\$439 23
Vouchers paid, aggregating	439 23
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended	\$117 77
	<hr/>
Appropriation for repairs and equipment, chapter 469, Laws of 1908, cash received from Comptroller	\$3,595 42
Vouchers paid aggregating	3,595 42
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended	\$0 39
	<hr/>
Appropriation for repairs and equipment, chapter 461, Laws of 1909, cash received from Comptroller	\$1,174 17
Vouchers paid, aggregating	1,174 17
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended	\$1,825 83
	<hr/>
Appropriation for typewriters, desks, etc., chapter 461, Laws of 1909, cash received from Comptroller	\$146 50
Voucher paid	146 50
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended	\$1,853 50
	<hr/>

Recapitulation.

Total of special appropriations received and expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1909:

Appropriation for office safe, chapter 571, Laws of 1907	\$12 80
Industries and maintenance, chapter 578, Laws of 1907	163 72
Industries and maintenance, chapter 466, Laws of 1908	439 23

Repairs and equipment, chapter 469, Laws of 1908.	\$3,595 42
Repairs and equipment, chapter 461, Laws of 1909.	1,174 17
Typewriters, desks, etc., chapter 461, Laws of 1909.	146 50
<hr/>	
Total	\$5,531 84
<hr/>	

Special unexpended appropriations still available, chapter 466 and chapter 469, Laws of 1908; and chapter 461, Laws of 1909:

Industries and maintenance, chapter 466, Laws of 1908.	\$117 77
Repairs and equipment, chapter 469, Laws of 1908.	39
Repairs and equipment, chapter 461, Laws of 1909.	1,825 83
Typewriters, desks, etc., chapter 461, Laws of 1909	1,853 50
<hr/>	
Total	\$3,797 49
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REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children:

GENTLEMEN.—In accordance with the requirements of the law and your board I beg leave to submit the following report, exhibiting statistics and other matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1909:

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Present at beginning of the year.... ..	255	269	524
Absent on vacation	19	12	31
Since admitted	36	40	76
Readmitted	1	3	4

Total for the year.....	311	324	635
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	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Discharged	32	46	78
Died	0	1	1
Present at close of the year.....	264	267	531
Absent on vacation	15	10	25
Total on the rolls	279	277	556
Average daily attendance	259	258	517

Total number of weeks' board furnished to the pupils	26,993
--	--------

Total cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils, including all expenses except clothing.....	\$96,096 10
Cost of clothing	7,502 45
Total cost	\$103,598 55

Average weekly cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils	\$3 56
Average weekly cost, including clothing	3 84
Yearly per capita cost	200 38

The cause of death in the one who died during the year was valvular disease of the heart.

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED.

Abscesses	10
Adenitis	3
Blepharitis	3
Bronchitis, acute	30
Bronchitis, chronic	1
Bruises	5
Burns	3
Chilblains	4
Conjunctivitis, acute	13
Constipation, chronic	1
Cretinism-sporadic	1
Dysmenorrhoea	2
Eczema	6
Endocarditis	1
Enteritis	6
Epilepsy	2
Furunculosis	3
Gastritis, acute	36
Gingivitis	6
Herpes	4
Herpes zoster	1
Hysteria	1
Impetigo	1
Iritis	2
Jaundice, catarrhal	1
Malnutrition	1
Menorrhagia	2
Neuralgia, facial	1
Otitis, acute	2

Otitis, chronic	2
Pharyngitis	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	2
Pleurisy	1
Rheumatism, acute	4
Rhinitis, purulent	4
Ringworm	7
Scabies	23
Scarlatina	3
Sprain	6
Tonsillitis	17
Torticollis	2
Typhoid fever	1
Ulcer	3
Urticaria	9
Varicella	4
Wounds, incised	2
Unclassified	9
Under observation	58

OPERATIONS.

Adenoids and tonsils removed	2
Cataracts, congenital	2
Circumcisions	6

The following table presents the movement of pupils by counties for the year:

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1908.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1909.
Albany	14	3	3	14
Allegany	8	0	0	8
Broome	10	0	0	10
Cattaraugus	2	1	0	3
Cayuga	4	1	1	4
Chautauqua	4	1	0	5
Chemung	13	1	1	13
Chenango	3	0	0	3
Clinton	3	0	0	3

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1908.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1909.
Columbia	13	1	2	12
Cortland	2	0	0	2
Delaware	5	1	1	5
Dutchess	3	2	2	3
Erie	51	10	6	55
Essex	3	1	0	4
Franklin	0	1	0	1
Fulton	3	0	1	2
Genesee	3	0	0	3
Greene	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0
Herkimer	2	0	0	2
Jefferson	14	4	1	17
Kings	30	4	5	29
Lewis	3	0	1	2
Livingston	4	0	0	4
Madison	6	0	1	5
Monroe	26	5	3	28
Montgomery	5	0	0	5
Nassau	0	1	1	0
New York	102	10	20	92
Niagara	2	1	0	3
Oneida	25	5	3	27
Onondaga	30	3	4	29
Ontario	9	0	1	8
Orange	12	5	2	15
Orleans	0	0	0	0
Oswego	7	0	1	6
Otsego	14	2	2	14
Putnam	1	0	0	1
Queens	5	0	1	4
Rensselaer	14	2	2	14
Richmond	1	0	0	1
Rockland	5	0	1	4
St. Lawrence	11	1	3	9
Saratoga	6	0	1	5
Schenectady	2	1	1	2

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1908.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1909.
Schoharie	3	2	0	5
Schuyler	2	0	1	1
Seneca	0	1	0	1
Steuben	11	2	1	12
Suffolk	2	1	0	3
Sullivan	6	0	0	6
Tioga	4	0	0	4
Tompkins	6	2	1	7
Ulster	9	0	0	9
Warren	4	2	2	4
Washington	4	0	1	3
Wayne	4	0	0	4
Westchester	13	2	2	13
Wyoming	2	0	0	2
Yates	5	1	0	6
	<hr/> 555	<hr/> 80	<hr/> 79	<hr/> 556
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The matron presents the report of work done during the school hours by the following industrial classes:

SEWING CLASSES.

Class of Beginners.

Bands	35
Breadcloths	4
Handkerchiefs	295
Napkins	188
Towels	11

Boys' List.

Aprons, kitchen	56
Aprons, barber's	3
Bath cloths	49
Bibs	128
Caps, baker's	32
Collars	202

Doormats	35
Handkerchiefs	1,306
Holders	8
Neckties	186
Pillowcases	329
Pillowticks	39
Puzzles, sawed	42
Sheets	462
Towels	721
Towels, roller	246

Girls' List.

Aprons	125
Bags	11
Bands	18
Curtains, sash	14
Drawers, pairs	33
Dresses	399
Dresses repaired	33
Names on garments	58
Napkins	155
Nightdresses	220
Pillowcases	81
Sheets	76
Shirtwaists	9
Skirts, under	13
Tablecloths	20
Traycloths	6
Towels	219
Waists, under	3
Washcloths	29

Besides a large amount of crocheting, embroidery and other fancy work.

South Wing Sewing Room.

Drawers, pairs	87
Shirts	305
Skirts	135

Waists, boys'	132
Waists, girls'	94

And a large amount of mending.

Girls' Building List.

Aprons	71
Buttonholes, extra	2,595
Bands	269
Bibs	35
Curtains	8
Dishcloths	57
Drawers	129
Dresses	196
Dressing sack	1
Dustcloths	26
Garters, pairs	115
Holders	160
Handkerchiefs	120
Mattress covers	19
Napkins	288
New sleeves	162
Names sewed on	711
Nightdresses	48
Pillowcases	125
Sheets	80
Shirtwaists	21
Skirts	82
Skirts, under	36
Tablecloths	4
Underwaists	83
Washcloths	57

And a large amount of mending, crocheting, embroidery and other fancy work.

Boys' Tailoring List.

Aprons	4
Blankets	27

Cloaks	39
Coats	98
Coats relined	34
Jackets	17
Overalls	71
Suits	207
Suits repaired	18
Tablecloths	3
Trousers	341
Vests	4

Class at Hosemaking.

Boys' hose, pairs	511
Girls' hose, pairs	1,775
Hose refooted, pairs	1,994

All of the mending except at the girls' building.

Class at Shoemaking.

Shoes, pairs	15
Shoes, repaired, pairs	4,108

Also miscellaneous harness repairs.

Brush Shop, Fairmount.

Brushes, scrub, gross	12½
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Sloyd Class.

Board, croquet	1
Boards, key	3
Boards, sleeve	3
Boxes, knife	1
Boxes, money	1
Brackets, corner	2
Cabinets, book	1
Desks, writing	2
Guns	14
Hangers, coat	3

Holders, broom	2
Holder, necktie	1
Holders, toothbrush	4
Racks, book	3
Racks, tool	7
Rests, back	1
Rollers, towel	4
Rulers	5
Sleigh, hand	1
Scraper, crumb	1
Stand, book	1
Stands, photograph	2
Tray, crumb	1
Trays, pen and ink	2

The steward reports the following as the products of the farm and garden for the year ending September 30, 1909:

Eggs: FARM PRODUCE.

1,018 dozen eggs	\$265 13
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Meats:

308 pounds chicken	62 65
224 pounds duck	42 62
136 pounds lard	13 60
6,408 pounds pork	530 86

Milk:

148,484 quarts milk	5,410 22
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Farm Foods:

200 bushels beets, Swedes	40 00
350 bushels corn	122 50
150 tons ensilage	750 00
50 tons corn fodder	250 00
163 tons hay	2,006 00
650 bushels oats	371 00
80 tons straw	300 00
888 weeks pasturage	440 00

Sale of farm products.....	\$826 10
Wood, stove and kindling, 50 cords.....	150 00
	<hr/>
	\$11,580 68
	<hr/> <hr/>

GARDEN PRODUCE.

98 bushels apples	\$71 05
1,409 bunches asparagus	79 74
17 bushels lima beans	17 00
60 bushels string beans.....	51 45
94 bushels beets	32 40
57 bushels beet greens.....	14 25
83 bunches chive	3 87
237 quarts cherries	23 70
3,687 heads cabbage	207 33
104 bushels carrots	34 10
1,049 head cauliflower	73 58
2,013 heads celery	65 99
29 dozen cucumbers	24 80
22,335 pickling cucumbers	67 01
783 quarts currants	62 64
281 bushels sweet corn.....	140 50
43 dozens eggplant	48 25
745 pounds grapes	22 35
70 quarts gooseberries	4 20
520 dozen heads lettuce.....	330 85
3,003 bunches green onions.....	59 49
85 bushels late onions.....	72 85
270 bunches parsley	8 10
60 bushels parsnips	25 05
73 bushels green peas	67 00
24 dozen peppers	1 92
19 bushels pears	17 10
962 bunches pie plant	17 16
61 bushels plums	61 00
474 bushels potatoes	341 45
34 bushels prunes	35 00
2,205 bunches radishes	51 55

201 quarts raspberries	\$26 82
32 bunches sage	1 60
74 bunches spinach	29 60
41 bushels summer squash	13 50
3,223 pounds winter squash	128 92
305 quarts strawberries	24 40
287 bushels tomatoes	125 10
54 bushels turnips	21 60
17 bushels vegetable oysters	10 20
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Total	\$14,095 15
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The total number of applications for admission during the year was 183, or four less than for 1908. Of this number 103 were for boys and 80 for girls, the proportion for girls being distinctly greater than usual and probably due to the fact that vacancies for girls existed and which was known to some extent by officials in certain of the more populous counties. Of the applications received 86 were accepted and placed on file and 97 rejected. Of those rejected 45 were thought to be unteachable, 19 were epileptic, 4 were paralyzed, 5 were helpless, 13 were over and 7 under the admissible age, 3 were both epileptic and over the admissible age, and one was vicious and incorrigible but not feeble-minded. It will be seen by the rejections made that the policy suggested by the State Board of Charities two years ago was even more strictly enforced than during the previous year. In spite of the extra precautions taken, however, several unteachable children were received, their application blanks being incorrectly filled out, or their intelligence and qualifications being overestimated by their friends or medical examiners.

There were admitted during the year 36 boys and 40 girls and one boy and three girls were readmitted, making a total of 80 as compared with 75 for 1908. The total number of pupils on the rolls was 635, or 18 more than for the previous year. The maximum number present at any time was 541, and the minimum, which occurred during the summer vacation, was 440.

The number discharged during the year was 78, of whom 32 were boys and 46 girls, and one girl died, making a total of 79

discharges, or 17 more than in 1908. Of the girls discharged 30 were transferred to the Newark Asylum, 2 to the Rome Asylum, 2 to Craig Colony, 1 to a State hospital for the insane, 11 were removed by parents, and 1 died. Of the boys discharged 11 were transferred to the Rome Asylum, 2 to Craig Colony, 1 to a State hospital for the insane, 16 were removed by parents, and 2 eloped. Every opportunity offered for the transfer of the older and unteachable ones to the custodial institutions was taken and a considerably greater number of transfers would have been effected except for the fire which destroyed one of the large buildings at the Rome Asylum last November. For the same reason it will hardly be possible to make additional transfers to the Rome institution for yet another year. As our departments are now filled, our doors must therefore be closed to the further admission of boys, except as vacancies occur, until the buildings at Rome are reconstructed and made ready for occupancy.

The health of the institution population for the year was remarkably good and but little sickness at any time prevailed. On February 6th a boy was found with scarlet fever. He was at once isolated in one of the private rooms at the hospital. On March 4th a second boy was discovered with the disease. The city health authorities were then notified and consented to receive both boys at the city scarlet fever hospital. On March 10th a third boy was likewise affected, and he too was sent to the city hospital. No other cases appeared, and the three boys made good recoveries without sequelæ. At the time scarlet fever was quite prevalent throughout the city, but by what means it was brought into the institution we are entirely without knowledge. All three boys belonged to the same class, but no one of them had been off the premises for several months previous. The action of the city health authorities in receiving the cases at the quarantine hospital was very much appreciated and probably saved us from a severe epidemic.

In June an isolated case of typhoid fever was diagnosed in a little girl at the main building. The disease was mild in character and ran a short course.

But one death occurred throughout the year and that one a little girl ten years old, from disease of the heart. This was the

first year since 1872 (thirty-seven years ago) when but a single death occurred.

The repairs and improvements effected during the year were many and varied much in character. The carpenter with those assisting him, besides making general repairs to walks, roofs, fences, locks, windows, furniture, farm implements, etc., replanked three stalls in the stable, put a new roof on the ladder-house, laid new flooring in the parlors, the matron's, stenographer's, and assistant physician's rooms, in the halls at the girls' building, the north wing, in two lavatories, and the main hall of the boys' building; put on new steel ceilings in the northeast dormitory, the north third floor and south basement hall in the main building, the large second floor dormitory for boys over the west schoolroom and the hall leading to it, and the sewing-room in the south wing. Besides there were made new steps to the refrigerator and cellar stairs at the girls' building, outside steps to the main building kitchen, a door frame and wardrobe at the superintendent's residence, new steps for the west porch, six new window frames at the cow stables, and a bread box, a hay rack, and four night shirt racks for Fairmount farm; also five vegetable crates, one porch box for plants, two ironing boards and one wagon box. The floor at the stable for washing wagons, and the frame work for the scales at the boiler-house were entirely reconstructed.

As usual the painter and a boy trained to assist him were kept steadily employed and, besides the resetting of all broken window glass, kalsomining, bronzing radiators, varnishing and refinishing floors, etc., repainted portions of the buildings as follows: The stormhouse and refrigerator room, three dormitories and the dining-room at the girls' building; the interior of the greenhouses, of the north tenant-house at Fairmount, of rooms 13, 14, 15, 16 and 21, the south hall first floor, the two parlors, the north hall first and second floors, the center schoolroom and the officers' dining-room in the main building; of the lavatory and three toilet-rooms at the superintendent's residence; of bathrooms 65 and 66, the assistant physician's room, and room 60 at the boys' building; of the kitchen, dining-room, boys' washroom, and the toilet-rooms at the farmhouse; of the sitting-room at the gate-house; the roofs of the west rear extension, the north and south

THE HOLSTEIN HERD

basement entrances, the north and south toilets of the main building; of the corridor between the boys' building and north wing and that between the south wing and laundry; of the music hall building, and the water closet buildings in the grove; the exterior of the stable; the window frames at the Fairmount cow stable; the three sets of doors at the boiler-house; the ceiling of the manager's room; a wagon, and three carriages. Other work accomplished in this connection was the repapering of the stenographer's, the head teacher's, the steward's rooms, and the two parlors at the main building; also the north tenant-house at Fairmount.

The engineer rewired the institution fire alarm system, fitted out with new and improved alarm boxes and attached a whistle at the boiler-house as a call for the men who might be at work in the garden or elsewhere in the event of an outbreak of fire in the daytime. He also installed new radiators in the main building parlors and a teacher's room on the third floor.

The gardener with a party of boys who assist him laid 40 feet of new cement walk near the shoe shop, 125 feet of new paved gutters on the roadway to the west above the boys' building, and over 300 square feet of cement floor in the main greenhouse.

For the past two years all farms and gardens in this locality have suffered much from severe and prolonged drought. The drought last year began about August 1st, this year the middle of June and continues up to the present writing in November, no rain having fallen since June sufficient to penetrate the soil for more than two or three inches. As a result the value of our farm and garden products has materially declined, as for instance the total value in 1907 was \$16,365.75, in 1908, \$16,143.84; in 1909, \$14,095.15. The farm and garden product loss is more or less noted in many items but especially so during the past year in the milk product, the loss in that item being over 20,000 quarts, as shown by the report for 1908.

In the matter of milk it is gratifying to state that our stable and herd of cows were inspected June 29th last by the dairy inspector for the Syracuse bureau of health, who gave us a rating of 95 per cent. out of a possible 100, that rating being exceeded by only two or three dairies in all the locality hereabouts supply-

ing the city of Syracuse with milk. In making up the rate one point was deducted for insufficient light, one for slight staining of the walls near the floor in the stable, two for storing the milk and one for transporting it at too high a temperature. The deduction of the last three points was due to a restricted use of ice, which condition we are unable to remedy with our present storage facilities. Since the inspection was made six more windows have been put in the stable, much increasing the light, so that to-day, *pari passu*, if rating was made it would stand at 96 per cent. instead of 95 per cent. Excepting the above-mentioned points all others were rated perfect, as follows: Cows — their condition, health, cleanliness, and water supply; stables — their construction, ventilation, cubic space per cow, removal of manure, stable yard; milkhouse — its construction, equipment, cleanliness, care and cleanliness of utensils, and temperature of water supply; milkers and milking — the health of attendants and cleanliness of milking; handling of the milk — its prompt and efficient cooling. In this connection we quote from the report of the inspector for the State Board of Charities, who made a visit and inspection of the farm on September 18th last, as follows: "At Fairmount farm the cow barns, farm yard drainage and toilets have received special attention. The inspection finds every evidence of watchfulness on the part of the management to maintain hygienic conditions. The farm continues as before under the direction of Mr. Bristow and his wife, who seem peculiarly well fitted for the care and management of the patients. The household affairs are well planned. The beds and bedding and the rooms throughout were found well ordered and clean."

To relieve the monotony of the daily routine institution life of the pupils entertainments were provided during the year as follows: On October 5th and 20th, stereopticon exhibitions by Mr. Fred C. Nye of Syracuse; on October 30th, a Halloween party dance in costume; on November 2d, songs and recitations by Mr. Edward Brigham; on December 23d, a play entitled "A Christmas Plot," with carols and recitations by selected pupils; on January 19th, some theatricals; on January 25th, a talk on the Indians by Mr. C. E. Lindley; on February 16th, music and recitations by Prof. and Mrs. H. M. Tilroe; on March 29th, a musicale by

THE NEW COW STABLES.

Prof. Alfred Kuenzlin, violinist, Mr. Andrew J. Speich, pianist, and Mrs. Sauter Lee, soprano; on April 20th, a fancy dress dancing party; on May 4th, a musicale by Mr. Herbert Rand, violinist, Miss Mary N. Perrin, pianist, and Miss Grace P. Cooper, soprano; on June 3d, a stereopticon lecture by Rev. John F. Dobbs; on June 28th, music by the Alumini Mandolin Club of Syracuse; on July 4th, a ball game and lawn party, with refreshments in the afternoon and a display of fireworks in the evening; and by special dancing parties in charge of the teachers upon twelve different evenings during the months of December, January, February, March and April. Besides the above, picnic parties and outings were arranged for the working girls during the summer season, and in September tickets were secured for the boys at the Fairmount farm and they were given their annual opportunity of attending the State fair. In the winter time, while the snow was on, sleighing parties were arranged from day to day until all able to be out were given a few hours' sleighride about the city and the adjacent country.

In accordance with the custom which has prevailed for many years the institution was opened to public visitors on thirty-five Friday afternoons while the school was in progress. Upon these occasions visitors were given an opportunity to see the industrial rooms, inspect the pupils' work therein, then were conducted to the hall, where special school classes were exhibited — calisthenics, dancing and other exercises to show proficiency in training. The total attendance at these Friday exercises was 2,154 or an average of about 62.

Besides these, visitations by public officials were made as follows: On October 14th, by a committee of the board of supervisors of Erie county; on October 22d, by the Hon. Stanley Milward, a member of the State Board of Control, Kentucky; on October 30th, by Hon. William R. Stewart, President, and Dr. Stephen Smith, Commissioner of the State Board of Charities; on November 11th, by Hon. C. M. Bissell, Fiscal Supervisor; on December 10th, a second visit by Dr. Stephen Smith, Commissioner of the State Board of Charities; on January 22d, by a committee of the board of supervisors of Westchester county; on April 30th, by Prof. Edwin L. Earp of Syracuse University and

the class in sociology; on May 27th. by a committee of the board of supervisors of Chautauqua county; on June 2d, by the Hon. C. M. Bissell, Fiscal Supervisor.

We hereby make public acknowledgment to the publishers of the following periodicals which were gratuitously sent throughout the year: "Rochester Advocate," Rochester, N. Y.; "The North Star," Faribault, Minn.; "The Charitable Observer," Lincoln, Ill.; "The Training School" and "Supplement," Vineland, N. J., and the bulletin of the "Iowa State Institutions."

Our thanks are also extended to many friends and parents of our children for contributions of money, fruits, candies, nuts, toys, dolls, etc., at the Christmas season. The pleasure and happiness imparted to our pupils by these gifts could only be appreciated by being present at their distribution and witnessing the beaming faces of the children on Christmas day.

Within the past six years 467 discharges and 483 admissions have occurred. A large proportion of those discharged belonged to the adult and unteachable classes and were transferred to the custodial asylums. In their places have been received a younger and more teachable element. As a result the classes in the school-rooms have grown larger and more unwieldy, while the corps of teachers has remained the same in number. Our application made to the financial authority more than a year ago for an allowance sufficient to employ two more teachers was met by the response that the funds available for the support of the institution would not warrant any increase in the payroll. At that time it was felt more teachers were imperatively needed, which is now further intensified by the eighty fresh admissions of the year last past. In spite of all this, however, the year's school work has been reasonably satisfactory, and we believe its results will compare favorably with other annual periods. The teachers have shown diligence, faithfulness, and an element of enthusiasm which is a *sine qua non* to success in the training of the feeble-minded. Among the new features introduced were lace making, and raffia basketry for a class of boys. For the lace making a frame was secured, and after several weeks' application a teacher acquired the process, and she has since succeeded in teaching one girl to perform the work. The process is so complicated and

BOY'S CLASS AT RAFFIA BASKETRY.

requires so much patience and effort to learn it that we doubt if many of our girls can acquire it successfully and satisfactorily enough to make it an industry worth pushing very extensively. For several years past a class of girls has been doing raffia basketry, but believing that boys would be interested in it too, a class was organized some months ago and now seems to show fully as much pride and pleasure in its products as does the girls' class. A gun drill has also been added to the boys' calisthenic class which we have reason to believe will prove a pleasing feature. In this connection it is well to know that the guns used in the drill were all made of wood by the class in sloyd.

We are frequently asked what are the purposes sought and the results obtained in the training and education of the feeble-minded. Upon this subject and in answer to such inquiries my views were expressed in the report for 1885 in such form that I trust they will bear repetition at this time: "It is becoming more and more the purpose in all institutions of this kind to incline the methods of training, so far as practicable, toward some form of industrial occupation. It must be recognized that this large class whom we instruct, care and provide for, is, if left to themselves, an extremely dependent and helpless one. They are brought here in youth mainly, but each year of their lives they are growing toward maturity, and many of our numbers have already passed the age when they ought no longer to be kept within the confines of a schoolroom. They are, of course, as compared with normal humanity, short-lived, yet a large number pass well into the years of adult life and not a few into ripe manhood and womanhood. It is to make them of some use to themselves or to the world after their maturity that we must apply our efforts at teaching. We cannot make of them scholars or skilled artisans able to go out into the world and compete with ordinary mortals, but we can teach many of them, the boys, to be useful in the shops at trades, in the garden with tools, or on the farm at manual labor; and the girls in the laundry, the bakery, the kitchen, or with the needle, the brush, or the broom. Besides all this there are many as they reach maturity who can be taught to become exceedingly useful in the care of their more helpless kind. By this we do not mean to imply that we are disposed to convert our

schoolrooms into shops and tradesrooms. For the children and youthful portion we believe there cannot be any substitution worthy of consideration devised to take the place of the schoolroom, but we would so harmonize and combine schoolroom instruction with industrial training that the step from the former to the latter may be made easy and pleasant. In short, the *future* of these unfortunates should be kept in the foreground of all methods, so that when they are men and women grown they are not abandoned and left as simply 'cumberers of the earth' but helpers of each other, of their friends or parents, or of the State, the parent and guardian of us all."

In concluding this report after a service as the superintendent of this institution for a full quarter of a century, it gives me unbounded pleasure to feel that I have always had the esteem and confidence of its board of managers. To this statement the assurances given me the past year by your president and others of your board have been no exception, and for which and for your valuable counsel and co-operation my thanks are most heartily extended. The officers and employees too, with but few exceptions, have given another year's loyal and faithful service without which but little success could have been attained. Relying upon them for a continuance of the same and upon you for advice, guidance, and support, I look forward to another year with renewed hope and confidence. The sole aim of my life for the past twenty-five years in conducting the affairs of the institution has been to carry out its purposes with credit, honor, and fidelity, and, as far as possible in my power, to impress this duty and obligation upon all subordinates and employees generally. Such will continue my constant purpose for what must be a much shorter period of time to follow and to the end.

JAMES C. CARSON,
Superintendent.

Syracuse, N. Y., November 29, 1909.

By-laws of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

(Revised December 9, 1908.)

ARTICLE I.

Of the Managers.

The managers shall have the general direction and control of all the property and concerns of the institution, not otherwise provided for by law, and shall take charge of its general interests, maintain an effective inspection of the affairs and management of the institution, and see that its general designs be carried into effect, and everything done faithfully according to the requirements of the Legislature, and the by-laws, rules and regulations of the institution. They shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be paid their actual and reasonable traveling and other expenses, to be paid by the treasurer on the rendering of their accounts.

ARTICLE II.

Meetings of the Board.

The regular meetings of the board shall be held monthly at the institution, on the second Wednesday of each month, at three o'clock P. M.

ARTICLE III.

Of Elections.

At the meeting in October in each and every year, the officers of the board, who shall be a president to preside in the absence of the State Commissioner of Education, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee, consisting of three of the managers, shall be chosen by ballot.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Order of Business.

At the regular meetings of the board, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Report of the executive committee.

3. Reports of the general committees.
4. Report of the treasurer.
5. Report of the superintendent.
6. Reports of special committees.
7. Resolutions.
8. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Executive Committee.

The members of the executive committee shall meet at the institution on the second Wednesday of every month, at such hour as they may from time to time appoint. They shall have the general charge of the interests of the institution in all matters which may arise between the meetings of the board; shall see that all resolutions of the managers are promptly carried into effect; they shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings in a book prepared for that purpose and kept in the institution, and present the same at the meeting of the board, and they shall perform such other duties as may be delegated to them by the board. They shall have the power of calling extra meetings of the board. They shall prepare the annual report and submit the same for the approbation of the board at its meeting in October.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the General Committees.

The general committees shall be as follows:

Auditing and treasurer's accounts, three members.

Buildings and grounds, two members.

Farm, two members.

Education, two members.

Inmates, two members.

Personal property, visitation and inspection, two members appointed quarterly.

Employees, two members.

The general committees shall be appointed by the president annually in October unless otherwise specified. Each shall have direct supervision over its particular subject and in case of dis-

puted jurisdiction, the president shall decide as to which general committee a subject shall be referred. Each general committee shall report upon its work, or upon any special matter referred to it, to the board of managers and shall make an annual report to the board of managers at its meeting in October.

ARTICLE VII.

Of the Secretary.

The Secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings of the board, and record them in a book kept for that purpose, and shall perform such other duties as the board shall assign him. He shall also notify the managers of all meetings of the board.

ARTICLE VIII.

Of the Treasurer.

The treasurer shall have the custody of all moneys, bonds, notes, mortgages and other securities and obligations belonging to the institution; collect all moneys due, and receive all appropriations, gifts and legacies made or bequeathed to the institution and deposit the same in some safe bank; he shall pay all debts and bills according to the estimates approved by the fiscal supervisor and as audited by the auditing and treasurer's accounts committee, and keep full and accurate accounts of all his collections, receipts and payments. He shall render to the executive committee semi-annual statements of his receipts and payments; balance his books of account annually, on the first day of October, and upon the day of the annual meeting make and deliver to said committee a statement of such balance, showing the receipts and payments of the past year.

ARTICLE IX.

Of the Superintendent.

The superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the institution. He shall have the general superintendence of the buildings, grounds and farm, together with their furniture, fixtures and stock, and the direction and control of all persons employed in and about the same, subject to the laws and regulations established by the managers. He shall have the appoint-

ment of his coresident officers, with power to assign them their respective duties, subject to the by-laws. He shall employ, subject to the supervision of the board of managers, such teachers, attendants and assistants as he may think proper and necessary for the economical and efficient carrying into effect of the design of the institution, prescribe their several duties and places, and may discharge any of them. He shall also from time to time, give such orders and instructions as he may judge best calculated to induce good conduct, fidelity and economy in any department of labor and expense, and he is authorized and enjoined to maintain salutary discipline among all who are employed by the institution, and to enforce strict compliance with such instructions and uniform obedience to all the rules and regulations of the institution. He shall further cause full and fair accounts and records of all his doings, and of the entire business and operations of the institution, together with the condition and prospects of the pupils, to be kept regularly, from day to day, in books provided for that purpose; and he shall see that all such accounts and records shall be fully made up the first days of April and October in each year, and that the principal facts and results, with his report thereon, be presented to the board at its semi-annual meetings. The exercise of the foregoing powers shall be subject to the approval of the managers, except as herein otherwise provided. He shall conduct the official correspondence of the institution; shall, at the time of the admission of any pupil into the institution, enter in a book, to be provided and kept for that purpose, a minute, with date, of the name and residence of the pupil, and of the person or persons upon whose application he is received; together with a copy of the application, statement, certificate, and all other papers accompanying such pupil; the originals of which he shall file and carefully preserve. And he shall be accountable for the careful keeping and economical use of all furniture, stores and other articles provided for the institution, and prepare and present to the board at its annual meeting, a true and perfect inventory of all the personal property and effects belonging to the institution. He may make arrangements subject to the approval of the managers, for the support, maintenance and clothing of pupils admitted to the institution; and should

immediately, on the reception of any State pupil, give notice thereof to the clerk of the board of supervisors of the county from which the pupil was sent.

He shall also give notice of the discharge of a pupil by the managers, to the person and in the mode described by law; and shall see to the removal and delivery of such discharged pupil to the proper county and officer.

ARTICLE X.

Of the Pupils.

The design and objects of the institution, as established by the action of the Legislature, are not of a custodial character; but to furnish the means of education to that portion of the youth of the State not provided for in any of its other educational institutions. Those only will, therefore, be received into the institution who are of a proper school-attending age, and for such periods of time as shall, in the estimation of the board of managers, suffice to impart all the education practicable in each particular case, and in conformity with the regulations hereinafter specified.

Children between the ages of seven and fourteen, who are feeble-minded, or so deficient in intelligence as to be incapable of being educated at any ordinary school, and who are not epileptic, paralyzed, helpless, insane or greatly deformed, may be admitted by the superintendent, with the advice and consent of the executive committee. Applications in behalf of others shall be referred to the action of the board of managers.

The parents or next friends of those in whose behalf applications are made for admission as pupils, shall make answers in writing to such questions as the superintendent and committee shall prescribe. They shall, moreover, if of sufficient ability, engage to pay such reasonable sum for the education and support of the pupils, and to furnish them with such proper clothing while in the institution, as shall be stipulated by the superintendent, and they shall, in all cases, be bound to receive them back when required, free of expense to the institution. But no feeble-minded pupil shall be received into the institution without there shall have been first lodged, with the superintendent

thereof, a request to that effect, under the hand of the person by whose direction he is sent, stating the age, and place of nativity, if known, of the feeble-minded one, the Christian and surname, the town, or city, and county in which he resides, the ability or otherwise of the pupil, his parents or guardians, to provide for his support, in whole or in part, and if in part only, in what part; and the degree of relationship, or other circumstance of connection between him and the person requesting his admission, which statement shall be verified in writing, by the oath of two disinterested persons, residents of the same county with the feeble-minded one, acquainted with the facts and circumstances so stated, and certified to be creditable by the county judge of the same county. And no feeble-minded pupil shall be received into said institution unless the county judge of the county liable for his support shall certify that such pupil is an eligible and proper candidate for admission to said institution as aforesaid, provided, however, that feeble-minded pupils may be received into said institution upon the application therefor signed officially by any county superintendent of the poor, or by the commissioners of charity of any of the cities of this State where such commissioners exist.

The State pupils in the institution will be selected in equal numbers, as far as may be, from each judicial district, from those whose parents or guardians are unable to provide for their support therein.

The State pupils will be expected to come to the institution provided with a supply of neat and substantial clothing for the first six months, after which period the clothing will be furnished by the institution, at the expense of the respective counties of which they are residents, as in the case of the deaf and dumb and the blind institutions of the State.

A bond will be required in all cases, except the case of a State pupil, to insure the removal of the pupil free of expense to the institution.

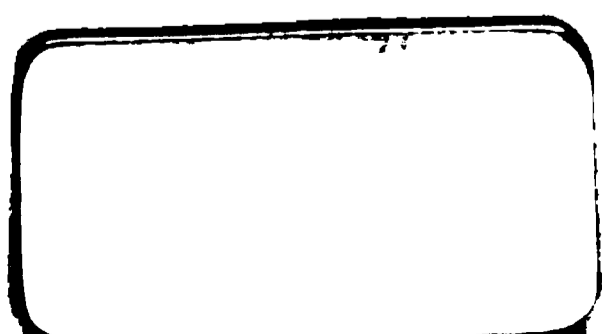
All pupils will be received upon trial for one month, at the end of which time a report upon the case will be made to the parents or parties sending them, if requested.

The education furnished by the institution will include not

only the simpler elements of instruction usually taught in common schools, where that is practicable, but will embrace a course of training in the more practical matters of every-day life, the cultivation of habits of decency, propriety, self-management and self-reliance, and the development and enlargement of a capacity for useful occupation.

There shall be a vacation during the months of July and August, unless otherwise directed by the board, at which period all pupils must be removed from the institution by the parents or guardians, if required by the superintendent.

By-laws can only be altered at a regular meeting of the board by a majority of the whole board.



SIXTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children

FOR THE YEAR 1910

PART I

ALBANY

J. B. LYON COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS

1911

MANAGERS

Hon. WALTER W. CHENEY, Mrs. CHARLES E. CROUSE,
RALPH S. BOWEN, Esq., Rt. Rev. P. A. LUDDEN,
MEAD V. Z. BELDEN, Esq., EDWARD S. VAN DUYN, M. D.,
WILLIAM W. WIARD, Esq.

Ex-officio Manager

Hon. ANDREW S. DRAPER, LL. D., Commissioner of Education.

President Board of Managers

Hon. W. W. CHENEY.

Secretary

Mrs. CHARLES E. CROUSE.

Treasurer

JAMES C. CARSON, M. D.

Executive Committee

Hon. W. W. CHENEY, MEAD V. Z. BELDEN, Esq.,
Dr. EDWARD S. VAN DUYN.

Committee on Personal Property, Visitation and Inspection

Mr. BELDEN, Mr. BOWEN.

Committee on Education

Dr. VAN DUYN, Mrs. CROUSE.

Committee on Inmates

Mrs. CROUSE, BISHOP LUDDEN.

Committee on Employees

Mr. WIARD, Mr. BELDEN.

Committee on Buildings and Grounds

Mr. BOWEN, Mr. WIARD.

Committee on Farm

BISHOP LUDDEN, Mr. CHENEY.

Committee on Auditing and Treasurer's Accounts

Mr. CHENEY, Dr. VAN DUYN,
Mr. BELDEN.

OFFICERS

Superintendent

JAMES C. CARSON, M. D.

Steward

W. B. FARRINGTON.

Assistant Physician

SCHUYLER P. RICHMOND, M. D.

Matron

Miss LOUISE C. RICHARDS.

Assistant Matrons

Miss FRANCES C. CRAWFORD, Miss FLORA E. MARTIN.

Matron's Assistants

Mrs. ROSINA PRUYN, Miss ALIDA B. PLANT.

Housekeeper

Mrs. JOSEPHINE M. COMSTOCK.

Teachers

Miss ELMA BROAD,	Miss K. FEATHERSTONE,
Miss JULIA R. KENNEDY,	Miss ELSIE M. COLLINS,
Miss ETHEL M. CRAWFORD,	Miss GENETTA WILLIAMS.
Miss EDA M. TERWILLEGER,	Mrs. S. P. RICHMOND,
Miss JENNIE B. LONGCOR,	Mrs. A. V. PERSSON,
Miss VIOLET B. MCKNIGHT,	Miss MAREA R. BRANDT.

Stenographer

Miss JULIA E. CHURCH.

Bookkeeper

GEORGE W. SCISM.

Storekeeper

NOBELL E. SMITH.

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 60.

IN ASSEMBLY

July 21, 1911.

SIXTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE- MINDED CHILDREN.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Agreeably to the provisions of the act establishing this institution, the undersigned managers respectfully submit this their sixtieth annual report:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1909.....	\$16 17
Receipts from State appropriations during fiscal year	109,090 00
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils..	10,990 71
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	1,765 68
Receipts from sale of productions of shop.....	44 75
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	621 86
Receipts from sale of old material.....	138 57
Receipts from miscellaneous	46 16
Total	<hr/> \$122,713 90 <hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on account of maintenance.....	\$107,741 99
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 572, Laws of 1899	13,607 73
Balance in bank October 1, 1910.....	1,364 18
Total	<u>\$122,713 90</u>

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

On current expense account of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children for the year ending September 30, 1910:

*Salaries and wages.....	\$43,332 01
Expenses of officers and managers.....	91 45
Provisions	25,846 47
Household stores	3,663 74
Clothing	5,053 60
Fuel and light.....	16,507 37
Hospital and medical supplies.....	764 47
Shop, farm and garden.....	8,325 03
Ordinary repairs	669 63
Transportation of inmates.....	49 18
Miscellaneous	3,439 04
Total	<u>\$107,741 99</u>

ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 1910.

Balance in cash.....	\$1,364 18
Due from individuals for board, instruction and clothing	712 14
Due from State Treasurer on unexpended appro- priations	6,657 67
Total	<u>\$8,733 99</u>

* Includes \$3,095.55 expended for salaries and wages of employees engaged in the manufacture of and repairs to clothing, and formerly charged to account of clothing.

In the foregoing tables the financial statistics concerning the maintenance of the institution are presented in their usual form. The receipts from all sources are shown in the first table and aggregate \$122,713.90, exceeding those for 1909 by over \$6,600. Of the total amount received \$109,090 was from State appropriations and the balance, \$13,607.73, from the various customary sources, the principal ones being from counties for clothing State pupils \$10,990.71 and from pay cases \$1,765.68. The amount from counties was larger than usual and this was due to the fact that several counties were derelict in payments the previous year, whereas for this year the extraordinary occurred and every county in the State against which charges existed settled the account in full.

The disbursements are shown in the second table and include the sum \$107,741.97 paid on account of maintenance and also the amount \$13,607.73, the total received from the various sources noted in the first table and which, according to existing law, was duly transmitted to the State Treasury in monthly instalments to become available for maintenance under chapter 433, Laws of 1909.

The classified summary of expenditures is presented in the third table. As compared with 1909 an increase of \$1,603.33 is shown for provisions; of \$34.48 for household stores; of \$102.39 for clothing; of \$276.48 for fuel and light; of \$1,124.76 for shop, farm and garden; of \$441.39 for ordinary repairs; and of \$208.57 for miscellaneous; a decrease of \$8.76 for salaries and wages; of \$4.34 for expenses of officers and managers; of \$64.05 for hospital and medical supplies; and of \$90.81 for transportation of inmates, or in all an amount \$4,143.44 in excess of that for 1909. Of this excess nearly \$2,000 was from lack of funds for necessarily deferred articles of that year and the balance from an increase in the average attendance and the enhanced cost of provisions and other supplies.

The expenditures from special appropriations during the year were all made under chapter 461, Laws of 1909, and aggregated \$3,119.43. Of this amount \$1,562 was for new iron beds, school desks, furniture and furnishings; \$120 for a new roof on the south wing piazza; \$150 for decorating, repapering, etc.; \$30 for

steam pipe covering; \$160 for a paved entrance at the south door of the boiler house; \$50 for steel ceilings; \$90 for new plumbing; \$230 for new fire hose; \$360 for changing the swing of outside doors; and the balance \$298 for the wages of an extra carpenter and for miscellaneous purposes.

By the Legislature of 1910 special appropriations were made as follows: One of \$13,000 for reconstructing the electric wiring throughout the institution buildings, and one of \$6,000 for repairs and equipment. Under these appropriations no money had been expended at the close of the year. Plans and specifications for the electric wiring are in course of preparation by the State Architect; and under the appropriation for repairs and equipment estimates have been submitted and approved for various improvements, work upon which is now to quite an extent under progress.

At the September board meeting it was voted to recommend an appropriation of \$96,000 for next year's maintenance, and for special appropriations as follows:

For repairs and equipment \$6,000, including for an outside water closet at Fairmount, the plumbing and a sewage disposal plant in connection with the same, \$2,500; for constructing a high iron fence on the north side of the institution premises \$2,000; and the balance \$1,500 for the purchase of a piano, flooring, new steel ceilings, and other improvements.

For providing two 150 H. P. boilers in place of three old ones at the boiler house, setting the same and making the necessary connections; for installing an electric light plant; and for the erection of a coal storage shed.

(Amount to be determined later by the State Architect.)

The outside water closet for the use of the boys at Fairmount will be possible next season by reason of the construction of a new and larger reservoir for water which is now under progress and which can be kept supplied with water by the use of a gasoline engine attachment to the pump when the wind fails to operate the mill. The sanitary improvements mentioned were recommended by Mr. Theodore Horton, Sanitary Engineer of the State Department of Health, at the time of his visit here in September.

The need of the high iron fence was presented a year ago, as

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follows: "A wall fence extends from Burnet Park along the entire eastern boundary of the institution premises and a short distance up Grand avenue along the southern boundary. A tight high board fence extends the rest of the distance on Grand avenue and along the western boundary. On the northern line there is a barbed wire fence and a partial hedge. The board fence is getting old, tumbling down, and must soon be replaced in some manner. The barbed wire fence is of no practical use in keeping out either pilferers or mischievous boys, and from such persons the institution is in great need of protection."

The request of an appropriation for new boilers has been made for the past two years and the reasons for them have each year grown more and more urgent. This year both the State Architect and Fiscal Supervisor have given the appropriation for the boilers their approval and have also indorsed, as we are informed, an item for establishing an electric light plant.

For three years past this board has advocated a separation of sexes in institutions for the feeble-minded and, for what seemed good and sufficient reasons, that this institution should become one for girls alone. In this connection we quote as follows from our last year's report: "As an outgrowth of the foregoing recommendations a joint meeting of the managers of the three institutions for the feeble-minded, Newark, Syracuse and Rome, in conference with members of the State Board of Charities and a representative of the State Charities Aid Association was held at the Rome Asylum November 24, 1908. At this meeting it was agreed with practical unanimity that a complete separation of the sexes is desirable in all institutions for the care and treatment of the feeble-minded; that the female population at the Rome Asylum should be provided for at the Newark Asylum; that all of the boys at the Syracuse institution should then be transferred to the Rome Asylum; that the Syracuse institution should be transformed into a training school exclusively for girls; and that as soon as practicable thereafter a separate school department for boys should be provided at the Rome Asylum. In furtherance of this policy and the future welfare of the feeble-minded cared for at these institutions it is hoped that appropriations will be obtained at the approaching legislative session to provide new ac-

commodation at the Newark Asylum for the females now at the Rome Asylum, to which this board stands ready to pledge its influence and united support."

Accompanying this report and made a part of it are also the reports of the treasurer and superintendent to which your attention is respectfully invited.

W. W. CHENEY,
M. V. Z. BELDEN,
EDWARD S. VAN DUYN,
RALPH S. BOWEN,
W. W. WIARD,
P. A. LUDDEN,
ALTA PEASE-CROUSE.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

James C. Carson, treasurer of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, in current account with the State of New York for cash received and expended for the general supplies and for salaries and wages of officers, teachers, attendants and other employees of said institution, etc., during the year ending September 30, 1910:

Resources for the Year.

Balance in bank October 1, 1909.....	\$16 17
State appropriations for maintenance.....	109,090 00
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils..	10,990 71
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	1,765 68
Receipts from sale of productions of shops.....	44 75
Receipts from sale of farm products.....	621 86
Receipts from sale of old material.....	138 57
Miscellaneous	46 16
	<hr/>
Total	\$122,713 90
	<hr/> <hr/>

Disbursements.

Warrants of executive committee for month of October, 1909	\$11,166 65
Warrants of executive committee for month of November, 1909	10,120 92
Warrants of executive committee for month of December, 1909	10,939 09
Warrants of executive committee for month of January, 1910	9,738 43
Warrants of executive committee for month of February, 1910	10,396 32
Warrants of executive committee for month of March, 1910	9,887 36

Warrants of executive committee for month of April, 1910	\$7,290 76
Warrants of executive committee for month of May, 1910	7,118 37
Warrants of executive committee for month of June, 1910	10,330 03
Warrants of executive committee for month of July, 1910	7,820 96
Warrants of executive committee for month of August, 1910	6,130 11
Warrants of executive committee for month of September, 1910	6,802 99
	<hr/>
	\$107,741 99
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 580, Laws of 1899	13,607 73
Balance in bank October 1, 1910.....	1,364 18
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$122,713 90</u>

There was received and expended under special appropriations, chapter 466, Laws of 1908, and chapter 461, Laws of 1909:

Appropriation for industries and their maintenance, chapter 466, Laws of 1908, cash received from Comptroller	\$67 77
Vouchers paid, aggregating	67 77
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended and transferred to maintenance fund	\$50 00
	<hr/>
Appropriation for repairs and equipment, chapter 461, Laws of 1909, cash received from Comptroller	\$1,488 98
Vouchers paid, aggregating	1,488 98
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended	<u>\$366 85</u>

Appropriation for typewriters, desks, etc., chapter 461, Laws of 1909, cash received from Comptroller	\$1,562 68
Vouchers paid, aggregating	1,562 68
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended	\$290 82
	<hr/> <hr/>

Recapitulation.

Total of special appropriations received and expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1910:

Industries and maintenance, chapter 466, Laws of 1908	\$67 77
Repairs and equipment, chapter 461, Laws of 1909	1,488 98
Typewriters, desks, etc., chapter 461, Laws of 1909	1,562 68
	<hr/>
Total	\$3,119 43
	<hr/> <hr/>

Special unexpended appropriations still available, chapter 461, Laws of 1909, and chapter 508, Laws of 1910:

Repairs and equipment, chapter 461, Laws of 1909 .	\$366 85
Typewriters, desks, etc., chapter 461, Laws of 1909	290 82
Repairs and equipment, chapter 508, Laws of 1910.	6,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$6,657 67
	<hr/> <hr/>

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children:

GENTLEMEN.—In accordance with the requirements of the law and your board I beg leave to submit the following report, exhibiting statistics and other matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1910:

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Present at beginning of the year.....	264	267	531
Absent on vacation.....	15	10	25
Since admitted	18	24	42
Readmitted	2	0	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for the year.....	299	301	600
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Discharged	20	21	41
Died	2	2	4
Present at close of the year.....	263	273	536
Absent on vacation	14	5	19
Total on the rolls.....	277	278	555
Average daily attendance	264	267	531
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of weeks board furnished to the pupils			27,667
			<hr/>
Total cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils, including all expenses except clothing.....			\$99,592 84
Cost of clothing			8,149 15
			<hr/>
Total cost			\$107,741 99
			<hr/>

Average weekly cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils	\$3 59
Average weekly cost, including clothing.....	3 89
Yearly per capita cost.....	203 04

The causes of death of those who died during the year were as follows:

Exposure (freezing)	1
Pneumonia	1
Tuberculosis	2

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED.

Abscesses	15
Acne	2
Adenitis	5
Anaemia	4
Blepharitis	1
Bronchitis, acute	31
Bursitis	1
Burns	2
Chilblains	8
Conjunctivitis, acute	10
Chorea	1
Cysts	2
Dysentery	1
Eczema	3
Erysipelas	1
Enteritis	7
Epilepsy	2
Fractures	1
Furunculosis	3
Gastritis, acute	28
Gastritis, enteritis	15
Gingivitis	2
Herpes	2
Hernia	2

Iritis, acute	2
Jaundice, catarrhal	1
Lead poisoning	1
Malnutrition	6
Necrosis, bone	1
Otitis, acute	13
Otitis, chronic	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	2
Pneumonia	3
Psoriasis	1
Quinsy	2
Rheumatism, acute	1
Rhinitis, acute	7
Scabies	4
Scarlatina	7
Sprain	1
Tonsillitis	12
Torticollis	1
Typhoid fever	17
Ulcers, corneal	4
Ulcers, general	5
Urticaria	2
Varicella	11
Wounds, incised	3
Unclassified	12
Under observation	24

OPERATIONS.

Cyst, ear	1
Glands, neck, removal	1
Hernia, inguinal	1

The following table presents the movement of pupils by counties for the year:

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1909	Admitted	Discharged	Remaining Sept. 30, 1910
Albany	14	1	3	12
Allegany	8	1	0	9
Broome	10	1	0	11
Cattaraugus	3	0	0	3
Cayuga	4	1	0	5
Chautauqua	5	0	0	5
Chemung	13	1	0	14
Chenango	3	0	0	3
Clinton	3	0	0	3
Columbia	12	0	0	12
Cortland	2	1	0	3
Delaware	5	3	0	8
Dutchess	3	2	1	4
Erie	55	5	6	54
Essex	4	0	0	4
Franklin	1	1	1	1
Fulton	2	0	0	2
Genesee	3	1	0	4
Greene	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0
Herkimer	2	0	0	2
Jefferson	17	2	1	18
Kings	28	0	1	27
Lewis	2	0	0	2
Livingston	4	0	1	3
Madison	5	0	0	5
Monroe	28	1	0	29
Montgomery	5	1	2	4
Nassau	0	2	0	2
New York	93	3	7	89
Niagara	3	0	0	3
Oneida	27	1	3	25
Onondaga	29	2	1	30
Ontario	8	2	1	9
Orange	15	4	3	16
Orleans	0	0	0	0
Oswego	6	1	1	6
Otsego	14	0	1	13

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1909	Admitted	Discharged	Remaining Sept. 30, 1910
Putnam	1	1	0	2
Queens	4	1	0	5
Rensselaer	14	1	4	11
Richmond	1	0	1	0
Rockland	4	0	0	4
St. Lawrence	9	0	1	8
Saratoga	5	0	0	5
Schenectady	2	0	0	2
Schoharie	5	0	1	4
Schuyler	1	0	0	1
Seneca	1	0	1	0
Steuben	12	0	0	12
Suffolk	3	0	0	3
Sullivan	6	0	0	6
Tioga	4	0	0	4
Tompkins	7	0	2	5
Ulster	9	2	0	11
Warren	4	0	1	3
Washington	3	0	0	3
Wayne	4	0	0	4
Westchester	13	2	1	14
Wyoming	2	0	0	2
Yates	6	0	0	6
	<hr/> 556	<hr/> 44	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 555
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

SEWING CLASSES.

Boys' List.

Aprons	24
Bath cloths	18
Bibs	298
Caps, bakers'	12
Collars	99
Curtains	5
Dustcloths	38
Doormats	22

Handkerchiefs	1,357
Holders	35
Neckties	50
Pillowcases	595
Pillowticks	30
Puzzles, sawed	35
Suspenders, pairs	52
Tablecloths	9
Towels	1,103
Towels hemstitched	9

Girls' List.

Aprons	87
Bags	10
Bands	38
Cloths, dust	26
Covers, mattress	36
Curtains, sash	10
Drawers, pairs	24
Dresses	433
Dresses repaired	12
Handkerchiefs	47
Kimonas	2
Napkins	48
Nightdresses	136
Pillowcases	100
Sheets	106
Shirtwaists	8
Skirts, under	33
Tablecloths	26
Towels	410
Waists, under	9

Besides a large amount of crocheting, embroidery and other fancy work.

South Wing Sewing Room.

Drawers, pairs	46
Shirts	313

Skirts	150
Waists, boys'	101
Waists, girls'	96

And a large amount of mending.

Girls' Building List.

Aprons	62
Bands	215
Bibs.	24
Blankets, hemmed	21
Buttonholes, extra	3,317
Covers, mattress	24
Curtains	5
Dishcloths	34
Drawers	115
Dresses	211
Dustcloths	28
Garters, pairs	95
Handkerchiefs	132
Holdes	153
Names sewed on	772
Napkins	243
New sleeves	85
Nightdresses	111
Pillowcases	78
Sheets	118
Shirtwaists	11
Skirts	97
Skirts, under	37
Tablecloths	4
Towels	224
Underwaists	122
Washcloths	71

And a large amount of mending, crocheting, embroidery and other fancy work.

Boys' Tailoring List.

Aprons	95
Blankets, bound	36
Cloaks, lined	7
Coats	155
Coats, relined	2
Jackets	21
Overalls	65
Pieces pressed	124
Suits	170
Sheets	32
Trousers	310

Class at Hosemaking.

Boys' hose, pairs	713
Girls' hose, pairs	1,323
Hose refooted, pairs	1,642

All of the mending except at the girls' building.

Class at Shoemaking.

Shoes, pairs	16
Shoes, repaired, pairs	4,075

Also miscellaneous harness repairs.

Brush Shop, Fairmount.

Brushes, scrub, gross	12½
---------------------------------	-----

Sloyd Class.

Boards, key	5
Boards, sleeve	8
Boxes, knife	3
Cabinet	1
Guns	18
Hangers, coat	15

203 bushels tomatoes.....	\$86 45
16 bushels turnips	6 20
23 bushels vegetable oysters.....	13 80
<hr/>	
Total	\$14,076 47
<hr/>	

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

The admissions during the year were 18 boys and 24 girls and 2 boys were readmitted, a total of 44 as compared with 80 for the previous year. The total number on the rolls for the year was 600 as compared with 635 for 1909. The maximum number present was 556 on May 7th and 8th, the greatest number ever present at any time in the history of the institution. The minimum number present was 464 and occurred on several days in July, or during the summer vacation period.

The discharges for the year numbered 41, of whom 20 were boys and 21 girls, and 2 of each sex died, making a total of 45 discharges, or 34 less than during 1909. Of the boys discharged 10 were removed by parents, 8 were transferred to the Rome Asylum and 2 eloped. Of the girls discharged 14 were removed by parents, 1 by a county official, 4 were transferred to the Rome Asylum, 1 to the Newark Asylum and 1, an epileptic, to the Craig Colony. The number of transfers to other institutions was therefore 14, as compared with 49 the previous year, and accounts for the small number of admissions. When the new buildings at Rome are completed, it is hoped some transfers may be effected and our waiting list relieved. While our departments are filled, it is our rule to file eligible applications and accept them in their order as vacancies occur. At the present time the first application on our waiting list for boys dates nearly a year back and that for girls about half as long. The unfortunate feature of it all is that the period between application and admission necessarily widens as time goes on.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The applications for the year numbered 173, or 10 less than for 1909. Of the applications received 102 were for boys and 71 for

girls, the ratio for girls being a little larger than has commonly been the case in years past. There are three reasons why applications are more frequent for boys than for girls. First, the number of male children born is somewhat greater; second, owing to the larger average size of the male child's head the difficulties of labor increase the possibilities of brain injuries at birth; third, feeble-minded boys, as they grow in years, become rather more troublesome to their parents and more annoying to neighbors than do feeble-minded girls; especially is this true if the home is located in an urban community. Girls are more domestic, more likely to stay indoors and out of sight than are boys, who get out upon the streets where they are teased, tantalized, and urged into mischief by their brighter companions.

Of the applications received 82 were accepted and placed on file, and 91 rejected. Of those rejected, 11 were over and 10 under the eligible ages of admission, 7 and 14; 10 were epileptic, 9 helpless, 3 paralyzed, 4 were thought to be insane, and 44 were considered unteachable or otherwise unsuitable for school room training and instruction.

HEALTH.

In the month of October, 1909, five cases of typhoid fever occurred, all among the inmates of the girls' building. The disease again made its appearance during the first week of August, 1910, and between that time and October 1st, twelve cases developed, all inmates of the main group of buildings, the girls' building entirely escaping. At this writing all cases of the disease, except one, have fully recovered. No deaths occurred at either period. Two years ago when typhoid fever prevailed here the first few cases arose among our Fairmount farm population and it was conjectured that the bacillus was conveyed to the institution from the farm, in some way, probably through the milk supply. Since that time, however, no further cases have appeared at Fairmount and it must therefore be reasonably conclusive that the two outbreaks of the past year could not have originated at the Fairmount farm, if the conjecture as to the cause of the disease here two years ago was correct. The possible causes have been carefully investigated by ourselves and were also given attention by a

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sanitary engineer, Mr. Theodore Horton, from the State Health Department, but so far no satisfactory conclusion has been reached. In connection with sanitary improvements two recommendations were made in Mr. Horton's report; one, that an underground sewer should be substituted along the course of Harbor brook to receive the institution sewage instead of its discharge into the brook; and the other that an outside closet, with plumbing and a sewage disposal plant, should be constructed at Fairmount for the use of the boys at the farm. Plans for carrying out the first recommendation are already under way by the city of Syracuse and work upon the sewer will probably begin next spring. For the second one an appropriation for the purpose will be requested of the incoming Legislature.

In connection with the subject of typhoid fever it is perhaps pertinent to say that the disease has been unusually prevalent, during the past season, throughout the city of Syracuse, and it is possible that the cause of it in the institution was the same as in other parts of the city.

Scarlet fever made its appearance on May 12th and between that date and June 21st seven cases in all occurred. They were kept isolated and under quarantine in the lower east ward of the hospital, by which means the spread of the disease was effectually held in check. All of the cases recovered, the last being discharged August 10th and the quarantine removed on that date. About the same period and, especially for several months previous, scarlet fever had been epidemic throughout the city.

No other sickness worthy of mention prevailed during the year and but four deaths occurred; the first to die was an imbecile man, 63 years of age, who had been an inmate of the institution for nearly fifty years. This man, a harmless, inoffensive fellow, had been allowed to go about the premises and upon the streets near by, for many years, largely as he felt disposed. On the afternoon of January 4th, the very coldest day of the winter, he disappeared and no trace of him was obtained until February 16th following, when his body was accidentally discovered by a trapper in a field near Onondaga Hill, about four miles distant from the institution, to which point he must have wandered and perished in the cold on the day of his disappearance. The second death, from pneumonia

and other complications, was that of an imbecile man, 62 years of age, and for many years a resident of our Fairmount farm colony. He was also the first pupil admitted to the institution, October 1, 1851, and while it was located near the city of Albany. The third and fourth deaths were from tuberculosis in two young girls, respectively 12 and 13 years of age and, strange to relate, both of these girls died on the same day in March. With an average attendance of 531, the mortality rate was extremely low, being less than 8/10 of one per cent.

IMPROVEMENTS.

No extensive, elaborate or costly improvements have been effected, yet many of a minor character are worthy of mention, as follows: A new heating boiler was installed at the Fairmount cottage; a damper regulator was put on both high and low pressure boilers at the boiler house; a new tile floor was laid between the south wing and the laundry; the cement floor in the south store-room was renewed; the parlors and reception room were repaired and repainted, the latter room being refurnished and converted into the managers' room; new school desks, forty-eight in number, were provided and set in the front schoolrooms, replacing the old ones which were transferred to the large schoolroom at the rear; a partition was thrown across the west lower corridor, the south end of which has been furnished and made into an office for the head teacher; the steward's office, which heretofore was very inconveniently located in the boys' building, was transferred to the schoolroom in the main building next to the superintendent's office, the room repainted and refitted for its changed purpose, a new window added for increased light, and a doorway cut through between the two offices; the former office of the steward was converted into a dining-room for the officers at the boys' building and what was formerly the dining-room turned into a pool room and a pool table provided in it for the use of the men employees; steel ceiling was put on in room No. 7, main building, as also in the employees' sitting-room, the latter being repainted and neatly refurnished. Besides the foregoing improvements, was made the change from an inward to an outward swing of all outside doors except in a few that seemed unimportant. These changes in the

swing of the doors were made in compliance with the joint recommendation of the Fiscal Supervisor and the State Architect and intended as a precautionary measure in the event of a rush for egress in case of a fire in the buildings.

FARM AND GARDEN.

In both summers of 1908 and 1909 occurred a long period of excessive drought and most farm and garden crops in this locality suffered much and gave light returns. Our figures for the past year, as shown in the table, are somewhat misleading for the reason that they include the value only of the farm and garden products made use of during the fiscal year. In most respects the yield of the past season was much better, especially wheat, oats, corn and potatoes. The bulk of these crops do not come much into use until after October 1st and as a result the increased products value of the past season will not be shown until next year's report.

In June last the herd of cows at the farm, forty-four in number, were all again subjected to the tuberculin test and every one, the same as the year before, was given a clean bill of health. Upon the conclusion of his visit the State Inspector made the gratifying statement that the Fairmount herd of cows was the best all around one he had ever examined. Last year a rating of 95 per cent. was given the herd and stable by the city dairy inspector. This year the rating was increased to 97½ which, without larger ice-storage facilities and increased use of ice, is as large a rating as we can hope to obtain.

THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The leading feature of the institution is its school department which, by the appointment of Miss Broad as head teacher and two additional teachers who began service on October 1st, is now more effectively organized than ever before. The possibilities of greater success are accordingly better assured. Ofttimes, however, in our work too much progress is expected; very frequently we must be satisfied with a little. As was stated in one of the institution reports many years ago, "we do not propose to create or

supply faculties nor to bring all grades of the feeble-minded to the same standard of development and discipline, nor to make them all capable of sustaining creditably all the relations of a social and moral life but rather to give dormant faculties the greatest possible development and to apply these awakened faculties to a useful purpose under the control of an aroused and disciplined will. At the base of all our efforts lies the principle that, as a rule, none of the faculties are absolutely wanting but dormant, undeveloped and imperfect." As an evidence of some things accomplished by our system of training and instruction, an exhibit was made in September last at the State Fair held in this city and which was given favorable commendation by many visitors at the fair.

THE NAME OF BACKUS.

In the walls of the central hall of the main building at this institution are two tablets; upon one is the name Frederick F. Backus, M. D., and upon the other Hervey Backus Wilbur, M. D. The first tablet commemorates the laying of the cornerstone of the building in September, 1854, and the name of Dr. Frederick F. Backus is inscribed on it as one of the original trustees. He was also in 1846 a State Senator from the city of Rochester and the first one in this State and country to attempt legislation in behalf of distinct and separate provision for the feeble-minded. The second tablet is in memory of Dr. Hervey Backus Wilbur, who was the first superintendent of the institution and the first in this country to attempt the education of the feeble-minded. As Backus appears in both names it has been quite generally supposed that the two were related and we have been frequently asked the question. A few months before the death of Mrs. E. P. Wilbur, the widow of Dr. Wilbur, she informed me that no relationship between the two existed, and explained the coincidence of the name Backus as follows: The father of Dr. Frederick F. Backus was the Rev. Azel Backus, D. D., the first president of Hamilton College. The father of Dr. Wilbur, the Rev. Hervey Wilbur, was a graduate of that college during the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Backus. After graduation Dr. Wilbur's father married and in honor of and admiration for President Backus gave the name of Hervey Backus to his first born son.

THE DEATH OF MISS ALVIRA E. WOOD.

Miss Wood, the former matron, was for so many years identified with the work of this institution it is but fitting that a notice of her death should be recorded upon the pages of the annual report. Miss Wood entered the service in 1853 and resigned on October 1, 1906, covering in all a period of over fifty-three years. She was in many ways an extraordinary woman; although very slight of frame and stature, she was untiring in her work and possessed wonderful endurance, was exceedingly tactful in dealing with the children and exerted over them remarkable control, at the same time commanding their love and respect; she was thoughtful in the extreme of everyone's welfare about the institution and always intensely interested in its work and success.

Upon resigning her position as matron she removed to Springfield, Mass., to reside with a sister. Her death occurred November 23, 1909. Her remains were brought to the institution, an appropriate funeral service being held in the parlors, and from thence conveyed to Oakwood and laid at rest near those of the former superintendent, Dr. H. B. Wilbur, with whom she was closely associated from almost the beginning of his work at this institution until his death in 1883.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Entertainments were provided for the pleasure and happiness of the children from time to time, as opportunities offered, and our means afforded, as follows: October 21st, the Hall Concert Party; October 29th, a Hallowe'en dancing party of the girls in costume at the main building; November 1st, a similar party at the girls' building; November 29th, stereopticon views in the West Indies by Mr. Irving A. Savage of Syracuse; December 23d, songs, carols, recitations, drills, concluding with a play by the children "Catching Santa Claus," composed by Miss Lelia Martineau, one of the teachers, whose death occurred suddenly on December 28th after a few days' illness; December 27th, stereopticon views showing new uses of the public schools, by Prof. Clarence A. Perry; February 1st, an illustrated talk on Evangeline by Prof. W. D. Lewis of Syracuse; February 22d, patriotic songs and tableaux by the children, followed by dancing in costume; February 20th, a

talk on a steamship journey to Havana by the superintendent; February 27th, a talk on Cuba by the superintendent; February 28th, a talk on birds by Prof. H. E. Barrett of Syracuse; April 3d, a talk on Yucatan by the superintendent; April 13th, a dancing party in the hall in fancy dress costume; May 10th, music by the Alumni Mandolin Club and songs by Mrs. Harold E. Stone of Syracuse; July 4th, a matched game of ball, field day sports, and fireworks in the evening. Besides, dancing parties upon eleven different evenings of the winter and spring months. Numerous picnic parties were arranged for the working girls during the summer months, and the boys at Fairmount had their usual day off to visit the State Fair. During the winter all able to be out were given a sleighride for a few hours around various parts of the city.

VISITORS.

Official visitations occurred during the year as follows: October 9th, the Honorable Commercial Commissioners from Japan; October 25th, Prof. C. E. Nash, assistant superintendent, Vine-land, N. J.; October 28th, Prof. Edward B. Shallow, associate superintendent of schools in New York city; October 29th, Mr. Herbert F. Prescott, Deputy and Acting Fiscal Supervisor; November 11th, Hon. William R. Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities; March 3d, Prof. Albert C. Hill of the State Education Department; May 12th, Prof. Dr. Raeche, Privat docent und oberarzt & der Psychiatrischen und Nervenlinik der Universität, Kiel, Germany; June 24th, Hon. D. McCarthy, Fiscal Supervisor; July 21st, Dr. E. A. Nevin, superintendent of the Newark Asylum; July 26th, Dr. C. S. Little, superintendent of Letchworth Village, at Thiells, N. Y.; September 9, Dr. Stephen Smith, Commissioner of the State Board of Charities; and September 30th, Hon. D. McCarthy, Fiscal Supervisor.

The institution was open to general visitors on Friday afternoons the early part of the year upon thirteen occasions when 409 persons attended the exercises in the hall. After January 14th, however, owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever throughout the city, the Friday exercises were discontinued and the institution closed to the public for the balance of the year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are pleased to make public acknowledgment to the publishers of the following periodicals gratuitously furnished and mailed throughout the year: "The North Star," Fairbault, Minn.; "The Rochester Advocate," Rochester, N. Y.; "The Training School," Vineland, N. J.; "The Institution Quarterly," Springfield, Ill.; and "The Bulletin of the Iowa State Institutions."

Our thanks are also extended to Mr. Irving A. Savage of Syracuse for a free stereopticon entertainment, and to many friends and parents of the children for donations of money, fruits, nuts, candies, toys, etc. to enliven and give cheer to the holiday season.

CONCLUSION.

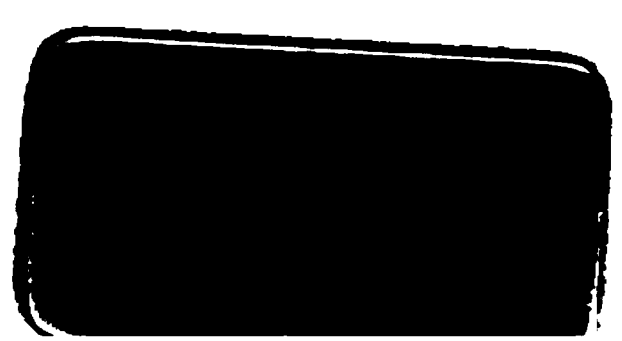
In conclusion I desire to extend my acknowledgment of hearty co-operation in the year's work on the part of the resident officers and those otherwise employed in their various duties. To you also of the board of managers I express my gratitude for your ready counsel, support and continued confidence, humbly recognizing the superintending Providence that has protected and watched over the interests of the institution in a manner such as to give promise of hope and encouragement for the year to follow.

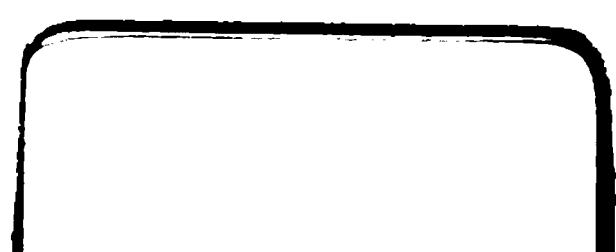
JAMES C. CARSON,
Superintendent.

Syracuse, N. Y., November 18, 1910.

DAILY ORDER OF SCHOOL EXERCISES. Miss Elma Broad, Head Teacher.

CLASSES.	9 to 9:20 A. M.	9:20 to 10 A. M.	10 to 10:40 A. M.	11 to 11:45 A. M.	11:45 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.	2:30 to 3:15 P. M.	3:15 to 4 P. M.
Miss Brandt.....	<div> <div>9 to 9:20 A. M.</div> <div> <div>Prayer and singing</div> <div>General assembly</div> <div>Marching.</div> </div> </div>	Drawing.	Drawing.	Drawing.	Kindergarten.	Words and articulation.	Kindergarten.
Miss Collins.		Calisthenics.	Numbers, 1st grade	Piano for calisthenics.	Geography.	Kindergarten.	Numbers, 2d grade.
Miss Crawford.		Fourth reader, writing, spelling.	Words and articulation.	Numbers, 1st grade	Piano for calisthenics.	Numbers, 3d grade.	Dancing.
Miss Featherstone.		Numbers, 1st grade	Kindergarten.	Calisthenics, advanced.	Second reader, writing, spelling.	Dancing.	Sewing.
Miss Kennedy.		Numbers, 2d grade.	Sewing.	Kindergarten.	Calisthenics.	Primer, writing, spelling.	Piano for dancing.
Miss Longcor.		Numbers, 1st grade	Numbers, 1st grade	Words and articulation.	First reader, writing, spelling.	Second reader, writing, spelling.	Sewing.
Miss McKnight.		Words and articulation.	Numbers, 1st grade	Writing and drawing.	Basketry.	Primer, writing and spelling.	Numbers, 2d grade.
Mrs. Richmond.		Third reader, writing, spelling.	Sewing.	Words and articulation.	Numbers, 2d grade.	Fancy work.	Fancy work.
Miss Terwilleger.		Words and articulation.	Singing.	Numbers, 1st grade	Weaving.	Piano for dancing.	Weaving.
Miss Williams.		Piano for calisthenics.	Singing.	Primer, writing and spelling.	Singing.	Numbers, 4th grade.	Words and articulation.
Miss Enright.	Form and color, puzzles and objects, kindergarten.						
Miss Hayes and Miss O'Brien.	Boys.	Hand and machine sewing, shirt making, tailoring and mat making.					
Miss Erwin and Miss Higgins.	Girls.	Hand and machine sewing, cutting, dressmaking, knitting.					
Miss Ryan.	Girls.	Ironing.					
Mrs. Persson.	Boys.	Sloyd, Tuesday and Thursday, 9 to 11 A. M.; Saturday, 9 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.					





SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded
Children

FOR THE YEAR 1911

PART I

ALBANY
THE ARGUS COMPANY, PRINTERS
1912

MANAGERS.

HON. WALTER W. CHENEY,	Mrs. CHARLES E. CROUSE,
RALPH S. BOWEN, Esq.,	Rt. Rev. P. A. LUDDEN,
MEAD V. Z. BELDEN, Esq.,	EDWARD S. VAN DUYN, M. D.,
WILLIAM W. WIARD, Esq.	

President Board of Managers

Hon. W. W. CHENEY.

Vice-President

Dr. E. S. VAN DUYN.

Secretary

Mrs. CHARLES E. CROUSE.

Treasurer

JAMES C. CARSON, M. D.

Executive Committee

Hon. W. W. CHENEY,	MEAD V. Z. BELDEN, Esq.,
Dr. EDWARD S. VAN DUYN.	

Committee on Personal Property, Visitation and Inspection.

Mr. BELDEN,	Mr. BOWEN.
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Committee on Education

Dr. VAN DUYN,	Mrs. CROUSE.
---------------	--------------

Committee on Inmates

Mrs. CROUSE,	BISHOP LUDDEN.
--------------	----------------

Committee on Employees

Mr. WIARD,	Mr. BELDEN.
------------	-------------

Committee on Buildings and Grounds

Mr. BOWEN,	Mr. WIARD.
------------	------------

Committee on Farm

BISHOP LUDDEN,	Mr. CHENEY.
----------------	-------------

Committee on Auditing and Treasurer's Accounts

Mr. CHENEY,	Mr. BELDEN,
Dr. VAN DUYN.	

OFFICERS.

Superintendent

JAMES C. CARSON, M. D.

Steward

W. B. FARRINGTON.

Assistant Physician

SCHUYLER P. RICHMOND, M. D.

Matron

Miss LOUISE C. RICHARDS.

Assistant Matrons

Miss FRANCES C. CRAWFORD, Miss FLORA E. MARTIN.

Matrons' Assistants

Mrs. ROSINA PRUYN, Miss ALIDA B. PLANT.

Housekeeper

Mrs. JOSEPHINE M. COMSTOCK.

Teachers

Miss ELMA BROAD,	Miss K. FEATHERSTONE,
Miss JULIA R. KENNEDY,	Miss ELSIE M. COLLINS,
Miss ETHEL M. CRAWFORD,	Mrs. S. P. RICHMOND,
Miss JENNIE B. LONGCOR,	Miss MAREA R. BRANDT,
Miss EDA M. TERWILLIGER,	Mrs. A. V. PERSSON,
Miss VIOLET B. MCKNIGHT,	Miss LOIS C. SITTERLY.

Stenographer

Miss JULIA E. CHURCH.

Bookkeeper

LEON J. HUTCHISON.

Storekeeper

NORELL E. SMITH.

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 7.

IN ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 11, 1912.

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Agreeably to the provisions of the act establishing this institution, the undersigned managers respectfully submit this, their sixty-first annual report:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1910.....	\$1,364 18
Receipts from State appropriations during fiscal year	107,626 21
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils...	9,719 50
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	2,008 17
Receipts from sale of productions of shop.....	84 25
Receipts from sale of farm products	763 38
Receipts from sale of old material	83 66
Receipts from miscellaneous	170 56
	<hr/>
	\$121,819 91

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on account of maintenance.....	\$105,969 11
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 572, Laws of 1899	12,829 52
Balance in bank October 1, 1911.....	3,021 28
	<hr/>
	\$121,819 91
	<hr/> <hr/>

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

On current expense account of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children for the year ending September 30, 1911:

*Salaries and wages	\$44,449 04
Expenses of officers and managers.....	132 80
Provisions	24,410 08
Household stores	3,093 33
Clothing	5,218 11
Fuel and light	14,977 66
Hospital and medical supplies.....	862 39
Shop, farm and garden.....	7,612 92
Ordinary repairs	1,639 51
Transportation of inmates.....	74 73
Miscellaneous	3,498 54
	<hr/>
	\$105,969 11
	<hr/> <hr/>

ASSETS SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

Balance in cash.....	\$3,021 28
Due from individuals for board, instruction and clothing	719 30
Due from State Treasurer on unexpended appro- priations	28,272 13
	<hr/>
	\$32,012 71

* Includes \$3,169.66 expended for salaries and wages of employees engaged in the manufacture of and repairs to clothing, and formerly charged to account of clothing.

The preceding tables present the financial statistics on account of the maintenance of the institution for the year in the customary form.

As shown in the first table, the receipts aggregate \$121,819.91, or about \$900 less than for 1910. The total receipts from State appropriations were \$107,626.21, and from counties for clothing, and all other sources, \$12,829.52. The amount from counties, owing to delay in payment until October this year on the part of Greater New York, was only \$9,719.50, as compared with \$10,990.71 for last year, when all accounts against counties were paid in full.

The table of disbursements includes three items: that on account of maintenance, \$105,969.11; that collected from the several sources mentioned in the first table and "returned to Comptroller," \$12,829.52; and the balance remaining on deposit October 1, 1911, \$3,021.28. The second amount noted is now in the State treasury and becomes available as a refund appropriation for maintenance next year.

The third table presents a classified summary of expenditures in the form required by the Fiscal Supervisor. As compared with 1910 there is an increase of \$1,117.03 for salaries and wages, \$41.35 in expenses of officers and managers, \$164.51 for clothing, \$97.92 for hospital and medical supplies, \$969.88 in ordinary repairs, \$25.55 for transportation of inmates, and \$59.50 for miscellaneous; a decrease of \$436.39 for provisions, \$570.41 for household stores, \$1,529.71 for fuel and light, and \$712.11 for shop, farm and garden supplies, or, in all, a decrease in expenditures of \$1,772.88, as compared with those of 1910. This decrease was accomplished by careful and economical purchasing, and to some extent by deferring possible articles in the last quarter of the year.

The last or fourth table shows the assets, consisting of three items, viz.: cash on hand, \$3,021.28; the sum due from individuals for board, etc., \$719.30; and from the State treasury for unexpended appropriations, \$28,272.13. This last amount proceeds from special appropriations, as will be observed on a subsequent page under the report of the treasurer.

The expenditures of the year from special appropriations were all made for repairs and equipment, and for typewriters, furniture, etc., under chapter 461, Laws of 1909, and for repairs and equipment, chapter 508, Laws of 1910, and aggregated \$5,354.85. Of this sum, from chapter 461, Laws of 1909, \$290.70 was expended for new furniture and furnishings; and from the same chapter, item of repairs and equipment, \$111.95, for the erection of a new flag pole, and the balance, \$225.05, for miscellaneous repairs. From chapter 508, Laws of 1910, \$4,727.87 was expended, the leading items of which were for erecting a house to protect the scales used in weighing coal, \$1,086.36; for repairs to tile flooring and for relaying the tile floor leading from the south wing to the laundry, \$191.20; for the use of a stone crusher, \$60; for constructing a new reservoir, and small houses for the pump and for storing gasoline at Fairmount, \$428.03; for new steel ceilings, \$97.80; for a new mangle at the laundry, \$1,675; for new blackboards in the school rooms, \$69, and the balance for miscellaneous purposes. Under this same chapter there was still unexpended at the close of the year, for repairs and equipment, \$1,272.13; and for reconstructing the electric wiring system, \$13,000. A contract has been made for the expenditure of the last amount that covers the rewiring of the premises except the girls' building and superintendent's residence. The work upon this contract is now under way.

The Legislature of 1911 made appropriations of \$6,000 for repairs and equipment, and of \$8,000 for improving the steam heating system and for replacing three old heating boilers with two new ones of 150 horsepower capacity. A contract has been made for the new boilers and improvements to the heating system; this work is now well progressed and it is expected will be completed before severe cold weather begins. Of the \$6,000 appropriation for repairs and equipment, about \$2,500 is intended for an outside toilet and a sewage disposal plant at the Fairmount farm, \$2,000 for constructing a high iron fence on the north side of the institution premises, and the balance for needed repairs.

It has been decided to request of the next Legislature special appropriations for the following named purposes: For additional fire escapes and the reconstruction of the local telephone system.

Center Hall, Main Building.

\$6,500; for the completion of the rewiring of the electric lighting system, \$3,927; for an electric light plant, \$8,000; for ordinary repairs and replacing old equipment, \$2,500; and for extraordinary repairs and new equipment, \$5,000, as follows; for repairs and furniture at the superintendent's residence, \$1,000; for continuing the high iron fence on the west of the institution premises, \$2,000; and for a morgue and equipment for the dispensary and operating room, \$2,000. The item for the morgue, dispensary, etc., has been recommended by the State Health Department, and the one for additional fire escapes by the chief of the Syracuse fire department and the State Fire Commissioner. Heretofore the boiler capacity has not been sufficient to operate an electric light plant but, with the new boilers now being installed, the lighting of the buildings can be readily effected for about one-half the present cost. The need of the completion of the rewiring of the institution has been previously explained.

It was also voted at the annual meeting of the managers to request an appropriation of \$98,000 for maintenance. This amount is greater than any previous request but was thought to be required to meet the increased cost of living, and demands and allowances for increases in wages; for the salary of an educated farmer; and that it may not become necessary to defer needed and important items of expenditure into the next year.

Four years ago this board began advocating a separation of the sexes in the State institutions for the feeble-minded and, for what seemed to us good and sufficient reasons, that this institution should eventually become one for girls alone. In this connection we quote as follows from our last year's report: "As an outgrowth of the foregoing recommendations a joint meeting of the managers of the three institutions for the feeble-minded, Newark, Syracuse and Rome, in conference with members of the State Board of Charities and a representative of the State Charities Aid Association was held at the Rome asylum November 24, 1908. At this meeting it was agreed, with practical unanimity, that a complete separation of the sexes is desirable in all institutions for the care and treatment of the feeble-minded; that the female population at the Rome asylum should be provided for at the Newark asylum; that all of the boys at the Syracuse institution should then be

transferred to the Rome asylum; that the Syracuse institution should be transformed into a training school exclusively for girls; and that as soon as practicable thereafter a separate school department for boys should be provided at the Rome asylum. In furtherance of this policy and the future welfare of the feeble-minded cared for at these institutions it is hoped that appropriations will be obtained at the approaching legislative session to provide new accommodations at the Newark asylum for the females now at the Rome asylum, to which this board stands ready to pledge its influence and united support."

As at present informed we are gratified to state that by appropriations made at the legislative session of 1911 for new buildings at the Newark asylum additional accommodation can be provided there for about 200 inmates, or sufficient to permit the transfer to that institution of nearly the entire number of girls now at the Rome asylum. That transfer being effected, it could then be easily arranged to admit to their vacated wards at Rome all of the boys at this institution excepting those at Fairmount who, if thought wise, could be retained for a future disposition.

Under cover of this report and made a part of it will be found the annual reports of the superintendent and treasurer to which the attention of the Legislature is respectfully invited.

W. W. CHENEY,
RALPH S. BOWEN,
EDW. S. VAN DYK,
MEAD V. Z. BELDEN,
WM. W. WIARD,
ALTA PEASE-CROUSE.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

James C. Carson, treasurer of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, in current account with the State of New York for cash received and expended for the general supplies and for salaries and wages of officers, teachers, attendants, and other employees of said institution, etc., during the year ending September 30, 1911:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in Bank October 1, 1910.....	\$1,364 18
State appropriations for maintenance.....	107,626 21
Receipts from counties for clothing, State pupils..	9,719 50
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	2,008 17
Receipts from sale of productions of shops.....	84 25
Receipts from sale of farm products	763 38
Receipts from sale of old material	83 66
Miscellaneous	170 56
	\$121,819 91

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants of executive committee for month of October, 1910	\$10,066 99
Warrants of executive committee for month of November, 1910	10,353 13
Warrants of executive committee for month of December, 1910	11,137 77
Warrants of executive committee for month of January, 1911	10,008 91
Warrants of executive committee for month of February, 1911	9,098 92
Warrants of executive committee for month of March, 1911	8,684 61

Warrants of executive committee for month of April, 1911	\$9,039 91
Warrants of executive committee for month of May, 1911	10,204 14
Warrants of executive committee for month of June, 1911	6,408 34
Warrants of executive committee for month of July, 1911	9,106 99
Warrants of executive committee for month of August, 1911	5,948 64
Warrants of executive committee for month of September, 1911	5,910 76
	<hr/>
	\$105,969 11
Returned to Comptroller, chapter 580, Laws of 1899	12,829 52
Balance in bank October 1, 1911.....	3,021 28
	<hr/>
	\$121,819 91
	<hr/> <hr/>

There was received and expended under special appropriations, chapter 461, Laws of 1909, and chapter 508, Laws of 1910:

Appropriation for repairs and equipment, chapter 461, Laws of 1909, cash received from Comptroller.....	\$336 28
Vouchers paid, aggregating	336 28
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended.....	\$0 57
	<hr/> <hr/>
Appropriation for typewriters, desks, etc., chapter 461, Laws of 1909, cash received from Comptroller	\$290 70
Vouchers paid, aggregating	290 70
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended.....	\$0 12
	<hr/> <hr/>

Appropriation for repairs and equipment, chapter 508, Laws of 1910, cash received from Comptroller	\$4,727 87
Vouchers paid, aggregating	4,727 87
	<hr/>
Balance appropriation unexpended	\$1,272 13
	<hr/> <hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

Total of special appropriations received and expended during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1911:

Repairs and equipment, chapter 461, Laws of 1909	\$336 28
Typewriters, desks, etc., chapter 461, Laws of 1909	290 70
Repairs and equipment, chapter 508, Laws of 1910	4,727 87
	<hr/>
	\$5,354 85
	<hr/> <hr/>

Special unexpended appropriations still available, chapter 508, Laws of 1910, and chapter 822, Laws of 1911:

Repairs and equipment, chapter 508, Laws of 1910	\$1,272 13
Reconstruction electric wiring system, chapter 508, Laws of 1910	13,000 00
Repairs and equipment, chapter 822, Laws of 1911	6,000 00
Replacing old boilers, chapter 822, Laws of 1911	6,000 00
Improvements to steam heating system, chapter 822, Laws of 1911	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$28,272 13
	<hr/> <hr/>

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children:

GENTLEMEN.—In accordance with the requirements of the law and your board, I beg leave to submit the following report, exhibiting statistics and other matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1911:

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Present at beginning of the year.....	263	273	536
Absent on vacation.....	14	5	19
Since admitted	42	36	78
Readmitted	2	1	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for the year.....	321	315	636
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Discharged	52	28	80
Died	1	4	5
Present at close of the year.....	250	272	522
Absent on vacation.....	18	11	29
Total on the rolls.....	268	283	551
Average daily attendance.....	255	273	528
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of weeks board furnished to the pupils			27,522
			<hr/>
Total cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils, including all expenses except clothing.....		\$97,581	34
Cost of clothing		8,347	77
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cost		\$105,969	11
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Average weekly cost of maintenance and instruction	
of pupils	\$3 55
Average weekly cost, including clothing	3 85
Yearly per capita cost	200 70

The causes of death of those who died during the year were as follows:

Convulsions	1
Diphtheria	1
Polio myelitis	1
Tuberculosis	2

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED.

Abscesses	10
Acne	1
Adenitis	1
Blanitis	1
Blepharitis	4
Bronchitis, acute	18
Burns	1
Chilblains	4
Conjunctivitis, acute	7
Chorea	2
Contusions	5
Carbuncle	1
Diphtheria	19
Diphtheria carriers	28
Eczema	1
Erysipelas	1
Enteritis	1
Epilepsy	1
Fractures	6
Furunculosis	1
Gastritis, acute	25
Gastro-enteritis	5
Herpes	2
Iritis, acute	9

Jaundice, catarrhal	1
Lymphitis	2
Malnutrition	2
Menorrhagia	1
Mitral insufficiency	1
Mumps	83
Obstructive fractures	2
Otitis, acute	2
Otitis, chronic	2
Phthisis pulmonalis	3
Pleurisy with effusion	2
Pneumonia	5
Polio myelitis	1
Psoriasis	1
Quinsy	1
Rheumatism, acute	1
Rhinitis, acute	2
Scabies	11
Scarlatina	7
Tonsillitis	34
Typhoid fever	4
Ulcers, corneal	2
Ulcers, general	2
Vaccinia	1
Varicella	12
Wounds, incised	2
Unclassified	5
Under observation	123

OPERATIONS.

Circumcision	1
Cyst, ovarian	1
Mastoiditis	2

The following table presents the movements of pupils by counties for the year:

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1910.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining Sept. 30. 1911.
Albany	12	0	1	11
Allegany	9	1	1	9
Broome	11	1	2	10
Cattaraugus	3	2	0	5
Cayuga	5	1	0	6
Chautauqua	5	2	2	5
Chemung	14	1	3	12
Chenango	3	0	1	2
Clinton	3	0	0	3
Columbia	12	0	2	10
Cortland	3	0	2	1
Delaware	8	1	2	7
Dutchess	4	7	0	11
Erie	54	8	5	57
Essex	4	0	0	4
Franklin	1	0	0	1
Fulton	2	1	1	2
Genesee	4	0	2	2
Greene	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0
Herkimer	2	2	1	3
Jefferson	18	6	4	20
Kings	27	0	4	23
Lewis	2	0	0	2
Livingston	3	0	0	3
Madison	5	0	0	5
Monroe	29	5	2	32
Montgomery	4	3	0	7
Nassau	2	1	0	3
New York	89	6	9	86
Niagara	3	1	1	3
Oneida	25	3	5	23
Onondaga	30	3	4	29
Ontario	9	2	0	11
Orange	16	2	4	14

	Remaining Sept. 30, 1910.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1911.
Orleans	0	0	0	0
Oswego	6	1	2	5
Otsego	13	3	3	13
Putnam	2	0	0	2
Queens	5	0	1	4
Rensselaer	11	2	2	11
Richmond	0	0	0	0
Rockland	4	1	1	4
St. Lawrence	8	3	3	8
Saratoga	5	1	1	5
Schenectady	2	3	1	4
Schoharie	4	0	0	4
Schuyler	1	0	0	1
Seneca	0	0	0	0
Steuben	12	0	2	10
Suffolk	3	1	1	3
Sullivan	6	0	0	6
Tioga	4	0	0	4
Tompkins	5	1	0	6
Ulster	11	2	3	10
Warren	3	0	1	2
Washington	3	0	0	3
Wayne	4	0	2	2
Westchester	14	3	4	13
Wyoming	2	0	0	2
Yates	6	1	0	7
	<hr/> 555	<hr/> 81	<hr/> 85	<hr/> 551
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

SEWING CLASSES.

Boys' List.

Aprons	18
Bath cloths	25
Bibs	252
Caps, bakers'	12
Collars	108

Doormats	24
Handkerchiefs	1,377
Holders	4
Neckties	87
Pillowcases	330
Puzzles, sawed	3
Sheets	447
Stocking bags	12
Suspenders, pairs	12
Towels	1,154

Girls' List.

Aprons	41
Bands	66
Cloths, dust	26
Covers, mattress	36
Curtains, sash	10
Drawers, pairs	74
Dresses	378
Dresses repaired	24
Handkerchiefs	100
Holders	200
Kimonas	2
Names on garments	200
Napkins	48
Nightdresses	172
Pillowcases	77
Sheets	57
Shirtwaists	29
Skirts, under	125
Tablecloths	17
Tablepads	6
Tray cloths	6
Towels	108

South Wing Sewing Room.

Drawers, pairs	67
Shirts	266

Skirts	140
Waists, boys'	151
Waists, girls'	139

Besides mending and cutting for other departments. .

Girls' Building List.

Aprons	61
Bands	53
Bibs	56
Blankets, hemmed	13
Buttonholes, extra	2,670
Covers, mattress	12
Curtains, pairs	4
Dishcloths	33
Drawers	107
Dresses	132
Dresses made over	9
Dressing sacks	3
Dustcloths	21
Garters, pairs	130
Handkerchiefs	128
Holder	282
Jelly bags	6
Names sewed on	230
Napkins	110
New sleeves	74
Nightdresses	88
Pillowcases	72
Sheets	160
Shirtwaists	8
Skirts	77
Skirts, under	48
Tablecloths	3
Towels	147
Underwaists	57

And a large amount of mending, crocheting, embroidery and other fancy work.

Boys' Tailoring List.

Aprons	74
Blankets, bound	53
Coats	166
Overalls	30
Suits	175
Trousers	404

EMBROIDERY CLASSES.

Aprons embroidered	2
Bags	3
Belts	7
Centerpiece, drawnwork	1
Centerpieces, in colors on tan	2
Centerpiece, in white	1
Collar, Dutch	1
Collar and cuff sets	2
Covers, bureau, buttonholed	3
Covers, bureau, drawn work	2
Doilies	18
Doilies, lunch	10
Handkerchiefs	7
Jabots	8
Letters on articles	22
Napkins, buttonholed	6
Panel, dress	1
Pattern, dress	1
Patterns, waist	13
Pillowcases, buttonholed	6
Ring, napkin	1
Runner, table	1
Sham, sheet, buttonholed	1
Shams, sheet, hemstitched	2
Tablecloth, hemstitched	1
Traycloths, buttonholed	3
Traycloths, drawn work	6
Tops, pincushion	3

CLASS AT HOSEMAKING.

Boys' hose, pairs	540
Girls' hose, pairs	1,236
Hose refooted, pairs	1,164

All of the mending except at the girls' building.

CLASS AT SHOEMAKING.

Shoes, pairs	2
Shoes, repaired, pairs	4,067

Also miscellaneous harness repairs.

BRUSH SHOP, FAIRMOUNT.

Brushes, scrub, dozen	78 $\frac{3}{4}$
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SLOYD CLASS.

Board, bread	1
Board, sleeve	1
Boxes, comb, pair	2
Boxes, needle, pair	2
Cabinet	1
Desk	1
Hangers, coat	15
Holder for billiard cues	1
Holder, broom	5
Looms, adjustable	2
Loom, large	1
Loom, small	1
Rest, back	1
Rollers, towel	6
Stands, kettle	6
Stands, magazine	2
Stretchers for weaving, pair	2
Trays, pen	2

The steward reports the following as products of the farm and garden for the year ending September 30, 1911:

FARM PRODUCE.

1155½ dozen eggs	\$342 64
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Meats:

235¼ pounds chicken	45 35
6 pounds duck	1 08
119 pounds lard	16 66
5177 pounds pork	621 24

Milk:

142,850 quarts milk	5,615 63
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Farm foods:

25 tons beets, Swedes	87 50
80 bushels carrots	19 00
580 bushels corn	278 40
175 tons ensilage	383 75
160 tons fodder corn	832 50
165 tons hay	2,766 00
900 bushels oats	405 00
43 tons straw	350 00
573 3-7 weeks' pasturage	269 00
170 bushels wheat	167 50
Sale of farm products	763 38
Wood, stove and kindling, 19 cords	57 00

\$13,021 63

GARDEN PRODUCE.

136½ bushels apples	\$108 95
31 bushels apples, crab	27 50
50 dozen bunches asparagus	100 00
3 bushels Lima beans	3 00
54 bushels string beans	27 00
157 bushels beets	57 95
114 bunches chive	5 70
783 quarts cherries	54 81
5,460 heads cabbage	214 29

107½ bushels carrots	\$35 85
479 heads cauliflower	34 84
1,300 heads celery	78 00
83 dozen cucumbers	33 20
21½ bushels pickling cucumbers	10 75
234 quarts currants	11 70
2,128 dozen ears sweet corn	255 54
38 dozen eggplant	42 50
200 pounds grapes	5 00
852 dozen heads lettuce	229 92
175 melons	17 50
5,073 bunches green onions.....	50 73
79 bushels late onions	75 75
275 bunches parsley	8 25
83 bushels parsnips	33 20
67 bushels green peas	50 25
13 bushels peppers	3 90
67 bushels pears	53 60
73 bushels plums	87 50
1,845 bunches pie plant	36 90
1,767 bushels potatoes	910 80
1,914 bunches radishes	28 79
4 bushels Swiss chard	80
253 quarts raspberries	20 24
38 bunches sage	96
115 bunches spinach	28 75
32 barrels summer squash	14 75
34½ barrels winter squash	26 58
148 quarts strawberries	10 36
221 bushels tomatoes	188 95
26 bushels turnips	12 00
20 dozen bunches vegetable oysters	19 80

\$16,035 49

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The number of applications for admission during the year was 158, or 15 less than for the previous year. Of the number received

90 were for boys and 68 for girls, as against 102 and 71 in 1910. As the applications come to hand they are closely examined and passed upon for acceptance or rejection. Of those received during the year 57 were accepted and 101 rejected. Of those rejected 63 were thought to be unteachable, ten were subject to epileptic convulsions, nine were over and nine under the admissible age, four were helpless, three were paralyzed, and three insane. The marked preponderance of those rejected over those accepted was due to two causes: First, the authorities at the Rome asylum have requested our consideration of many applications for children between 7 and 14 years of age before acceptance at that institution; second, of 63 applications received from Greater New York, only 13 could be filed as accepted. This action was the result of an effort on the part of the authorities in that city to make the Rاندalls Island institution more educational and less custodial in its character, by retaining children of the teachable class and trying to get us to take the unteachable or those with especially bad habits or tempers.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

The admissions of the year were 42 boys and 36 girls, and two boys and one girl were readmitted, or totals of 44 and 37, respectively, as compared with 20 and 24 for 1910, or a grand total of 34 in excess of that year. The increased number of admissions was made possible by the larger number of transfers (51 as against 12) to the Rome Asylum. The total number on the rolls for the year was 635, or 35 in excess of last year. The maximum number present was 548 on March 1st and the minimum, 479, occurred in August during the summer vacation season. The daily average was 528, or three less than for 1910.

The discharges during the year were 80, of whom 52 were boys and 28 girls; and one boy and four girls died, making a total of 85, as compared with 45 in 1910. Of the boys discharged 33 were transferred to the Rome Asylum, 16 were removed by parents, two became insane and were transferred to State hospitals, and one eloped. Of the girls discharged five were removed by parents, 18 transferred to the Rome Asylum, four to the Newark Asylum, and one to Craig Colony.

THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

At your annual meeting in October the following report of the year's school work was submitted by the head teacher, Miss Broad, and, at my suggestion, with your approval, is herewith made a part of the superintendent's report:

"We have had 322 children in school during the past year. This number includes those who were transferred or discharged and others who were admitted. Twenty-six are older pupils who work in the industrial department, 47 were transferred to the custodial departments, and 21 were discharged either to their homes or to the other institutions. At present we have 228 children in the school proper. Twenty-three are absent on vacation and when these return, or their places are filled by others, our school will number about 250. This will give to each of the teachers, including three of the six attendant teachers who share the classes regularly with the teachers, an average of twenty pupils to a class. This is not an actual average as certain classes in exercise, dancing and singing are much larger, bringing down the number in some classes to about fifteen, occasionally less. The other three attendant teachers have some of the older pupils working at dress-making, knitting, darning stockings, and tailoring.

The usual number of girls (about ninety) were instructed in the ironing classes. Several of these girls who have been in school for months, and in some cases years, without showing any special capacity for learning reading or numbers, have done very creditable work at ironing and in the dining rooms and dormitories.

The sewing classes for the girls were increased in number from two to four last year, and this year we have six classes with from 13 to 17 girls in each. We purpose to give them a complete course in hand sewing, fitting as many as possible to go into the dress-making room and give efficient help to the dressmaker.

The embroidery class has done excellent work, the girls showing much interest and enthusiasm. The finished work has been used in part for the house; the rest sold, the money obtained being used to buy new material.

The boys' sewing classes have accomplished much useful work in the making of handkerchiefs, neckties, collars, sheets, pillow-cases, towels, bibs, door mats, wash cloths, etc.

The Sloyd work has been continued as usual; three classes of ten boys each have met regularly every week and have made many articles for use in the school and around the buildings, such as rulers, sleeveboards, broom holders, flower pot stands, coat hangers, pen trays, looms, combs and needles for the weaving class.

We have done as much as we could in the weaving class with the hand looms on which the children can make pillow tops and small wool rugs, but could do more if we had a large loom for the weaving of rag rugs.

Toward the close of the school year chair caning was introduced; seven chairs and two stools were caned, one boy doing most of the work. He is now ready to aid in instructing six others who are to be trained this year. Some of the boys have also been instructed in raffia work and have finished a number of baskets.

The kindergarten work last year consisted largely of games introduced to arouse the slow and apathetic children to greater activity. In a number of instances children who were most dull and uninterested, after a time developed a real interest and activity. We hope to continue this work where most needed, adding other regular kindergarten features.

We endeavor to give the children a certain amount of instruction in reading, writing, spelling, and numbers, with varying degrees of success. We have one class each in Third and Fourth Reader, the rest all being in the lower grades. In numbers a few of the pupils get as far as fractions, many do addition, subtraction, multiplication, and some division, while others have very little comprehension of numbers.

Because of the head teacher's release from actual class duty she was able to accomplish more effective work in the proper grading of the children in their various classes; also to plan and supervise the work of the teachers, making that more uniform in character. This has been beneficial in two ways; in stimulating the teachers to more earnest effort and by arousing in the children a desire to do better work. As a result nearly half of those who had been in the lowest classes (some of them for two or three years) were ready to advance a grade at the beginning of this school year.

In September we prepared an exhibit of our school work for the State Fair, and are now sending it on to Watertown for the

New York State Conference of Charities and Correction to be held from the 17th to the 19th of October."

HEALTH AND MORTALITY:

In the early part of the past winter parotiditis (mumps) made its appearance among the children and before the epidemic was over 83 persons, all but one of whom were inmates, came down with the disease. Fortunately, not a single one suffered the customary complications.

In February a case of diphtheria was discovered in a boy who had been transferred from the Rome Asylum. At the time of his admission this boy was placed under observation in the hospital, as has been the custom for the past year with newly admitted children, and a culture from his throat was sent to the city bacteriologist for examination. The report was negative. Eight days later the boy developed clinical diphtheria and was promptly quarantined but in a short time two more cases appeared. Upon their recovery and, after having negative cultures during three successive days, they were discharged and the quarantine raised. About two weeks later another case was discovered and within the next fortnight three more followed. The same precautions were taken as before and the quarantine raised the second time. The very next day, however, a new case developed and, others following, a more drastic course was decided upon; namely, to administer anti-toxin to all persons associated in the various classes where the disease had appeared, and to have cultures examined of everyone who had been in any way exposed. As a result, several who had not been ill in the least were found carrying germs. All of these "carriers" were isolated and retained in quarantine until found free from the diphtheria bacillus. In consequence of the above measures the epidemic was promptly checked. After the lapse of nearly two months the disease appeared for the fourth time, when three more cases occurred. The work of having cultures taken and examined was renewed and several more "carriers" were found. At this writing, the middle of November, eight "carriers" are still kept in quarantine, three of whom have been so confined since the month of June, a striking evidence of the persistency of the bacilli to thrive in the noses and throats of some persons,

for an indefinite period. In all, nineteen clinical cases of diphtheria have occurred and thirty-one bacteriological cases, or "carriers," three of the latter, however, being in the month of October of the present fiscal year. Of the number afflicted with the disease only one died, a girl, suddenly, from pneumogastric paralysis during convalescence. The disease occurred chiefly among the occupants of the main building and north wing, the parts entirely exempt being the girls' building, garden cottage, and Fairmount cottage.

In the month of August a case of poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, was diagnosed in one of the occupants of the girls' building. The attack was a very severe one and death occurred after an illness of only five days. Specimens of the spinal cord in this case were sent to the Rockefeller Institute in New York for pathological examination by Dr. Simon Flexner, who failed to find any evidence of the disease. The girl was kept in close quarantine during her illness and no other cases of the disease, or anything resembling it, having since arisen, it is probable the diagnosis was a mistaken one.

During the month of September three cases of typhoid fever occurred, two of which were occupants of the main building, one employee and an inmate. The third case was an occupant of the garden cottage. Owing to the prevalence of typhoid at this institution for many years past, during the summer and autumn months, excretory products from about forty persons who had had the disease within the past ten years were examined, in the month of August, by the city bacteriologist, with a view of finding among them a possible "carrier" but none was discovered.

Every case of contagious disease that has occurred throughout the year has been promptly reported to the State Commissioner of Health, whose department has materially aided us with counsel and advice. The city bacteriologist has also been exceedingly prompt in examining cultures and reporting results.

The total number of deaths during the year was five, which, with an average population of 528, represents a death rate of less than one per centum. The average age of those who died was fourteen years, the oldest being seventeen and the youngest ten years of age.

STATISTICS OF HEREDITY.

Upon assuming the office of superintendent of this institution, twenty-seven years ago, a book was prepared entitled "Hereditary Analysis of Applications," for the purpose of recording such facts bearing upon heredity as were to be found in the descriptive applications received for admission. During the past year the three thousandth application was received and recorded. In 1896 the first 1,000, in 1905 the second 1,000 applications were reported, and, in order to make the statistics uniform, the 3,000 are now reported in the same form as was originally adopted. The statistics of 1896 and 1905 were preceded by the following remarks which are now as truly apropos as then: "Had further inquiries been instituted beyond the simple descriptive facts mentioned in the blanks, it is possible that the elements of heredity would have been shown in still greater force. It must be considered, also, that the descriptions furnished us are largely made by the family physicians, as obtained from the family, or by some immediate member of the family, and that the disposition in many families to slightly overlook or conceal certain tainted family records has often been noted. This operates to make all records of this nature appear better than they really are. In compiling these statistics we have taken the facts given as they relate to parents alone, and have endeavored to tabulate them in manner as follows:

	1896.	1905.	1911.	Total.
Both parents healthy.....	458	519	491	1,468
Both parents unknown.....	107	129	78	314
Fathers intemperate, mothers healthy.....	135	110	109	354
Mothers intemperate, fathers healthy.....	8	16	13	37
Both parents intemperate.....	29	20	24	73
Fathers healthy, mothers sickly.....	47	38	29	114
Mothers healthy, fathers sickly	22	13	35	70
Both parents sickly	6	4	5	15
Fathers epileptic, insane, or imbecile; mothers healthy	28	26	31	85
Mothers epileptic, insane, or imbecile; fathers healthy	25	24	36	85
Fathers epileptic, insane, or imbecile; mothers unknown	2	2	2	6
Mothers epileptic, insane, or imbecile; fathers unknown	29	18	25	72
Fathers intemperate; mothers epileptic, insane, or imbecile	24	25	33	82

	1896.	1905.	1911.	Total.
Mothers intemperate; fathers epileptic, insane, or imbecile	0	0	7	7
Both parents epileptic, insane, or imbecile...	25	16	40	81
Fathers epileptic, insane, or imbecile; mothers sickly	3	3	2	8
Mothers epileptic, insane, or imbecile; fathers sickly	1	2	2	5
Fathers intemperate, mothers sickly.....	18	16	10	44
Mothers intemperate, fathers sickly.....	0	2	0	2
Fathers intemperate, mothers unknown.....	12	9	13	34
Mothers intemperate, fathers unknown.....	5	2	9	16
Fathers unknown, mothers healthy.....	6	1	4	11
Mothers unknown, fathers healthy.....	5	1	1	7
Fathers unknown, mothers sickly.....	3	3	0	6
Mothers unknown, fathers sickly.....	2	1	1	4
Total cases	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Parents first cousins	16	25	15	56
Parents second cousins	5	5	8	18
Parents incestuous	10	1	3	14
Total consanguineous	31	31	26	88

In the above tabulation some changes have been made in the figures given in 1896, as was done in 1905, by including the heredity of those of consanguineous parentage in the separate totals. Aside from that, and following a further analysis as heretofore pursued, the three thousand applications show that in 380 of the 1468 cases whose parents are reported healthy one or more of their near relatives had been tainted by convulsions, insanity, imbecility, or some serious brain disease or physical deformity, and of the remaining 1532 applications no fewer than 462 show some family taints of degeneracy, besides those existing in the parents themselves. Included in the 1532 are all those recorded as "unknown" and, as was stated in the report for 1896, "this is but just for it is probable that nearly every such case is a castaway or an illegitimate which of itself is an evidence of mental weakness or degeneracy."

After these deductions, therefore, it is shown that of 3,000 applications but 1,088 or 36 2-3 per cent. came to us from a parentage recorded as free from degeneracy or some hereditary family

stain. In 1896 this record was 307 in 1,000, the percentage in decimals therefore .307; in 1905, it was 366 in 1,000, a percentage of .366; and now in 1911 it is 380, a percentage of .38, showing an improvement of practically $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over 1896, as compared with 6 per cent. in 1905, and which as I then said, "it is not too much to believe is largely due to the policy inaugurated in 1878 by the trustees of this institution, and since pursued, of providing custody for feeble-minded women at the Newark State Asylum."

Of the 74 applicants who were children of first and second cousins, only sixteen were reported from families free from defects, or of pure healthy parentage; and of the fourteen cases recorded as incestuous four were said to be children of brother and sister, four of father and daughter, five of uncle and niece, and one of grandfather and granddaughter. In one of these cases both parents were imbecile; in four the mothers were imbecile; in two the conditions were unascertained; in one the father was an imbecile; in another intemperate and imbecile; and in one the mother was insane. In the last mentioned, the father was sentenced and served a term of ten years in a State prison for the crime of incest.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Another long period of severe drought prevailed in this locality during the summer season and nearly all farm and garden crops suffered more or less. Those most affected were two important ones, hay and potatoes, both of these crops being less than half a fair average. The wheat and oat crops, however, were above the average, the former product yielding over 35 bushels per acre, and the latter over 45. The corn yield, both for fodder and in the ear, was also good and above our former averages.

As a result of the disease known as contagious abortion among our herd of cows, which was discovered last spring, the milk yield was materially lessened for the year, 142,850 quarts as compared with 164,144 for last year. When the disease was fully recognized, it was promptly checked by the efficient and thorough use of chloro-naphtholeum, and bichloride solutions about the cows and stables.

ESTIMATE LAW AMENDED.

At the last session of the Legislature an amendment was made to the State Charities Law relating to the estimates in that they are now required to be submitted to the Fiscal Supervisor quarterly instead of monthly as heretofore. A change was also made in that portion of the law pertaining to inventories by which they are also simplified to some extent. These changes have quite materially lessened the amount of labor necessary under the previous system, and we are duly grateful to the Fiscal Supervisor for his efforts in this direction.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Our thanks are cordially and thus publicly extended to the publishers of the following periodicals sent and furnished gratuitously during the year: "The Rochester Advocate," Rochester, N. Y.; "The Training School," Vineland, N. J.; "The North Star," Faribault, Minn.; "The Park College Record," Parkville, Mo.; "The Institution Quarterly," Springfield, Ill.; "The Bulletin of the Iowa State Institutions," and the "Monthly Bulletin," of the State Department of Health.

We also desire to render thanks to Mr. Michael Walsh of Syracuse for twenty pounds of candy and six dozen oranges; to Hon. W. W. Cheney, Manlius, for a quantity of illustrated magazines sent to the boys at the Fairmount farm; to Mrs. Hettie E. Jackson of Malone, N. Y., for picture albums and paper dolls, and to many parents and friends of the children for gifts of fruits, nuts, candies, toys, money, etc., at the winter holiday season.

Highly valued among the year's gifts was that from Mrs. E. C. Seguin, Brooklyn, N. Y., of a portrait of the late Dr. Edouard Seguin, the celebrated author upon "Idiocy," whose early writings upon the physiological education of idiots gave inspiration to the former superintendent of this institution, Dr. Hervey B. Wilbur, and as a result of which he became the first one in this country to attempt the education of the feeble-minded.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The entertainments provided for the year past were not as numerous as formerly owing to the interruptions occasioned by the prevalence of contagious diseases.

Besides music and dancing in the hall upon eleven evenings during the months of January, February, March and April, the other occasions were as follows: October 3, recitations by Mr. Burdette Edgett; October 25, a harvest dancing party for the girls, in center hall; October 31, recitations by Miss Ida J. Moulton; November 1, a Hallowe'en dancing party in the hall; December 6, a stereopticon exhibition by Mr. Robert Turner; December 12, a trio of colored musicians; December 22, a Christmas play by the children, "The Sign of the Star"; January 23, a concert by a quartette of colored singers; January 30, an Indian talk and concert by Mr. and Mrs. Curtis W. Lindley and daughter; February 20, a concert by a company of jubilee singers; April 3, chalk talk by Mr. George Little; April 25, a concert by the Alumni Mandolin Club of Syracuse; May 2, masquerade dancing party in the hall; July 4, a ball game and other sports in the afternoon and fireworks in the evening; September 24, a concert by the Rome State Asylum band.

VISITORS.

The customary Friday afternoon exercises had to be discontinued after May 1st owing to the prevalence of mumps among the children and for the rest of the season on account of diphtheria. Previous to May 1st the hall and industrial rooms were opened to the public upon eighteen Friday afternoons, and 550 visitors were counted present at the exercises.

The official visitors for the year were as follows: October 20, Dr. Charles Bernstein, superintendent Rome State Asylum; October 25, a committee of the board of supervisors of Chautauqua county; October 28, Dr. F. Reichmann, State Superintendent of Weights and Measures; November 17, Hon. William R. Stewart, president of the State Board of Charities; May 4, Dr. David F. Weeks, superintendent of the Village for Epileptics, Skillman, New Jersey; June 6, Dr. A. C. Rogers, superintendent Institution for Feeble-Minded, Faribault, Minn.; June 12, Dr. A. R. T.

Wylie, superintendent Institution for Feeble-Minded, Grafton, North Dakota; June 17, Hon. William R. Stewart, president of the State Board of Charities; June 22, Dr. Stephen Smith, Hon. Simon Rosendale, Commissioners, and Hon. Robert W. Hebbard, secretary of the State Board of Charities; June 26, Hon. Dennis McCarthy, Fiscal Supervisor; July 28, Hon. Dennis McCarthy, Fiscal Supervisor, and Dr. Robert W. Hill, Superintendent of State and Alien Poor; August 10, Dr. Albert W. Ferris, president of the State Commission in Lunacy; September 14, Prof. C. A. Hamilton, superintendent State School for the Blind, Batavia, N. Y.

Besides the visits of the above mentioned officials, inspections were made by representatives of various State departments, as follows: October 17, Mr. Block and Mr. Blumenthal, Weights and Measures Department; November 28-30, Miss Child, Fiscal Supervisor's department; November 29-30, Mr. Kilbourn, Fiscal Supervisor's department; December 4-5, Mr. Nichols, Fiscal Supervisor's department; December 22, Mr. Smith and Mr. Baker, Department of Agriculture; December 28, Dr. McGill, Department of Health; December 29, Mr. Nichols, Fiscal Supervisor's department; December 31, Mr. Ogden, Department of Health; February 6, Mr. Kilbourn, Fiscal Supervisor's department; February 17, Mr. Winters, Department of Agriculture; February 27, Mr. Baker, Department of Agriculture; March 6, Mr. Kanzer, Department of Weights and Measures; April 6-7, Mr. Kilbourn, Fiscal Supervisor's department; April 13-15, Miss Child, Fiscal Supervisor's department; April 14-15, Miss Corbett, Fiscal Supervisor's department; April 14, Mr. Winters, Department of Agriculture; May 1-3, Mr. Nichols, Fiscal Supervisor's department; May 2, Mr. Kilbourn, Fiscal Supervisor's department; May 4-6, Mr. Lechtrecer, State Board of Charities; May 11-12, Mr. Freeman, State Architect's office; May 17-20, Mr. Wynne, State Architect's office; May 19, Mr. Roberts, Department of Agriculture; May 22, Mr. Watson, Fiscal Supervisor's department; May 24, Mr. Smith and Mr. Illston, Department of Agriculture; June 5, Mr. Illston and Mr. Russell, Department of Agriculture; June 6, Mr. White, State Architect's office; June 19, Dr. Howe, Department of Health; August 14-15, Mr. Kilbourn,

Fiscal Supervisor's department; August 28, Mr. White, State Architect's office; September 4, Mr. White, State Architect's office.

CONCLUSION.

To you of the Board of Managers I once more tender my thanks for your courteous consideration, your support and confidence and, also, to the subordinate officers, teachers, and employees generally for their loyal and faithful service throughout the year.

In concluding this, my twenty-eighth and last annual report, I cannot do better than to repeat in substance what was said at the conclusion of my report three years ago. The sole aim of my life for the past twenty-seven years in conducting the affairs of this institution has been to carry out its purposes with credit, honor and fidelity and as far as possible in my power to impress this duty and obligation upon all subordinates and employees generally. Such will continue my constant purpose for the brief period of time to follow and to the end. Unswerving in my confidence of the value and importance of this work for the benefit of the feeble-minded and for the general welfare of the State, my long period of service here has both confirmed and intensified the faith and hope in its objects and results that I possessed at the beginning. And it is said, "Sure I am that the Lord will avenge the poor; and maintain the cause of the helpless."

JAMES C. CARSON.

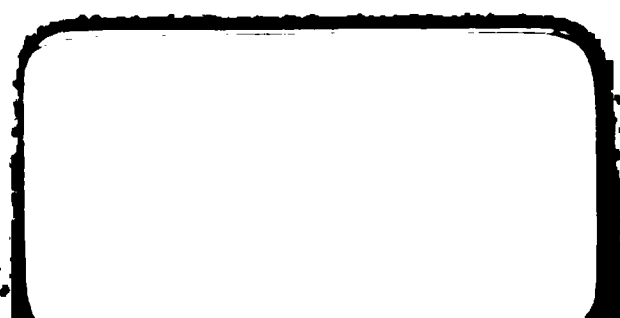
Superintendent.

Sixty-seventh St., N. Y., November 18, 1911.

DAILY ORDER OF SCHOOL EXERCISES.

Miss ELMA BROAD, Head Teacher.

CLASSES.	9 to 9:20 A. M.	9:20 to 10 A. M.	10 to 10:40 A. M.	11 to 11:45 A. M.	11:45 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.	2:30 to 3:15 P. M.	3:15 to 4 P. M.
Miss Brandt. Miss Collins. Miss Crawford. Miss Featherstone. Miss Kennedy. Miss Longcor. Miss McKnight. Mrs. Richmond. Miss Sitterly. Miss Terwilliger.	General assembly, marching, prayer and singing.	Numbers, 2d grade. Callsthenics. Fourth reader, writing, spelling. Words and Phonics. Numbers, 2d grade. First reader, writing, spelling. Words and Phonics. Third reader, writing, spelling. Numbers, 1st grade. Piano for callsthenics.	Drawing. Writing. Sewing. Numbers, 2d grade. Singing. Sewing. Hand training. Numbers, 1st grade. Paper cutting. Singing.	Hand training. Piano for callsthenics. Form and color. Callsthenics, advanced. Sewing. Numbers, 1st grade. Numbers, 1st grade. Writing. Miscellaneous. Words and articulation.	Drawing. Numbers, 1st grade. Piano for callsthenics. First reader, writing, spelling. Callsthenics. Second reader, writing, spelling. Basketry. Sewing. Numbers, 1st grade. Words and articulation.	Kindergarten. Sewing. Numbers, 3d grade. Dancing. First reader, writing, spelling. Numbers, 3d grade. Drawing. Fancy work. First reader, writing, spelling. Piano for dancing.	Kindergarten. Numbers, 1st grade. Dancing. Sewing. Piano for dancing. Geography. Numbers, 1st grade. Fancy work. Writing. Weaving.
Mrs. Persson. Miss Enright. Miss Hayes and Miss O'Brien. Miss Essex and Miss Higgins. Miss Ryan.	Boys. Sloyd, Tuesday and Saturday, 9 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. Form and color, puzzles and objects, kindergarten. Boys. Hand and machine sewing, shirt making, tailoring and mat making. Girls. Hand and machine sewing, cutting, dressmaking, knitting. Girls. Ironing. A class in chair-caning works under supervision of Head Teacher.						



FOLK DANCING COMBINES GRACE, EXERCISE AND ENJOYMENT.

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION
FOR
FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

For the Year Ending September 30, 1912

PART I

A L B A N Y
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1913

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Miss LOUISE C. RICHARDS Matron

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BENJAMIN H. NORTHROP, D. D. S. Resident Dentist
JULIUS H. KEVAND, M. D. Attending Ophthalmologist
M. G. BROWN, M. D. Attending Laryngologist

Teachers

Miss ELMA BROAD, Head Teacher

Miss JULIA R. KENNEDY,	Miss JANE E. TAGGART,
Miss ETHEL M. CRAWFORD,	Miss AUGUSTA M. JOY,
Miss JENNIE B. LONGCOR,	Miss FANNIE G. STANTON,
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Mrs. S. P. RICHMOND,	Mrs. FLORA B. WILLSON,
Miss MAREA R. BRANDT,	HANS SORENSEN.
Miss LOIS C. SITTERLY,	

Administrative Assistants

Miss MAGDALEN REINEHR Housekeeper and Dietitian
Miss FLORA E. MARTIN Assistant Matron, Main Building
Miss FRANCES C. CRAWFORD . . . Assistant Matron, Girls' Building
Mrs. HANS SORENSEN Matron's Assistant, Main Building
Miss ALIDA B. PLANT Matron's Assistant, Girls' Building
Mrs. ALBERT L. WADSWORTH Housekeeper, Boys' Building
Mrs. FRED BRISTOW Housekeeper, Fairmount
Mrs. WILLIAM H. MCINTYRE Housekeeper, Garden Cottage
Mrs. IDA P. TUTTLE Head Nurse
Miss JULIA E. CHURCH Stenographer
Miss MARTHA R. MARSHALL Junior Clerk
NORELL E. SMITH Storekeeper
LEON J. HUTCHISON Bookkeeper
ALBERT L. WADSWORTH Supervisor, Boys' Building
FRED H. BRISTOW Farmer, Fairmount

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 39.

IN SENATE

JANUARY 8, 1913.

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

To the Honorable THOMAS F. CONWAY, Lieutenant-Governor:

DEAR SIR.— I beg to transmit herewith the sixty-second annual report of the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, including the reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent which have been submitted to the Board of Managers and adopted by them.

Very respectfully yours,

W. W. CHENEY,
President.

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

As required by the law establishing this institution, the undersigned managers submit herewith their sixty-second annual report:

During the year two changes have occurred in our board. The prolonged illness of our venerable and distinguished colleague, Bishop Ludden, resulted in his resignation. His subsequent death brought a great loss to each of us and to our institution whose interests he had served so long and faithfully. In his place the Governor appointed the Rt. Rev. John Grimes, Bishop of the Diocese of Syracuse. Mr. Mead Van Zile Belden, a regular and valued attendant at our meetings, whose term had expired, was succeeded by Dr. William A. Kelly of Lowville, N. Y.

Another change of vital importance to the institution was the resignation of Dr. James C. Carson, the Superintendent, after twenty-seven and one-half years of diligent and efficient service; and the appointment of his successor, Dr. O. H. Cobb, Assistant Superintendent of the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children. Dr. Cobb assumed his duties April 18, 1912.

As the institution was built about sixty years ago, the time is approaching when additions should be made to our present plant or the school provided with new buildings on a more suitable site.

The present quarters are inadequate and poorly suited to our needs; the school rooms and dormitories have insufficient light and ventilation and the whole institution requires constant repairs to keep it in a habitable condition. Also, our facilities offer small opportunity for the development and expansion of the industrial department, a most important branch of the school.

Moreover, the growth of the city up to and surrounding the institution makes it difficult to control our older children without

recourse to reformatory methods, and the sale of this valuable property would in part meet the cost of a new plant. As the advantages of locating all institutions, and especially those for the feeble-minded, in the open country are unquestioned, we look forward to the time when the State can provide us with a new and larger institution built on the cottage plan and located upon a generous tract of land in the vicinity of Syracuse.

W. W. CHENEY,
ALTA PEASE-CROUSE,
W. W. WIARD,
E. S. VAN DUYN,
JOHN GRIMES,
R. S. BOWEN,
WILLIAM A. KELLY.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Board of Managers:

I hereby submit to you a complete statement of the financial condition of your institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1912:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1911.....	\$3,021 28
State Appropriation for Fiscal Year:	
Chapter 513, Laws of 1910.....	4,329 42
Chapter 810, Laws of 1911.....	89,428 09
Chapter 811, Laws of 1911.....	12,000 00
Chapter 547, Laws of 1912.....	5,000 00
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils..	10,475 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing.	1,601 57
From sale of farm products.....	666 71
From sale of productions of shop.....	50 53
From sale of old material.....	86 73
Miscellaneous.	106 00
	<hr/>
Total.	\$126,765 33
	<hr/> <hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS.

1. Officers and employees.....	\$44,544 89
2. Temporary employees	
3. Expenses of managers.....	286 36
4. Provisions.	27,768 04
5. Household stores	3,963 11
6. Clothing.	5,301 33
7. Fuel and light	13,502 42
8. Hospital and medical supplies...	988 62
9. Shop, farm and garden supplies..	8,138 42

10. Ordinary repairs	\$5,084 49
11. Transportation of inmates.....	46 60
12. Miscellaneous.	3,509 95

Total expense for the fiscal year.....	\$113,134 23
Balance in bank October 1, 1912.....	644 56
Amount forwarded to Comptroller and not returned	12,986 54

Total.	\$126,765 33
----------------	--------------

ASSETS.

Cash on hand October 1, 1912.....	\$644 56
Due from counties	1,251 89
Due from pay cases	115 00
Due from unexpended appropriations.....	20,018 54

Total.	\$22,029 99
----------------	-------------

SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

	Balance Oct. 1, 1911.	Appropriated 1912.	Expended 1912.	Balance Sept. 30, 1912.
<i>Chapter 508, Laws of 1910:</i>				
Repairs and equipment.....	\$1,272 13	.....	\$465 00 807 13 reap.	.....
Reconstructing electric wiring system	13,000 00	.....	8,421 80 4,578 20 reap.	.....
<i>Chapter 822, Laws of 1911:</i>				
Repairs and equipment.....	6,000 00	.....	1,537 10	\$4,462 90
Replacing old boilers.....	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00	.....
Improvements to heating system.	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....
<i>Chapter 530, Laws of 1912:</i>				
Electric wiring .....	.....	\$4,000 00	1,379 71	2,620 29
Extraordinary repairs and equip- ment .....	.....	5,000 00	70 06	4,929 94
Electric light plant.....	.....	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00
<i>Chapter 547, Laws of 1912:</i>				
Repairs and equipment.....	.....	807 13 re.	801 72	5 41
Reconstructing electric wiring system .....	.....	4,578 20 re.	4,578 20	.....

O. H. COBB.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Managers:

I submit herewith my report of the condition of your institution for the year ending September 30, 1912:

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

During the year there were 183 applications for admission, 25 more than last year. Seventy-three children were admitted and two readmitted; 108 children were rejected; 51 were considered too low grade, 14 were over age, 12 under age, 9 paralyzed, 13 epileptic, 6 insane, 2 blind, and one was certified to be not feeble-minded.

There were 52 discharges: 23 were taken home by parents and not returned; 21 were sent to the Rome Custodial Asylum; 3 epileptic children were transferred to Craig Colony; one went to the State School for the Blind at Batavia; two eloped and did not return, and one died. One of the best of our older girls who did not return from vacation is supporting herself at general house-work.

At the close of the year your institution is filled to its capacity and we are turning away many lower grade children whom our training would prepare for self help and useful work. With an enlarged institution we might well train feeble-minded children of whatever grade of mentality.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Present at beginning of the year.....	250	272	522
Absent on vacation.....	18	11	29
Since admitted	48	25	73
Readmitted.....	2	0	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for the year.....	318	308	626
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Discharged.	33	18	51
Died.	1	0	1
Present at close of the year.	274	282	556
Absent on vacation.	11	7	18
Total on the rolls.	285	289	574
Average daily attendance.	262	273	535
	=====	=====	=====

Total cost of maintenance.	\$113,134	25
Average weekly cost.		4 06
Yearly per capita cost.		211 25

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

	Enrolled Sept. 30, 1911.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Enrolled Sept. 30, 1912.
Albany.	11	1	0	12
Allegany.	9	1	0	10
Broome.	10	2	2	10
Cattaraugus.	5	1	0	6
Cayuga.	6	0	1	5
Chautauqua.	5	0	0	5
Chemung.	12	0	1	11
Chenango.	2	0	0	2
Clinton.	3	0	0	3
Columbia.	10	4	2	12
Cortland.	1	1	0	2
Delaware.	7	0	1	6
Dutchess.	11	4	1	14
Erie.	57	3	6	54
Essex.	4	0	0	4
Franklin.	1	1	1	1
Fulton.	2	1	0	3
Genesee.	2	0	0	2
Greene.	0	1	0	1
Hamilton.	0	0	0	0
Herkimer.	3	1	0	4
Jefferson.	20	0	2	18

	Enrolled Sept. 30, 1911.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Enrolled Sept. 30, 1912.
Kings.	23	5	6	22
Lewis.	2	1	0	3
Livingston.	3	0	0	3
Madison.	5	0	0	5
Monroe.	32	6	5	33
Montgomery.	7	1	0	8
Nassau.	3	0	0	3
New York	86	17	12	91
Niagara.	3	1	0	4
Oneida.	23	2	0	25
Onondaga.	29	7	1	35
Ontario.	11	0	0	11
Orange.	14	4	0	18
Orleans.	0	0	0	0
Oswego.	5	3	1	7
Otsego.	13	0	2	11
Putnam.	2	0	0	2
Queens.	4	0	0	4
Rensselaer.	11	1	0	12
Richmond.	0	0	0	0
Rockland.	4	0	0	4
St. Lawrence	8	1	2	7
Saratoga.	5	0	1	4
Schenectady.	4	2	1	5
Schoharie.	4	0	0	4
Schuyler.	1	0	0	1
Seneca.	0	0	0	0
Steuben.	10	1	0	11
Suffolk.	3	0	0	3
Sullivan.	6	0	1	5
Tioga.	4	0	0	4
Tompkins.	6	0	0	6
Ulster.	10	1	1	10
Warren.	2	0	0	2
Washington.	3	0	0	3
Wayne.	2	0	0	2

	Enrolled Sept. 30, 1911.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Enrolled Sept. 30, 1912.
Westchester.	13	1	1	13
Wyoming.	2	0	1	1
Yates.	7	0	0	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	551	75	52	574
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

FARM PRODUCE.

Eggs:

838½ dozen eggs	\$209 65
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Meats:

52¾ pounds chicken	9 50
94 pounds duck	16 92
5,508 pounds pork	550 08

Milk:

158,387 quarts milk	7,127 44
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Farm Foods:

1,800 bushels beets, Swede	360 00
20 bushels carrots	8 00
814 bushels corn	569 80
165 tons ensilage	577 50
132 tons corn fodder	392 00
109 tons hay	1,667 00
830 bushels oats	373 50
16 tons oats, green	48 00
655 6/7 weeks pasturage	346 86
31 tons straw	310 00
159 bushels wheat	159 00
15 tons wheat, green	45 00
Sale of farm products	666 71
Wood, stove and kindling, 19 cords	57 00

\$13,494 68

Forward.	\$13,494 68
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GARDEN PRODUCE

321 bushels apples	\$160 75
35 bushels apples, crab.	26 25
424 pounds asparagus	33 92
170 pounds beans, lima.	5 10
2,176 pounds beans, string.	43 52
131 bushels beets.	69 00
73 bunches chives	3 65
752 quarts cherries.	60 16
24,406 pounds cabbage.	174 89
119 bushels carrots.	47 60
1,036 pounds cauliflower.	10 36
1,563 pounds celery	78 15
801 pounds cucumber.	12 02
530 pounds cucumbers, pickling	15 90
608 quarts currants.	48 64
15,894 pounds corn, sweet.	158 94
90 pounds egg plant.	2 70
200 pounds grapes.	5 00
1,576 pounds greens, beet.	39 41
1,489 pounds lettuce.	148 90
2,469 pounds onions, green.	49 38
43½ bushels onions, late	43 50
59 pounds parsley.	1 60
3, 252 pounds parsnips.	32 52
3,890 pounds peas, green	58 35
27 pounds peppers.	1 35
21 bushels pears.	21 00
28 bushels plums.	28 00
1,390 pounds pieplant.	27 80
895 bushels potatoes.	822 10
3 bushels prunes.	3 00
1/10 ton pumpkins.	50
565 pounds radishes.	14 15
670 pounds Swiss chard.	23 45
365 quarts raspberries.	29 20
62 pounds sage.	1 82

796 bunches spinach.....	\$27 86
1,733 pounds squash, summer.....	17 33
3,548 pounds squash, winter.....	35 48
119 quarts strawberries.....	9 52
10,110 pounds tomatocs.....	101 10
3,770 bushels turnips.....	37 70
751 pounds vegetable oysters.....	15 02
	<hr/>
	\$16,041 27
	<hr/>

REPAIRS AND BETTERMENTS.

The rewiring of the institution, which had dragged along for nearly two years, made necessary the renovation of our buildings. Extensive painting, carpentry and plastering repairs throughout the institution proceeded actively during the latter part of the year. Steel ceilings were erected, new floors laid, and tile floors renovated.

The Music Hall has been fitted for a gymnasium by screening the lights and windows, the removal of a low stage, and the purchase of apparatus. Two basement rooms in the north wing have been renovated for the use of the industrial school.

Exterior improvements included pointing up and resetting caps on all the chimneys, and placing a concrete cap on the boiler house stack, pointing up the outside brick walls throughout, gutter and roof repairs on all the buildings, repairs to exterior woodwork on several buildings, and painting of roofs, gutters, and fire escapes.

Earlier in the year a steel fire escape from the south wing was erected and two new boilers replaced old ones, resulting in a marked cut in our fuel bills in spite of the hard winter.

The roadways at the institution have been rebuilt and a concrete reservoir at Fairmount constructed

The report of the Treasurer shows unexpended special appropriations available October 1, 1912, amounting to \$20,018.54. Some of the work thus provided for is completed, awaiting acceptance; and the rest is being actively prosecuted.

Of the \$4,462.90 appropriated under chapter 822, Laws of 1911, \$1,997.04 is mortgaged by a contract let for an iron fence on the

northern boundary of the institution grounds, and the balance is reserved for a water section and sewage disposal plant at Fairmount, plans for which have been requested from the State Architect.

The status of the work provided for by chapter 530, Laws of 1912, \$15,550.23, is this:

1. Electric wiring, \$2,620.29. The work has been completed.

2. Extraordinary repairs and equipment, \$4,929.94. Estimates have been prepared for furnishing the Superintendent's house, and for alterations and equipment for operating room, morgue, and dispensary. A contract has been let for the iron fence. This fund shows an unmortgaged balance of \$887.55.

3. Electric Light Plant, \$8,000. A contract has been let which, with consequent alterations to engine room, will exhaust the fund.

APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

Maintainance for the year 1913-14.....	\$120,000 00
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During the current year our running expenses were \$113,134.23. Increases in wages will amount to \$5,000, and it is estimated that about \$2,000 will be needed to meet increased cost of supplies.

Since much still remains to be done to complete the renovation of our buildings, we are asking for special appropriations sufficient to cover this work.

EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS AND NEW EQUIPMENT.

1. Completing the wiring of the Superintendent's residence.	\$550 00
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This is the last item of the contract for re-wiring the institution. The old wiring system has been condemned, owing to numerous short circuits and sparking boxes.

2. Exterior painting of the institution \$3,000 00

The amount covers material and labor for those parts of the buildings which cannot be done by inmate labor.

3. Steam piping and covering 6,000 00

In the boys' building the piping was installed many years ago, and is in urgent need of replacement. In the girls' building the piping is old and of too small a size properly to heat the building. Throughout the institution the piping system needs new insulation to prevent great loss of heat. The garden cottage and carpentry shop are at present heated by two separate units. It is proposed to extend the pipe lines from the boiler house to these buildings, which will result in economy and lessened fire risk.

4. Refrigerating plant 15,000 00

5. Kitchen equipment 1,000 00

This item includes steam kettles, and urns for coffee and hot water, to supplement our present equipment which is old and defective.

6. Concrete floors, walks, and gutters, and tile floors 1,800 00

7. Fire equipment 33,000 00

Includes fire escapes, extinguishers, hose, etc. A large part of our present equipment is old, unsafe, and was emphatically condemned by the fire marshal's office.

8. Renovation of buildings 6,000 00

Includes hardwood floors, steel ceilings, iron beds, and two new bath rooms, main building.

9. System of doorlocks for the institution 1,000 00

A complete new system of door locks is needed. The present master-key system is defective and unreliable in cases of emergency.

10. Water-proofing basements	\$2,000 00
11. Repairs and equipment, Superintendent's residence.	1,000 00
This amount is needed to complete the furnishing of the residence, to install hardwood floors in three rooms, for repainting and extensive repairs to woodwork.	
12. Miscellaneous equipment and repairs.	2,200 00
Includes a small coal scale for the boiler house, to check up the work of each fireman; self-closing bibbs to prevent waste water; electric irons and rewiring laundry for same. Also two new pianos and much needed furnishings.	
13. Improvements at Fairmount.	1,000 00
To provide a new silo and alterations to quarters for young stock.	
14. Wire insect screens throughout the institution.	3,000 00
15. Alterations and additions to boiler house equipment, including one 250 H. P. boiler, water heater, and coal pit.	14,000 00

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL EQUIPMENT.

1. Equipment for establishing ten industries.	\$2,500 00
2. Equipment for laundry.	1,000 00
3. Power equipment for sewing rooms.	1,000 00

The industrial school will be the most important element in the education of our children. The younger ones will begin with hand training in the manual arts and industries, supplemented by school classes, and later will be taught substantial and useful work. The boys will be trained in farming, carpentry, painting, brush and broom making, etc.; the girls will be prepared to do first class house-

TO OVERCOME DROOPING SHOULDERS AND SLOUCHING GAIT.

work, serving, laundry work, etc. The appropriation requested is to provide a sewing room equipped like a modern clothing factory, and a laundry with the common labor saving devices found in first class steam laundries. There is an immense amount of sewing, darning and laundry work to be done in an institution of this kind, so that if the old methods are to be continued it will require the services of many older girls who are at present taking the places of children who should be accommodated in this school.

NEW BUILDINGS.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Bakery and equipment..... | \$9,500 00 |
|------------------------------|------------|

In the present bakery there is no proper place for the storage of flour. Large fissures in the oven let the heat escape so that the flour is damaged before baking. The present bread racks and fittings are unsanitary and encourage vermin. If a new bakery is built, the old one will be used as a storeroom in place of the present unsuitable basement rooms.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 2. Machine, plumbing and tin shops..... | 4,500 00 |
|---|----------|

Upon the installation of our new generating plant, one or two assistant engineers will be employed so that, with proper equipment, it should be possible to do much of our repair work now done by outside workmen.

RECAPITULATION.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Extraordinary repairs and new equipment..... | \$90,550 00 |
| 2. Industrial school equipment..... | 4,500 00 |
| 3. New buildings | 14,000 00 |

\$109,050 00

HEALTH.

The health of the institution has been remarkable. For the second time since 1872, forty years, there has been only one death during the year. With the exception of ten mild cases of diphtheria there has been no contagious disease.

For the first time in several years there was no typhoid among the children. This is attributed to the fact that early in the summer all the children who had not had the disease were innoculated with typhoid vaccine. No bad effects of the injection were noted in any instance.

During the summer we were fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Rasi, a dental student at the University of Pennsylvania, to act as assistant to our dentist. So marked was the improvement of our children under his care, in general health and appearance, that it was decided to employ a resident dentist and install a complete dental equipment.

Many of our children have defective sight and pathological throat conditions that need skilled attention. Two of the foremost specialists in the city have volunteered to attend to this work.

HOUSEKEEPER AND DIETITIAN.

It is planned to coordinate the work of the housekeeping department by appointing a housekeeper who shall have charge of the distribution of provisions and household supplies, and shall supervise the work of the several kitchens. Miss Magdalen Reinehr, a graduate of Pratt Institute and an experienced dietitian, has accepted the position and will begin her work in October.

WAGES.

At a recent meeting the Salary Classification Commission allowed a substantial increase in the wages of our lower employees. Although this change adds about \$5,000 to our yearly pay roll, we believe it is wise to provide wages sufficient to attract high grade people. In an institution of this kind every employee is a teacher, and those who are in closest contact with the children exert the greatest influence upon their characters.

THE SCHOOL.

The aim of the school is to develop each child to the limit of his capacity by constant occupation from morning until night in school classes, industrial and manual tasks, physical exercise, and play, changing often to stimulate an unflagging interest and pleasure in each. Emphasis is laid upon training in useful occupations so that, when the child grows older, he may contribute to his support.

With the beginning of the school year several changes were inaugurated. This year we have 380 children under instruction, as compared with 288 last year. To provide for this increased number it was found necessary to add two teachers, making a total of eighteen school and industrial teachers, with classes averaging twenty children.

The music hall has been converted into a gymnasium where all indoor games may be utilized in developing strong, healthy bodies in our children.

A band has been organized under an experienced band master who devotes his whole time to the work. The band gets a hold on our older, more troublesome boys that no other kind of work can. In addition, a few of our brightest girls are receiving instruction on the piano and may in time be of use to us in the kindergarten and exercise classes.

Regular kindergarten, physical, and manual work has been introduced in the south wing and girls' building, among the duller children. These children are also being trained in the housework of their own departments, making beds, polishing floors, and washing dishes. Some of them in the girls' building have made remarkable progress in the sewing room.

Two rooms in the basement of the north wing have been pressed into service for our industrial department. Here is done basketry, netting, chair-caning, and weaving of rag carpets and toweling.

The Sloyd class is now working five days a week instead of two half days. Forty boys are engaged in making articles for the school, saving expense and adding zest to the work, as the boys like to make useful things.

An increased number of children are working in the tailor shop and in the sewing and dressmaking classes. Some of the girls are being taught to cut and fit dresses, as well as to do the mechanical work. Machines for knitting mittens and caps have been ordered.

The regular holidays are duly celebrated and the various buildings are encouraged to get up occasional parties. In addition, one evening a week the teachers entertain the children by games, music, etc. A piano placed in the boys' building has proved a great success.

Every Sunday the children have an opportunity to hear one of the leading clergymen of the city. The Catholic children attend a morning service in a nearby church, and the Jewish children are instructed by the Rabbi who conducts a service once a month.

Steps are being taken to improve our records. A systematic testing of our children by the Binet system has been begun, and Dr. Richmond is engaged in a physical examination of all the children. A photograph, examples of progress in school, and all available data concerning the family history will be filed for each child.

Among the records of the institution is a wealth of material which we shall some day utilize by the employment of a field worker. It is hoped that as time goes on the institution may be of increasing service to the physician, the social worker, the teacher of ungraded classes in the public schools, and others interested in the great problem of the mentally defective.

In closing I wish to express my appreciation of the cordial cooperation received from my fellow workers in the institution, during the trying period that always follows a change in administration.

To you, the Board of Managers, I desire to acknowledge my gratitude for your constant and unanimous support.

O. H. COBB.

OUR GIRLS ARE TAUGHT TO CUT OUT AND MAKE DRESSES.

BY-LAWS OF THE SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

(Revised November 13, 1912.)

ARTICLE I.

THE MANAGERS.

The managers shall have the general direction and control of all the property and concerns of the institution, not otherwise provided for by law, and shall take charge of its general interests, maintain an effective inspection of the affairs and management of the institution. They shall receive no compensation for their effect, and everything done faithfully according to the requirements of the Legislature, and the by-laws, rules and regulations of the institution, and see that its general designs be carried into services, but shall be allowed their actual and reasonable traveling and other expenses, to be paid by the treasurer on the rendering of their accounts.

ARTICLE II.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The regular meetings of the board shall be held monthly at the institution, on the second Wednesday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ARTICLE III.

ELECTIONS.

At the meeting in October every year, the officers of the board, who shall be a president, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee consisting of three of the managers, shall be chosen by ballot.

ARTICLE IV.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At the regular meetings of the board, the order of business shall be as follows:

buildings, grounds and farm, together with their furniture, fixtures and stock, and the direction and control of all persons employed in and about the same, subject to the laws and regulations established by the managers. He shall have the appointment of his coresident officers, with power to assign them their respective duties, subject to the by-laws. He shall employ, subject to the supervision of the board of managers, such teachers, attendants, and assistants as he may think proper and necessary for the economical and efficient carrying into effect of the design of the institution, prescribe their several duties and places, and may discharge any of them. He shall also from time to time give such orders and instructions as he may judge best calculated to induce good conduct, fidelity and economy in any department of labor and expense, and he is authorized and enjoined to maintain salutary discipline among all who are employed by the institution, and to enforce strict compliance with such instructions and uniform obedience to all the rules and regulations of the institution. He shall further cause full records of the entire business and operations of the institution, together with the condition and prospects of the pupils, to be kept regularly in books provided for the purpose; and he shall see that all such accounts and records shall be fully made up the first days of April and October in each year, and that the principal facts and results, with his report thereon, be presented to the board at its semi-annual meetings. The exercise of the foregoing powers shall be subject to the approval of the managers, except as herein otherwise provided.

He shall conduct the official correspondence of the institution; shall, at the time of the admission of any pupil into the institution, enter in a book, to be provided and kept for that purpose, a minute with date of the name and residence of the pupil, and of the person or persons upon whose application he is received. He shall file and carefully preserve the application, commitment, and all other papers accompanying such pupil. He may make arrangements, subject to the approval of the managers, for the support, maintenance and clothing of pupils admitted to the institution and should, immediately on the reception of any State pupil, give notice thereof to the clerk of the board of supervisors of the

THE MANUAL WORK APPEALS ESPECIALLY TO THE BOYS.

county from which the pupil was sent. He shall also give notice of the discharge of a pupil by the managers, to the person and in the mode prescribed by law; and shall see to the removal and delivery of such discharged pupil to the proper county and officer.

He shall be accountable for the careful keeping and economical use of all furniture, stores and other articles provided for the institution, and prepare and present to the board at its annual meeting a true and perfect inventory of all the personal property and effects belonging to the institution.

ARTICLE X.

RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

The design and objects of the institution, as established by the action of the Legislature, are not of a custodial character, but to furnish the means of education to that portion of the youth of the State not provided for in any of its other educational institutions. Those only, therefore, will be received into the institution who are of a proper school-attending age, and for such periods of time as shall, in the estimation of the board of managers, suffice to impart all the education practicable in each particular case, and in conformity with the regulations hereinafter specified.

Children between the ages of seven and fourteen, who are feeble-minded, or so deficient in intelligence as to be incapable of being educated at any ordinary school, and who are not epileptic, paralyzed, helpless, insane, or greatly deformed, may be admitted by the superintendent, with the advice and consent of the executive committee. Applications in behalf of others shall be referred to the action of the board of managers.

The parents or next friends of those in whose behalf applications are made for admission as pupils shall make answers in writing to such questions as the superintendent and committee shall prescribe. They shall, moreover, if of sufficient ability, engage to pay such reasonable sum for the education and support of the pupils, and to furnish them with such proper clothing while in the institution, as shall be stipulated by the superintendent, and they shall in all cases be bound to receive them back, when required, free of expense to the institution.

The State pupils will be expected to come to the institution provided with a supply of neat and substantial clothing for the first six months, after which period the clothing will be furnished by the institution, at the expense of the respective counties of which they are residents.

All pupils will be received upon trial for one month, at the end of which time a report upon the case will be made to the parents or parties sending them, if requested.

All admissions to this institution shall be through commitment from the several counties of the State by the county superintendents of the poor of such counties, or other officer acting in that capacity, and from the city of New York by the commissioner of public charities of such city, or his deputy designated for that purpose. In the admission of such pupils the several counties and the city of New York shall, so far as practicable, be entitled annually to the admission of pupils to this institution in the ratio which the population of such counties and the city of New York, respectively, bears to the population of the State, as ascertained by the last official census. (Chapter 843, section 52, Laws of 1911.)

ARTICLE XI.

PLAN OF INSTRUCTION.

The education furnished by the institution will include not only the simpler elements of instruction usually taught in common schools, where that is practicable, but will embrace a course of training in the more practical matters of every day life, the cultivation of habits of decency, propriety, self-control, and the development of a capacity for useful occupation.

There shall be a vacation during the months of July and August, unless otherwise directed by the board, at which period all pupils must be removed from the institution by the parents or guardians, if required by the superintendent.

ARTICLE XII.

DISCHARGE OF PUPILS.

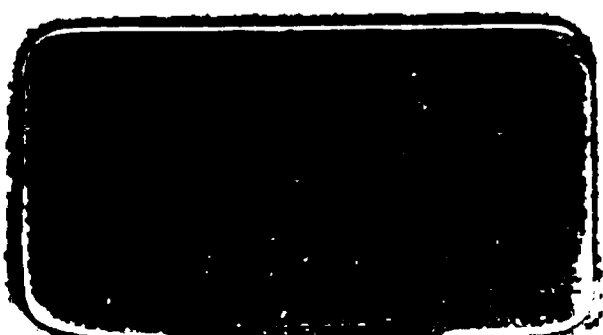
When the managers shall direct a State pupil to be discharged from the institution, the superintendent thereof may return him

to the county from which he was sent, and the superintendent of the poor of the county shall audit and pay the actual and reasonable expenses of such return. If any town, county or person is legally liable for the support of such pupil, such expenses may be recovered by action in the name of the county by such superintendent of the poor. If the superintendent of the poor neglect or refuse to pay such expenses on demand, the treasurer of the institution may pay the same and charge the amount to the county and the treasurer of the county shall pay the same with interest after thirty days, out of any funds in his hands not otherwise appropriated; and the supervisors shall raise the amount so paid as other county charges. (Chapter 449, section 69, Laws of 1910.)

By-laws can only be altered at a regular meeting of the board by a majority of the whole board.

DAILY ORDER OF SCHOOL EXERCISES.
Afternoon Session.

CLASSES.	1:15 to 1:30 P. M.	1:30 to 2:07 P. M.	2:07 to 2:45 P. M.	2:45 to 3:22 P. M.	3:22 to 4 P. M.
Miss Brandt. Miss Crawford. Miss Fish. Miss Joy. Miss Kennedy. Miss Longcor. Mrs. Richmond. Miss Sitterly. Mr. Sorenson. Miss Stanton. Miss Taggart. Miss Terwilliger. Mrs. Willson.	General assemblies	Sloyd. Sewing. Piano for physical training. Kindergarten. Second reader, writing and spelling. Fancy work Sewing. Drawing. Band. Kindergarten. Physical training. Numbers, 1st grade. Numbers, 3d grade.	Sloyd. Numbers, 2d grade. Piano for physical training. Kindergarten. Words and Phonics. Fancy work. Second reader, writing and spelling. Drawing. Band. Kindergarten. Physical training. Singing. Sewing.	Sloyd. Piano for Dancing. Piano for kindergarten. Kindergarten. Singing. Manual training. Embroidery and drawnwork. Manual training. Band. Numbers, 1st grade. Dancing. Manual training. Articulation.	Sloyd. Dancing. Manual training. Kindergarten. Piano for dancing. Manual training. Embroidery and drawnwork. Manual training. Band. Sewing. Physical training. Sewing. Articulation.
Miss Enright. Miss Hayes and Miss O'Brien. Miss Burch and Miss Higgins. Mrs. Vroman.	Boys. Hand and sense training, kindergarten. Boys. Hand and machine sewing, shirt making, tailoring and mat making. Girls. Hand and machine sewing, cutting, dressmaking, knitting. Girls. Ironing.				



SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION

FOR

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

For the Year Ending September 30, 1913

PART I

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1914

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BOARD OF MANAGERS.

EDWARD S. VAN DUYN, M. D.,	MRS. CHARLES E. CROUSE,
HON. WALTER W. CHENEY,	Rt. REV. JOHN GRIMES,
RALPH S. BOWEN, Esq.,	WILLIAM A. KELLY, D. D. S.,
WILLIAM W. WIARD, Esq.	

Officers.

EDWARD S. VAN DUYN, M. D.	President
Mrs. CHARLES E. CROUSE	Secretary
O. H. COBB, M. D.	Treasurer

Executive Committee.

EDWARD S. VAN DUYN, M. D.,	Hon. WALTER W. CHENEY,
WILLIAM W. WIARD, Esq.	

OFFICERS.

O. H. COBB, M. D. Superintendent
L. J. HUTCHISON Steward
Miss MAGDALEN REINEHR. Matron

Medical Staff.

CHRISTIAN E. PETERSEN, M. D. Resident Physician
LE ROY OWENS, D. D. S. Resident Dentist
JULIUS H. KEVAND, M. D. Attending Ophthalmologist
M. G. BROWN, M. D. Attending Laryngologist

Teachers.

Miss ELMA BROAD, Head Teacher

Miss JULIA R. KENNEDY,	Miss AUGUSTA M. JOY,
Miss ETHEL M. CRAWFORD,	Miss MILDRED S. FISH,
Miss JENNIE B. LONGCOR,	Miss CECELIA A. MC KAY,
Miss EDA M. TERWILLEGER,	Mrs. FLORA B. WILLSON,
Miss MAREA R. BRANDT,	Miss SARAH A. SHAW,
Miss LOIS C. SITTERLY,	Miss GRACE H. FERRIS,
Miss FANNIE G. STANTON,	HANS SORENSEN.

Administrative Assistants.

Mrs. ALICE K. BISSELL. Housekeeper and Dietitian
Miss FLORA E. MARTIN. Assistant Matron, Main Building
Miss FRANCES C. CRAWFORD, Assistant Matron, Girls' Building
Mrs. HANS SORENSEN. Matron's Assistant, Main Building
Mrs. CARRIE S. MEAD. Matron's Assistant, Main Building
Miss ALIDA B. PLANT Matron's Assistant, Girls' Building
Mr. and Mrs. A. T. VAN MARTER. Boys' Building
Mr. and Mrs. FRED BRISTOW. Fairmount
Mrs. IDA P. TUTTLE. Head Nurse
Miss MARTHA R. MARSHALL. Bookkeeper
Miss JULIA E. CHURCH. Stenographer
Miss NELLIE L. BRETT. Stenographer
Miss KATHERINE MC LEAN. Junior Clerk
WILLIAM D. COOK. Storekeeper
H. A. MUNYAN. Chief Engineer

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 18.

IN ASSEMBLY

FEBRUARY 2, 1914.

Sixty-third Annual Report of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-minded Children.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

I beg to transmit herewith the sixty-third annual report of the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, including the reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent which have been submitted to the Board of Managers and adopted by them.

Very respectfully yours,

E. S. VAN DUYN,
President.

SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE- MINDED CHILDREN.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

As required by the law establishing this institution, the undersigned managers submit herewith their sixty-third annual report:

The past year has been marked by steady progress in the affairs of the institution. Features of the year's activities have been the expansion of the school to include more children under instruction, new industrial work, the reorganization of several departments of administration, and a general improvement of the plant.

The board is fortunate in having to report no changes in its membership, as Mr. Bowen was reappointed by the Governor. Among the officers and employees greater interest in the work is manifest, owing partly to the promotion of younger people to fill vacancies and partly to an increase in wages for many of the lower positions. In some of the supervisory positions, however, the salaries are still far from commensurate with the ability and exacting duties required. In the interest of economy alone the institution should pay salaries sufficient to attract and hold competent officers.

The resident officers have made special efforts to promote cordial feeling between the institution and its visitors. Parents who have brought their children, filled with misgivings and grief at the separation, have seen the boys and girls at work, in school, and at play and have departed feeling that it was a special privilege to have the advantage of such a training school. In spite of any law that may be passed, permanent segregation of the feeble-minded will never be possible until the friends of the children are shown that the modern institution, with its friendly officers and employees, its school, music, dancing, games, and moving pictures, is the best place for their children. The feeble-minded child outside the institution is teased and abused by his associates and misunderstood by his superiors; inside, he lives a busy, happy life among his equals.

Feeble-mindedness is the social plague. In the past, those interested in social problems have dealt separately with the symptoms of the disease. Institutions have been established and programs

worked out for dealing with the pauper, the prostitute, the criminal, the juvenile delinquent, the alcoholic, and the tramp. We now know that from twenty-five to fifty per cent of those composing the anti-social classes are feeble-minded. We have learned from experience that we cannot reform the affectionate, attractive young woman who with the mind of a child of eight or ten could not, even if she would, earn an honest living; or cure by years of prison discipline the simple-minded criminal, a life-long irresponsible boy. In treating the symptoms we are simply beating the air, and little progress can be made until the underlying cause is removed.

It is estimated that there are from twenty to thirty thousand feeble-minded in the State of New York. As the average feeble-minded woman bears twice as many children as the normal woman, part of whom at least are feeble-minded, it is evident that means must be taken without delay to deal comprehensively with the problem. The present institutions of the State, which accommodate about four thousand, cannot meet the demand made upon them for admissions. The Syracuse State Institution is taxed to its utmost capacity, and constant pressure is being made by the authorities in all parts of the State for the admission of more children.

To cope with this situation the State Board of Charities has adopted a comprehensive program for the segregation of the feeble-minded by the issue of State bonds for the enlargement of each of the existing State institutions.

Since the mental defective must usually be supported by charity, either public or private, it is doubtful whether the actual money cost of maintenance upon large institutional farm colonies will greatly exceed the present cost to the community, inasmuch as the expenditures required for the prisons, reformatories, courts, and other correctional machinery will be greatly lessened. However, be the cost increased or decreased, further provision must soon be made to relieve the pressure upon all the existing institutions for the feeble-minded and to segregate individuals who are a menace to the community.

ALTA PEASE-CROUSE, Sec.,
R. S. BOWEN,
WILLIAM A. KELLY,
E. S. VAN DUYN,
W. W. CHENEY,
W. W. WIARD,
JOHN GRIMES.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Board of Managers:

I hereby submit to you a complete statement of the financial condition of your institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1913:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1912.....	\$644 56
State Appropriation for Fiscal Year:	
Chapter 546, Laws of 1912.....	90,021 21
Chapter 547, Laws of 1912.....	19,500 00
Chapter 791, Laws of 1913.....	7,850 00
Received from counties for clothing State pupils.....	10,354 31
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing.....	1,618 21
From sale of farm products.....	207 52
From sale of productions of shop.....	95 25
From sale of old material.....	164 57
Miscellaneous.....	119 89
Total.....	<u>\$130,575 52</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

1. Officers and employees.....	\$47,909 99
3. Expenses of managers.....	325 24
4. Provisions.....	21,378 68
5. Household stores.....	6,283 60
6. Clothing.....	5,337 94
7. Fuel and light.....	11,742 83
8. Hospital and medical supplies.....	635 56
9. Shop, farm and garden supplies.....	9,836 29
10. Ordinary repairs.....	3,865 20
11. Transportation of inmates.....	9 74
12. Miscellaneous.....	5,363 13
Total expenses for the fiscal year.....	<u>\$112,688 20</u>
Balance in bank October 1, 1913.....	5,327 57
Amount forwarded to Comptroller and not returned..	12,559 75
Total.....	<u>\$130,575 52</u>

ASSETS.

Cash on hand October 1, 1913.....	\$5,327 57
Due from counties.....	911 12
Due from pay cases.....	30 00
Due from unexpended appropriations.....	8,702 97
Total.....	<u>\$14,971 66</u>

SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

	Balance Oct. 1, 1912.	Appro- priated 1913.	Expended 1913.	Balance Sept. 30, 1913.
<i>Chapter 530, Laws of 1912:</i>				
Electric wiring.....	\$77 29	.....	.....	\$77 29
Extraordinary repairs and equip- ment.....	4,929 94	.....	\$4,425 74	504 20
Electric light plant.....	8,000 00	.....	7,967 94	32 06
<i>Chapter 547, Laws of 1912:</i>				
Repairs and equipment.....	5 41	.....	3 00	2 41
<i>Chapter 790, Laws of 1913:</i>				
Extraordinary repairs.....	.....	\$5,000 00	336 85	4,663 15
Laundry equipment.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Kitchen equipment.....	.....	1,000 00	42 00	958 00
<i>Chapter 791, Laws of 1913:</i>				
Repairs and equipment.....	.....	re-4,462 90	1,997 04	2,465 86
				<u>\$8,702 97</u>

O. H. COOK,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Managers:

I submit herewith my report of the condition of your institution for the year ending September 30, 1913:

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

During the year there were 250 applications for admission, sixty-seven more than last year. One hundred and nineteen applications were rejected, 86 filed for acceptance, and 50 children were admitted. Of the 50 admitted one was readmitted and the applications of four others were on file previous to October 1, 1912. Of those rejected 67 were too low grade, 14 were over age, 6 under age, 12 epileptic, 14 paralyzed, 3 blind, 2 deaf, and 1 was thought to be insane rather than feeble-minded.

There were 51 discharges; 17 were taken home by their relatives and not returned, 1 was transferred to Craig Colony, 9 to the Newark State Custodial Asylum, 1 to the Rome State Custodial Asylum, 1 to a State Hospital for the Insane, 3 eloped and did not return, 15 were sent back to their respective counties, and 4 died.

With the growth of popular knowledge concerning the problem of the feeble-minded and the desirability of segregating this class, there has been a steady increase in the number of applications for admission and the institution is unable to accommodate many who should be here.

ENROLMENT.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Present at beginning of the year.....	274	282	556
Absent on vacation.....	11	7	18
Since admitted.....	27	22	49
Readmitted.....	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for the year.....	313	311	624
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Discharged.....	25	22	47
Died.....	2	2	4
Present at close of year.....	265	280	545
Absent on vacation.....	20	8	28
Total on the rolls.....	285	288	573
Average daily attendance.....	271	279	550
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1912.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1913.	Quota.
Albany.....	12	1	0	13	11
Allegany.....	10	0	1	9	2
Broome.....	10	0	0	10	5
Cattaraugus.....	6	0	0	6	4
Cayuga.....	5	1	0	6	4
Chautauqua.....	5	0	0	5	6
Chemung.....	11	1	0	12	3
Chenango.....	2	0	0	2	2
Clinton.....	3	0	0	3	3
Columbia.....	12	2	0	14	3
Cortland.....	2	0	1	1	2
Delaware.....	6	1	0	7	3
Dutchess.....	14	0	1	13	5
Erie.....	54	1	4	51	32
Essex.....	4	1	0	5	2
Franklin.....	1	0	0	1	3
Fulton.....	3	2	2	3	3
Genesee.....	2	0	0	2	2
Greene.....	1	0	0	1	2
Hamilton.....	0	0	0	0	0
Herkimer.....	4	0	1	3	3
Jefferson.....	18	0	0	18	5
Kings.....	22	1	6	17	100
Lewis.....	3	1	0	4	1
Livingston.....	3	0	0	3	2
Madison.....	5	0	0	5	2
Monroe.....	33	2	3	32	17
Montgomery.....	8	0	2	6	4
Nassau.....	3	0	0	3	5
New York.....	91	22	12	101	168
Niagara.....	4	0	0	4	5
Oneida.....	25	1	3	23	9
Onondaga.....	35	0	3	32	12
Ontario.....	11	0	1	10	3
Orange.....	18	2	2	18	7
Orleans.....	0	0	0	0	2
Oswego.....	7	0	0	7	4
Otsego.....	11	0	1	10	3
Putnam.....	2	0	0	2	1

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION BY COUNTIES—*Concluded.*

	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1912.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1913.	Quota.
Queens	4	0	0	4	17
Rensselaer	12	0	1	11	7
Richmond	0	0	0	0	5
Rockland	4	1	0	5	3
St. Lawrence	7	2	3	6	5
Saratoga	4	0	0	4	4
Schenectady	5	1	0	6	5
Schoharie	4	0	0	4	1
Schuyler	1	0	0	1	1
Seneca	0	2	0	2	2
Steuben	11	0	0	11	5
Suffolk	3	0	0	3	6
Sullivan	5	2	0	7	2
Tioga	4	0	1	3	2
Tompkins	6	0	0	6	2
Ulster	10	1	1	10	5
Warren	2	1	0	3	2
Washington	3	0	0	3	3
Wayne	2	0	0	2	3
Westchester	13	0	1	12	17
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	2
Yates	7	0	0	7	1
	<hr/> 574	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 51	<hr/> 573	<hr/> 550
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

COMPARATIVE PER CAPITAS 1912-1913.

	1912.	1913.
Officers and employees	\$83.176	\$87.010
Expenses of managers and officers . . . . .	.535	.590
Provisions	51.850	38.826
Household stores	7.420	11.411
Clothing	9.903	9.694
Fuel and light	25.212	21.326
Hospital and medical	1.847	1.154
Farm, garden and shops	15.201	17.864
Ordinary repairs	9.497	7.019
Transportation of inmates . . . . .	.087	.017
Miscellaneous	6.521	9.740
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Yearly per capita cost	\$211.249	\$204.651
Weekly per capita cost	4.06	3.94
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The increases are chargeable to the provision of adequate wages for the lower positions, and to repairs and improved equipment of the plant.

Our new generating plant without increasing the cost of coal has effected a net decrease of \$1,759.59 under fuel and light. Under provisions, in spite of a larger number of inmates and a marked increase in the cost of supplies, there was a saving of \$6,389.46.

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

FIELD CROPS.

Hay, Grain, Straw.

860 bushels corn, ear.	\$602 00
1 ton hay, Timothy.	18 00
112 tons hay, mixed.	1,568 00
51 tons hay, alfalfa.	867 00
490 bushels oats.	294 00
14 tons straw, oat.	140 00
6 tons straw, wheat.	60 00
109.5 bushels wheat.	109 50

Fodder.

15 tons corn fodder, dry.	37 50
10 tons corn fodder, green.	35 00
160 tons corn silage.	560 00
1,225 bushels Mangel Wurtzel.	306 25

Value of field crops. \$4,597 25

POTATOES.

799 bushels potatoes.	559 30
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GARDEN PRODUCTS.

575 pounds asparagus.	\$46 00
544 pounds beans, string.	10 88
155 pounds beans, Lima.	6 20
183 bushels beets.	91 50
94 pounds beet greens.	2 35
11½ bushels Brussels sprouts.	8 38
130.85 cwt. cabbage.	78 51
150 bushels carrots.	60 00
12.94 cwt. cauliflower.	12 94
1,179 pounds celery, heads.	58 95
810.5 pounds chard, Swiss.	28 37
400 pounds citron.	20 00
88.5 cwt. corn, sweet.	88 50
215 pounds cucumbers, pickling.	6 45

278 pounds egg plant.....	\$8 34
797 pounds lettuce.....	79 70
98.75 bushels onions.....	98 75
1,300 pounds onions, green.....	26 00
532 pounds oyster plant.....	10 64
21.5 pounds parsley.....	65
4,097.5 pounds parsnips.....	40 98
320 pounds peas, green.....	4 80
37 pounds peppers.....	1 11
60 pounds pumpkin.....	15
312.5 pounds radish.....	7 81
600 pounds rhubarb.....	12 00
3.5 pounds sage.....	18
5.92 cwt. squash, summer.....	5 92
34.305 cwt. squash, winter.....	34 31
9,250 pounds tomatoes.....	138 75
7,130 pounds turnips.....	71 30

Value garden products..... 1,060 42

FRUIT PRODUCTS.

100 bushels apples, eating.....	\$75 00
137 bushels apples, cider.....	34 25
232 bushels apples, crab.....	174 00
1,600 quarts cherries.....	128 00
464 quarts currants.....	37 12
60 pounds grapes.....	1 50
1 bushel peaches.....	2 00
165.25 bushels pears.....	165 25
48.5 bushels plums.....	48 50
7.5 bushels prunes.....	7 50
.5 bushels quinces.....	50
96 quarts gooseberries.....	7 68
22 quarts raspberries, black.....	1 76
10 quarts raspberries, red.....	80
160 quarts strawberries.....	12 80

Value fruit products..... 696 66

MILK.

157,702.5 quarts milk..... 7,096 61

MEATS.

2,013 pounds beef.....	\$150 98
4,287 pounds pork.....	428 70
423.5 pounds veal.....	46 59

Value meat products.....	\$626 27
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POULTRY.

544.75 pounds chickens.....	\$87 16
188 pounds duck.....	33 84
1,113 $\frac{2}{3}$ dozen eggs.....	278 42

Value poultry products.....	399 42
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SUMMARY.

Field crops.....	\$4,597 25
Potatoes.....	559 30
Garden products.....	1,060 42
Fruit products.....	696 66
Milk.....	7,096 61
Meats.....	626 27
Poultry.....	399 42

REPAIRS AND BETTERMENTS.

During the year important improvements have been made in the engineer's department. Two direct current units of 35 and 75 kw. capacity, in operation since December, furnish reliable light and power at a very low cost. Two new water heaters, one for feed water and one for the institution supply, were installed to operate on exhaust steam. Other items are a new concrete floor and finished walls in the engine-room. In the laundry a tumbler and a steel section dryer on the ground floor have replaced the old wooden dry-room, thereby making possible economy in labor and the use of a large room for industrial purposes. New motors for the wash room machinery and the mangle have been installed, and the engineer, with his assistant, has equipped the ironing-room with electric irons and improved fixtures.

A small but very complete operating-room equipment was provided for the hospital, and the dispensary improved by tile floor, prism glass windows, new steel furniture, and all the necessary apparatus for the resident dentist.

The reorganization of the housekeeping department required the fitting up of several storerooms, the enlargement and redecoration of the officers' dining-rooms, and the installation of new equipment including coffee urns, vegetable parer, steam table, and steam cooking apparatus.

Besides the items mentioned above there has been a mass of miscellaneous repair work and minor new construction to provide for the needs of the school and other departments, and to maintain and improve the condition of the plant.

Improvements to the grounds include the construction of an iron fence along the north and west boundary line and the laying of concrete walks, gutters and steps. At Fairmount a new silo was erected, several colony houses for hogs constructed, and the poultry plant remodeled.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED FOR 1914-1915.

Maintenance.....	\$119,000
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Appropriation 1913-14, \$119,050.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

1. Improvements to heating system.....	\$12,000
250-h. p. boiler with blower, to supplement	
inadequate equipment.....	\$6,000
Steam piping and covering, boys' building,	
girls' building and garden cottage.....	6,000
(Complete renovation is needed.)	
2. Extraordinary repairs and equipment.....	18,000
Iron fence, 1,700 feet, at \$2, to complete	
fencing boundary line.....	3,400
New furniture and equipment.....	3,800
Laundry equipment.....	1,000
Waterproofing basements.....	2,000
Tile floors, cement walks and gutters.....	1,800
Wire fly screens, institution and Fairmount	3,000
Equipment for machine and other shops..	2,000
Improvements at Fairmount.....	1,000
3. Fire equipment, to carry out Fire Marshal's recom-	
mendations.....	33,000

NEW BUILDINGS.

1. Service building and equipment..... \$50,000

To accommodate a central kitchen, general storeroom, a refrigeration plant, including storeroom for butter, cheese and eggs, meat shop, vegetable cellar and bakery.

The concentration of these units in one building will eliminate waste in labor and supplies, and make possible a more businesslike system in the commissary department.

The present bakery is old and poorly suited to its work, and the ice-house has been condemned.

2. School building and equipment..... 30,000

The school is at present using several unhygienic basement rooms for industrial work, and many schoolrooms are poorly lighted and ventilated.

3. Staff house and furnishings..... 30,000
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ADMINISTRATIVE.

Under a competent, scientifically trained and conscientious officer the housekeeping department has been completely reorganized. The work of the various kitchens, dining-rooms, bakery, and meat house has been coördinated, waste eliminated, and the employees in the department brought to a high state of efficiency. The introduction of a generous, well-prepared and balanced dietary has not only added greatly to the comfort and well-being of the children and employees, and markedly decreased the number of hospital cases, but has also brought about a direct saving of over six thousand dollars. The salary of \$480 per year paid the housekeeper is not sufficient to continue indefinitely this grade of work.

In the steward's department better systems for handling supplies have been introduced to reduce wastage. Under a new series of repair and job slips the time of the various mechanics has been so systematized that the amount of work done has greatly increased. The installation of kitchen, laundry and toilet equipment and the laying of a large amount of flooring, in addition to the ordinary repairs, have made it desirable to employ a steam-fitter and an extra carpenter. In accordance with the law passed

at the recent Legislature, an eight-hour shift has been substituted in the engine-room for the former one of twelve hours.

EMPLOYEES.

It has been the policy to promote capable employees wherever possible, and during the year the positions of steward, matron, bookkeeper, and others of less importance have been filled in this way.

Within a year the wages of practically all the lower positions have been raised to a level approximating that paid in other departments of the State service for the same kind of work. As a result, the employees have taken a new interest in the work and a high grade of people has been attracted to the service.

In the matter of living accommodations for our employees much remains to be done. Because of the peculiar strain on the vitality caused by continued contact with feeble-minded children it is not well to require an attendant to spend her hours of rest and sleep in a corner of the dormitory merely screened off from the children. Unless definite action is taken by the coming Legislature to provide for the relocation of the institution, a new staffhouse should be erected to give suitable quarters for the resident officers outside the institution building, so that the attendants may have the rooms now occupied by the officers and teachers.

HEALTH.

The health of the children has continued excellent. Although measles twice appeared it was stopped in each instance with the first case. In July the children who had not been inoculated last summer were given small doses of typhoid vaccine. A single case of typhoid occurred in a child who was inoculated a year ago. She was in bed five days with fever, characteristic stools, and a Widal reaction.

The attending ophthalmologist has given careful attention to a considerable number of children who had diseases of the eye and defective vision.

We have continued, with slight interruption, the services of a resident dentist, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, who during the summer months was assisted by a third-year student. The mouths of all our children have been put in good, hygienic condition, with marked improvement in their physical condition. The toxins continuously generated in a neglected mouth not only exert a baneful effect on the general health of a child but favor the development of many acute forms of disease.

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED.

Abscesses.....	18
Acne.....	1
Adenitis.....	2
Anæmia.....	1
Bronchitis, acute.....	45
Bursitis.....	4
Chilblains.....	1
Conjunctivitis, acute.....	7
Constipation.....	7
Dermatitis.....	2
Dysmenorrhœa.....	2
Eczema.....	3
Epididymitis.....	1
Enteritis.....	1
Epilepsy.....	2
Fracture.....	2
Furunculosis.....	1
Gastritis, acute.....	31
Gastritis, enteritis.....	2
Gingivitis.....	3
Hemorrhoids.....	2
Herpes.....	2
Hernia.....	2
Hysteria.....	2
Iritis, acute.....	15
Jaundice, catarrhal.....	1
Lead poisoning.....	1
Lleus.....	1
Malnutrition.....	2
Measles.....	2
Mitral regurgitation.....	2
Mitral stenosis.....	2
Otitis media.....	10
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	2
Pneumonia.....	2
Quinsy.....	1
Rheumatism.....	1
Rhinitis, acute.....	1
Seborrhœa.....	3
Scabies.....	24
Sprain.....	2

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED — *Concluded.*

Tonsillitis	31
Typhoid fever.....	1
Ulcers, corneal.....	1
Ulcers, general.....	2
Urticaria.....	1
Under observation.....	16

Operations.

Hernia, inguinal.....	1
Mastoiditis.....	1

The causes of death of those who died during the year were as follows:

General wasting disease (hydrocephalus).....	1
Nephritis, chronic.....	1
Pneumonia.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	1

BINET SIMON TESTS.

During the year one of the officers, after perfecting herself in the Binet Simon tests for mentality by careful study and a visit to The Training School at Vineland, examined four hundred of the children.

The results in the great majority of cases are very satisfactory. In most instances the mental age agreed closely with that expected by the teachers and others who come in close contact with the children. A very few children successfully passed the tests. These were in part of the "moral imbecile" type, those who had repeatedly demonstrated their inability to live in institutions for normal children or in the many private households provided for them. In these cases the Binet Simon tests were useless, continued observation being necessary to prove the mental deficiency. Two children, seven and eight years old, who had been considered normal by their teachers successfully passed the tests up to age and were discharged. Several older children who are good talkers and would easily pass for normal among strangers tested under twelve years of mental age.

The rule that no child who is less than three years behind his normal mental age should be considered feeble-minded must be modified as applied to the children in the institution from seven to nine years of age. We have children rating only one or two years

RESIDENT DENTIST.

behind at these ages who are distinctly feeble-minded. They develop to this point fairly well, but with increasing years seem to reach their limit and then drop back rapidly. These children make little or no progress in the public schools.

We consider the Binet test, when given by an experienced and fair-minded examiner, the best available tool in determining the mental status of the ordinary type of feeble-minded children. In cases of moral delinquency this test is not final and other things must be taken into consideration.

AMUSEMENTS.

Three evenings a week are devoted by the teachers to the entertainment and instruction of the children. In this way they are offered opportunities for basket-ball, æsthetic dancing, choir practice, work in brass and bent iron, embroidery and games.

Besides the weekly dances and the suitable celebration of all the regular holidays, there were several large parties with music furnished by the ever popular band. One of the most pleasing happenings of the year was a May Day festival on the lawn of the institution. Over two hundred children in picturesque costumes participated in the folk dances and athletic events.

THE SCHOOL.

The work outlined in the last annual report has been consistently prosecuted. The looms, besides having important educational value, are making a creditable output of products for the use of the institution. One room is used as a hospital where old chairs are repaired, recaned and varnished. A number of the children have learned to make netting bags and hammocks. In the sloyd classes the boys have been taught the use of tools and the principles of carpentry; and many articles, including several large tables, looms and cabinets, have been made. As the older boys graduate from sloyd they become useful assistants to the carpenters and painter.

Music hall has become the center of many activities. During school hours the younger children have physical exercises, folk and social dancing, basket and indoor baseball. Evenings the older boys and girls who are not in school have the use of the hall.

Excellent progress has been made by our first band of nineteen pieces so that at the end of the school year they could render very creditably a repertoire of fourteen selections. A band of sixteen smaller boys was started in January, and in June was able to play a

few simple pieces. Also in January an orchestra of twenty pieces was organized for the girls, and it is expected will play together within the year. Considering that all these children knew very little about music when they began, their progress has been remarkable. The eight girls who commenced their piano lessons last fall also have shown great improvement. Music is peculiarly adapted to children of this class. Not only do they take a keen interest in the work and make good progress but the stimulus is felt in other branches of their school work.

The kindergarten, physical and manual work, including making beds, polishing floors and washing dishes, which was begun last fall among the duller children in the south wing and girls' building, has given striking results in awakening these children. The work outlined by the teacher is continued by the attendants, so that the children are continuously occupied at work or play throughout the day. By apportioning the duties according to the mentality of each child he is kept happily occupied and learns to give material assistance in the work of the institution. Sense training for the children has been begun on a small scale.

Domestic science under a graduate of Sage College is our most recent industry. Here the children beginning with the rudiments of cooking, serving, and housecleaning, will be taught to be of valuable assistance in the work of all the departments of the institution.

The work of the school and the institution is closely coördinated, and the aim to produce useful institutional workers is constantly kept in mind. In the laundry the younger girls in regular school classes are taught first to do the plainest pieces, and, as they improve, are given more difficult tasks, so that as they grow older they may participate for longer periods in the various kinds of work in the laundry, according to their mental ability.

The work in sewing begins with instruction in a graduated course in stitching and patching, followed by practical work in finishing sheets and towels, mending, and later the cutting and fitting of underwear and dresses. Upon graduating, the girls work part of their time on the power machines, producing large numbers of garments used in the institution. The duller children, who cannot grasp the more complex work, are continued at simpler tasks.

So it is in all the school work. The educational value, which is the exclusive aim among the younger children, gradually gives way to the economic side as they grow older and finish their school life, although a rotation of duties in the various departments is maintained as long as the individual is in the institution.

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During the summer one of the attendants introduced mattress-making, with the result that a large number of mattresses and pillows were renovated and new ones made. Broom-making also was begun by this attendant, assisted by the older boys.

Through the vacation practically all the boys worked in the garden or about the grounds, or assisted the mechanics in their regular work.

At Fairmount the older farm boys manufactured during the winter months 15 gross of scrub brushes, some of which were sold to other institutions.

Pending the relocation of the school, the work is hampered by lack of suitable accommodations. A large part of the industrial work is now done in dark, basement rooms, and little opportunity is offered for further expansion.

The time has passed when anyone was considered good enough to teach the feeble-minded, and the policy has been adopted to appoint as teachers only graduates of normal or special training schools. The school has had the services of several very capable instructors, who were not so qualified, but it is believed that this program will produce in the long run a higher average of ability.

One of the most gratifying features of the year's work has been the loyal support of the officers and employees, and the cordial spirit pervading the institution.

The progress that has been made is due in large part to the valued assistance of the managers in solving the larger problems.

O. H. COBB,
Superintendent.

DAILY ORDER OF SCHOOL EXERCISES.

Morning Session.

Miss ELMA BROAD, Head Teacher

CLASSES.	9 to 9:15.	9 15 to 9 52.	9 52 to 10:30.	10:30 to 11:07.	11:07 to 11:45.
Miss Brandt. Miss Crawford. Miss Ferris. Miss Fish. Miss Joy Miss Kennedy. Miss Longcor. Miss McKay. Miss Sitterly. Miss Shaw. Miss Stanton Mr. Sorensen Miss Terwilliger. Mrs. Willson	General assembly, marching, prayer and singing.	Domestic science Manual training Physical training. Kindergarten. Orchestra. Clerical work Third reader.	E. Training. wing.	Sloyd. Numbers, 2d grade. Beginning numbers. ining.	Sloyd. First reader Advanced chart Piano for physical training.

DAILY ORDER OF SCHOOL EXERCISES.
Afternoon Session.

CLASSES.	1.15 to 2.00.	2.00 to 2.40.	2.40 to 3.20.	3.20 to 4.00.
Miss Brandt. Miss Crawford Miss Ferris. Miss Fish. Miss Joy. Miss Kennedy. Miss Longcor. Miss McKay. Miss Sitterly. Miss Shaw Miss Stanton. Mr. Sorensen. Miss Terwilliger. Mrs. Willson.	Sloyd. Piano for physical training Beginning numbers. Physical training. Kindergarten Numbers, 1st grade. Basketry Domestic science. Drawing. Physical training. Kindergarten, south wing. Band Numbers, 1st grade. Sewing	Sloyd. wining. Girls' singing class. Sewing	Sloyd. Physical training. Assistant, dancing. Manual training. Band Manual training. Sewing.	Sloyd. Physical training. Assistant, dancing. Manual training. Band. Numbers, 1st grade. Sewing.
Miss Enright. Miss Dunn Mrs. Stock Miss Tynan. Miss O'Brien. Miss Hayes Miss Burch. Mrs. Bahn Miss Higgins. Mrs. Vroman	Hand and sense training Hand and machine sewing and tailoring, boys. Hand and machine sewing and mat making, boys. Hand and machine sewing, cutting, dressmaking, girls. Girls, knitting. Girls, ironing.			

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION

FOR

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

For the Year Ending September 30, 1914

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1915

cl.
M. G. S. Sch

BOARD OF MANAGERS

EDWARD S. VAN DUYN, M. D.,	MRS. CHARLES E. CROUSE,
HON. WALTER W. CHENEY,	RT. REV. JOHN GRIMES,
RALPH S. BOWEN, Esq.,	WILLIAM A. KELLY, D. D. S.
EDWARD K. BUTLER, Esq.	

Officers

EDWARD S. VAN DUYN, M. D.....	President
MRS. CHARLES E. CROUSE	Secretary
O. H. COBB, M. D.....	Treasurer

Executive Committee

EDWARD S. VAN DUYN, M. D.,	HON. WALTER W. CHENEY,
RALPH S. BOWEN, Esq.	

OFFICERS

O. H. COBB, M. D. Superintendent
L. J. HUTCHISON Steward
MISS MAGDALEN REINEHR Matron

Medical Staff

CHARLES S. GOODWIN, M. D. Resident Physician
C. B. FRAWLEY, D. D. S. Dentist
JULIUS H. KEVAND, M. D. Attending Ophthalmologist
M. G. BROWN, M. D. Attending Laryngologist

Teachers

MISS ELMA BROAD, Head Teacher

Miss JULIA R. KENNEDY,	Mrs. FLORA B. WILLSON,
Miss JENNIE B. LONGCOR,	Miss JENNIE S. COOPER,
Miss EDA M. TERWILLEGER,	Miss EDNA C. FREEMAN,
Miss MAREA R. BRANDT,	Miss MARGIE DOHRMAN,
Miss LOIS C. SITTERLY,	Miss AGATHA E. SCHLENKER,
Miss GRACE H. FERRIS,	Miss MILDRED D. KOEHLER,

EDWARD H. BACON.

Administrative Assistants

Miss SARAH A. LAIDLAW Housekeeper
Miss FLORA E. MARTIN Assistant Matron, Main Building
Mrs. CARRIE S. MEAD Assistant Matron, Main Building
Miss FRANCES C. CRAWFORD Assistant Matron, Girls' Building
Miss ALIDA B. PLANT Matron's Assistant
Mr. and Mrs. A. T. VAN MARTER Boys' Building
Mr. and Mrs. FRED H. BRISTOW Fairmount
Miss ELIZABETH YOUNG Head Nurse
Miss JULIA E. CHURCH Chief Clerk
Miss MARTHA R. MARSHALL Bookkeeper
Miss KATHERINE McLEAN Stenographer
FREDERICK L. SLOCUM Storekeeper
H. A. MUNYAN Chief Engineer

BASKETRY, LACEMAKING AND FANCY WORK

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 12.

IN ASSEMBLY

JANUARY 14, 1915.

Sixty-fourth Annual Report of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-minded Children

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

I beg to transmit herewith the sixty-fourth annual report of the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, including the reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent which have been submitted to the Board of Managers and adopted by them.

Very respectfully yours,

E. S. VAN DUYN,

President.

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE- MINDED CHILDREN

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

As required by the law establishing this institution, the undersigned managers submit herewith their sixty-fourth annual report:

One change has occurred in the board, Mr. Edward K. Butler succeeding Mr. W. W. Wiard whose term expired. During the year the work of the institution has progressed satisfactorily. In the Steward's and Matron's departments the introduction of business methods has resulted in a per capita as low as that of any year since 1908. In the school suitable quarters have been provided for mending, knitting, domestic science and sense training classes, and the industrial work has been expanded to the limit of our accommodations.

With the co-operation of the poor authorities, county agents, and other volunteer workers an attempt has been made to follow up the children discharged from the institution during the past six years. The results of the investigation are included in the report of the Superintendent. In the past the institution has been compelled, upon the demand of parents, to discharge certain children against the judgment of the board, often with deplorable consequences. The last Legislature, however, remedied this condition by providing for the judicial commitment and retention of such children in institutions for the feeble-minded.

As social workers are becoming familiar with the feeble-minded, they are making applications for the admission of defective delinquents who hitherto have been committed to the reformatories and who in some instances have been released from such institutions because feeble-minded. These cases are difficult to manage, form foci for the rapid spread of contamination among our comparatively harmless children, and are wholly beyond the range of disciplinary methods permissible in a school for feeble-

minded children. Those who escape from the institution for longer or shorter periods are quite likely to commit serious crimes. Immediate provision should be made in an institution organized for them, as recommended by the State Board of Charities.

Again the Board wishes to call attention to the need of proper accommodations for the work of the institution. With our antiquated buildings filled to their capacity, we are compelled to turn away a large proportion of the children who apply for admission. An ever increasing number of older boys whose welfare requires regular and substantial farm work cannot be accommodated at the farm or transferred to the other equally crowded State institutions. Moreover, the custom of transferring our older inmates to the counties is at best a poor makeshift, as the county homes are not equipped or organized to care for the feeble-minded.

The relocation and expansion of this institution upon a site a short distance from Syracuse affords the most feasible plan for increasing the State's accommodations for the feeble-minded, as the cost of the new site would probably be more than compensated by the sale of our present property.

E. S. VAN DUYN,
 JOHN GRIMES,
 W. W. CHENEY,
 WILLIAM A. KELLY,
 E. K. BUTLER,
 R. S. BOWEN,
 ALTA PEASE-CROUSE,
Secretary.

CROWNING OF MAY QUEEN

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Board of Managers:

I hereby submit to you a complete statement of the financial condition of your institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR

Balance in bank October 1, 1913.....	\$5,327 57
State appropriation for fiscal year:	
Chapter 791, Laws of 1913.....	2,150 00
Chapter 792, Laws of 1913.....	111,500 00
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils..	10,647 22
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	1,316 53
From sale of farm products	205 59
From sale of productions of shop.....	76 79
From sale of old material	119 68
Miscellaneous	224 24
 Total	 \$131,567 62

DISBURSEMENTS

1. Officers and employees.....	\$52,052 00
3. Provisions	19,019 55
4. General supplies	3,451 30
5. Farm and garden	7,989 84
6. Clothing	5,653 24
7. Furniture and furnishings.....	1,800 42
8. Transportation of inmates.....	24 47
9. Fuel and light	11,478 84
10. Ordinary repairs and shops.....	6,812 80
11. Medical supplies	744 58

12. Miscellaneous	\$5,122 76
13. Industries	67 55
14. Lawns, roads and grounds	101 04

Total expense for the fiscal year	\$114,318 39
Balance in bank October 1, 1914	4,659 18
Amount forwarded to Comptroller and not re- turned	12,590 05

Total	\$131,567 62
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ASSETS

Cash on hand October 1, 1914	\$4,659 18
Due from counties	660 00
Due from pay cases	92 69
Due from unexpended appropriations:	
Special	292 93
Maintenance	7,500 00

Total	\$13,204 80
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SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

	Balance Oct. 1, 1913	Appro- priated 1914	Expended 1914	Balance Sept. 30, 1914 Lapsed
<i>Chapter 530, Laws of 1912:</i>				
Electric wiring	\$77 29		\$77 29	
Electric light plant	32 06		32 02	\$0 04
<i>Chapter 547, Laws of 1912:</i>				
Repairs and equipment	2 41			2 41
<i>Chapter 790, Laws of 1913:</i>				
Kitchen equipment	958 00		946 88	11 12
Extraordinary repairs	4,663 15		4,594 00	69 15
<i>Chapter 791, Laws of 1913:</i>				
Repairs and equipment	2,465 86		2,257 92	207 94
<i>Chapter 521, Laws of 1914:</i>				
Repairs and equipment		re. \$504 20	501 93	2 27
Total	\$8,198 77	\$504 20	\$8,410 04	\$292 93

O. H. COBB,
Treasurer.

MAY FESTIVAL — RUSSIAN DANCE

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

To the Board of Managers:

I submit herewith my report on the condition of the Syracuse State Institution for the year ending September 30, 1914:

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

Applications on file October 1, 1913.....	86
Since received	116
	<hr/> 202 <hr/>
Admitted	62
Rejected	45
Crippled	2
Epileptic	5
Under age	1
Over age	8
Low grade	29
	<hr/>
Reached age limit.....	21
Provided for elsewhere.....	11
Applications on file October 1, 1914.....	63
	<hr/> 202 <hr/>

The discharges for the year number 28; 11 were removed by parents, 2 discharged as normal, 1 girl was discharged as capable of self-support after a year's probation, 2 boys who went home on vacation were reported as self-supporting, 3 boys left the institution against our advice and later were said to be earning their living, 4 were removed to county homes to make room for younger children, and 2 who eloped have not been heard from. One child was transferred to each of the following institutions: Craig Colony, Rome Asylum, and the Middletown State Hospital.

ENROLMENT

	Boys	Girls	Total
Present at beginning of year.....	265	280	545
Absent on vacation.....	20	8	28
Since admitted	36	26	62
Total for the year.....	321	314	635
Discharged	20	8	28
Died	3	2	5
Present at close of year.....	289	299	588
Absent on vacation.....	9	5	14
Total on the rolls.....	298	304	602
Average daily attendance.....	283	288	571

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION BY COUNTIES

	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1913	Admitted	Discharged	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1914	Quota
Albany	13	0	1	12	11
Allegany	9	1	0	10	3
Bronx	5	0	1	4	28
Broome	10	0	1	9	5
Cattaraugus	6	1	1	6	4
Cayuga	6	3	0	9	4
Chautauqua	5	1	0	6	7
Chemung	12	0	0	12	4
Chenango	2	2	1	3	2
Clinton	3	0	0	3	3
Columbia	14	1	0	15	3
Cortland	1	0	0	1	2
Delaware	7	0	0	7	3
Dutchess	13	1	1	13	6
Erie	51	2	3	50	35
Essex	5	1	1	5	2
Franklin	1	0	0	1	3
Fulton	3	0	0	3	3
Tennessee	2	0	0	2	2
Greene	1	0	0	1	2
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION BY COUNTIES — *Continued*

	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1913	Admitted	Discharged	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1914	Quota
Herkimer	3	0	0	3	4
Jefferson	18	0	0	18	5
Kings	17	6	1	22	108
Lewis	4	0	0	4	2
Livingston	3	0	0	3	2
Madison	5	0	0	5	2
Monroe	32	2	3	31	19
Montgomery	6	1	1	6	4
Nassau	3	0	0	3	5
New York	96	16	9	103	155
Niagara	4	1	0	5	7
Oneida	23	0	1	22	10
Onondaga	32	3	2	33	12
Ontario	10	0	1	9	3
Orange	18	2	1	19	8
Orleans	0	0	0	0	2
Oswego	7	0	0	7	5
Otsego	10	3	0	13	3
Putnam	2	0	0	2	1
Queens	4	2	0	6	19
Rensselaer	11	0	0	11	8
Richmond	0	0	0	0	6
Rockland	5	1	0	6	3
St. Lawrence	6	0	1	5	6
Saratoga	4	0	0	4	4
Schenectady	6	1	0	7	6
Schoharie	4	0	0	4	2
Schuyler	1	1	0	2	1
Seneca	2	0	0	2	2
Steuben	11	3	1	13	5
Suffolk	3	0	0	3	6
Sullivan	7	0	0	7	2
Tioga	3	1	0	4	2
Tompkins	6	0	1	5	2
Ulster	10	1	1	10	7
Warren	3	1	0	4	2

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION BY COUNTIES — *Concluded*

	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1913	Admitted	Discharged	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1914	Quota
Washington	3	0	0	3	3
Wayne	2	0	0	2	3
Westchester	12	3	0	15	19
Wyoming	1	1	0	2	2
Yates	7	0	0	7	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	573	62	33	602	600
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$114,318 39
Yearly per capita cost.....	200 20
Weekly per capita cost.....	3 85

Deducting miscellaneous receipts forwarded to the State Comptroller and not returned, the net per capita cost of maintenance was \$178.16 per year, \$3.43 per week.

Care in preventing waste of supplies and an increased production from the farm and garden resulted in lowering the per capita cost of provisions from \$38.83 to \$33.32. Based upon the average attendance this represents a total saving of about \$3,000, as compared with the fiscal year 1912-13.

MATRESS MAKING

REPORT OF THE STEWARD

FIELD CROPS

Hay, Grain, Straw

70 6/7 bushels corn, ear	\$49 60
59 tons hay, alfalfa.....	1,062 00
21 tons hay, mixed.....	315 00
103 tons hay, Timothy.....	1,957 00
879 bushels oats	439 50
26 tons straw, oat.....	260 00
135.75 bushels wheat	135 75

Fodder

5.75 tons alfalfa, green.....	48 88
149.5 tons corn fodder, green.....	523 25
20 31/60 tons oats and peas, green....	143 62
12.5 tons rye, green.....	37 50
694 bushels Mangelwurzel.....	173 50

Value of field crops.....	\$5,145 60
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POTATOES

1342.5 bushels potatoes.....	\$1,006 88
------------------------------	------------

GARDEN PRODUCTS

320.75 pounds asparagus.....	\$38 49
2,648 pounds beans, string.....	52 96
707.5 bushels beans, dry.....	1,698 00
200 pounds beans, Lima, dry.....	10 00
194.5 pounds beans, Lima, green.....	7 78
240.8 bushels beets.....	120 40
4,063.25 pounds beet greens.....	81 27
5.18 bushels Brussels sprouts.....	3 89
11,852.08 pounds cabbage	71 11
82.295 bushels carrots.....	32 92
1,994 pounds cauliflower	39 88

658.75 pounds celery, heads.....	\$32 94
1,466.5 pounds chard, Swiss	29 33
40 pounds citron, green.....	2 00
14,829.5 pounds corn, sweet.....	148 30
6.5 pounds chives.....	31
3,377 pounds cucumbers, table	67 54
288.25 pounds cucumbers, pickling..	8 65
130 pounds egg plant.....	3 90
59.5 pounds horseradish.....	2 38
2,343.75 pounds lettuce.....	187 50
17 ounces mint	85
13.3 bushels onions.....	11 97
1,286 pounds onions, green.....	25 72
30 ³ / ₈ pounds parsley.....	1 52
2,014 pounds parsnips	20 14
2,277.25 pounds peas, green.....	34 16
99 pounds peppers, red.....	2 97
1,329 pounds pumpkin.....	3 32
671.75 pounds radish.....	16 79
1,665.5 pounds rhubarb	33 31
479.25 pounds spinach.....	16 77
4,666.5 pounds squash, summer.....	46 67
1,394.5 pounds squash, winter.....	13 95
27,210.25 pounds tomatoes.....	408 15
2,146 pounds turnips	21 46
1,291.5 pounds vegetable oysters.....	25 83

Value of garden products..... \$3,323 13

FRUIT PRODUCTS.

586.75 bushels apples, eating.....	\$440 06
646.5 quarts cherries	51 72
570.5 quarts currants	45 64
26 pounds melons, musk.....	1 04
2.25 bushels plums	2 25
119.75 bushels pears	119 75
14 quarts gooseberries	1 40

LAUNDRY CLASS

30 quarts raspberries, black.....	\$3 00
18.5 quarts raspberries, red.....	2 22
191 quarts strawberries	15 28

Value of fruit products.....	\$682 36
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MILK

129,428 quarts milk	\$5,500 69
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MEATS

6,203.25 pounds beef.....	\$620 33
5,745.25 pounds pork.....	689 43
971.5 pounds veal.....	145 73

Value of meat products.....	\$1,455 49
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POULTRY

1,378.25 pounds chickens	\$248 09
88.5 pounds duck	15 93
850 7/12 dozens eggs.....	212 65

Value of poultry products.....	\$476 67
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SUMMARY

Field crops	\$5,145 60
Potatoes	1,006 88
Garden products	3,323 13
Fruit products	682 36
Milk	5,500 69
Meats	1,445 49
Poultry	476 67

The steward reports an increase of \$2,000 in farm and garden products. At Fairmount the herd has been improved by turning into beef the poorest producers and raising all heifer calves. The poultry plant has been extended by the erection of brooder and

colony houses, the remodeling of the henhouse and the purchase of an incubator. The flock now consists of eight hundred white Leghorn chickens. A registered Berkshire brood sow was also purchased.

Besides material prosperity the farm has furnished forty of the older boys with a comfortable home and an abundance of work well fitted for their development. The farm colony is the ideal place for the feeble-minded boy. Here he leads a free, happy life and contributes in large part to his support.

REPAIRS AND BETTERMENTS

During the year the carpenters laid 45,000 feet of flooring, erected an addition to the shop to house wood-working machinery, and completed a large amount of cabinet work. The second floor of the laundry was remodelled and furnished with complete equipment for the work in domestic science and cooking. Here also rooms were provided for the mending and knitting classes. The moving picture machine booth was erected upon a hanging platform in Music Hall. The engineer installed two turbo blowers, toilet facilities in the main and boys' buildings and boiler-room, and a steam line to the boys' building. A new pump and engine were erected at Fairmount. During the winter the painter redecorated the hospital, girls' building, and center hall; and in the summer months painted the exterior woodwork of the main group. A gang of boys working independently under an inmate boss painted all of the frame buildings. Extra mechanics devoted several months time to masonry and roof repairs.

The matron systematized the manufacture of clothing to lessen labor costs and introduced cards for the issue and discarding of each child's supply. Individual towels and bath towels are provided. The inadequate salary allowed has made it impossible to secure a permanent housekeeper dietitian so that the work unfortunately has devolved upon the matron.

By utilizing to the utmost the available space we have succeeded in accommodating fifty more children. This increase, however, does not meet the demand for the admission of children. A wait of several months or a year is often necessary before we can find room for urgent cases. Of the sixty-two chil-

dren admitted during the year twenty-six had their applications on file prior to October 1, 1913, and some dated back to October, 1912.

APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED

1. Maintenance for fiscal year 1915-1916.....	\$122,000 00
2. Improvements to heating system.....	11,000 00
3. Extraordinary repairs and equipment.....	15,000 00
4. Rewiring superintendent's house	600 00
5. Service building	50,000 00
6. Fire equipment	33,000 00

The Legislature of 1914 made no appropriations for the permanent improvement of the plant. The amount, \$119,000, for maintenance was divided — so much for provisions, so much for fuel and light, so much for medical supplies, etc. With the close supervision and control of all estimates, orders, and treasurer's reports exercised by the Fiscal Supervisor and Comptroller the reason for this action is not clear.

Two laws of interest to the institution were passed. One authorized the appointment of a State Commission to investigate provision for the mentally deficient. The other provides for court commitment to institutions for the feeble-minded, similar to the procedure in the case of the insane. In this way one girl of the defective delinquent type has been returned to the institution, and doubtless the law will be invoked in the admission of members of degenerate families.

HEALTH

With the exception of light epidemics of measles and rotheln the health of the institution has continued good. For the first time in many years there was no typhoid. The oral hygiene of the children has been so improved by the services of a resident dentist for the past two years that it is now possible to maintain satisfactory conditions by the employment of a visiting dentist one day a week.

The average age of the children who died during the year was fourteen.

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED

Abscess	5
Appendicitis	1
Bronchitis	22
Conjunctivitis	10
Constipation	11
Diarrhoea	8
Dysmenorrhoea	3
Epilepsy	6
Endocarditis	2
Frontal sinusitis	1
Fracture	1
Furunculosis	1
Haemorrhoids	3
Heat exhaustion	1
Indigestion	15
Infections	6
Injuries	5
Intestinal toxaemia	5
Jaundice	1
Lumbago	2
Malaria	1
Malnutrition	1
Mastitis	3
Measles	83
Neuritis	11
Orchitis	1
Otitis	5
Paralysis	1
Pleurisy	1
Pneumonia	19
Pott's disease	1
Pustular eruption	1
Rheumatism	5
Rotheln	73
Scabies	21
Tonsillitis	12
Tuberculosis	4
Whooping cough	4

OPERATIONS

Eye	1
Hydrocele.....	1
Toe	2
Tubercular glands.....	2

CAUSES OF DEATH

Pneumonia	2
Pott's disease.....	1
Paralysis	1
Tuberculosis	1

EDUCATION

Approximately three hundred children have been under instruction in the regular school department in addition to those in the south wing and in the west end of the girls building who have received special physical and sense training. The individual child is studied as carefully as possible—his qualities of mind and character, temperament and ability to do the work required of him are noted and frequently discussed by the teachers. The careful grading and persistent work in the scholastic department is showing results in a much keener and more alert class of children than was in school a few years ago. Each part of the work tends to develop latent faculties and trains the child for future usefulness. The mental training is a necessary preliminary to the best results in manual work. Sixty boys work every day in the Sloyd rooms making all kinds of useful articles for various parts of the institution, some of the largest being book racks, desks, footstools, sleds, screens, umbrella stands, chairs and looms. The twenty-five boys in the chair caning and towel weaving department labor with enthusiasm and perseverance. Since May when mattress making became one of the school industries seventy-seven mattresses have been made and eleven renovated. Also, this class has made thirty-six pillows and renovated twenty.

All children in school are trained in sewing. The boys' classes make neckties, collars, etc., and those who become especially proficient are promoted to the tailor shop. In the girls' classes all kinds of hand and machine sewing are taught. The laundry class comprises sixty girls who work one hour and a quarter every day in groups of fifteen. During the past year the domestic science department gave an excellent foundation to fifty-four girls, and seventy-one are now receiving this training. Other occupations include the knitting of caps, mittens and stockings; the weekly mending of clothes sent in from the laundry; raffia and reed basketry, crocheting, fancy work, the making of rugs, hammocks and coir mats.

Music and physical training constitute two important branches of the school work. Sixty children are being trained in the singing classes, eight girls are receiving instruction on the piano, twenty-five are in the orchestra, and the band comprises about fifty boys. Two hundred children have the benefits of physical training and half that number are in dancing classes. One hundred children participated in the second annual May festival.

A new card system has been inaugurated for registering the progress of each pupil from year to year and will prove a valuable addition to our records. The Binet-Simon tests, which have been applied to all the children, afford a ready means of diagnosis and a tangible measurement of mentality. As usual the school made an exhibit at the State Fair and at the New York State Conference of Charities and Correction. The need of a school building, especially for the industrial work, becomes more and more apparent. Further expansion is rendered practically impossible and the work is maintained under great disadvantages as to space, light, and ventilation.

Owing to the number of children who have gone home and not returned, the vacation season has been shortened and only those allowed to go whose home environment was known to be good. During the past summer two graduates of Teachers' College were employed, with gratifying results, to supervise the children's games. The institution endeavors to supply its charges with many forms of recreation to compensate for the attractions of the outer

world. Hallowe'en, Christmas, and the Fourth of July are appropriately celebrated. Sleighrides are enjoyed by all the children and in the fall five hundred or more go in carryalls to see the State Fair. A homelike sitting room has been provided for the older girls.

**DISCHARGES FROM SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FROM
OCTOBER 1, 1907, TO DECEMBER 31, 1913**

Number transferred from Syracuse to other institutions and remaining in institutions.....	161
Since sent to institutions by friends.....	20
Died	30
Moved out of State.....	6
Married	7
Self-supporting	7
Partially self-supporting	18
At home and dependent on families.....	47
Tramps	3
No data	60
	<hr/>
Total	359
	<hr/> <hr/>

By direction of the Board of Managers and with the co-operation of volunteer workers throughout the State we have attempted to follow up the children discharged from the institution during the past six years.

At the time of the investigation 40 were under sixteen and 319 sixteen or over, or of working age. Seven boys evidently are self-supporting. Two are making \$10 and \$9 a week respectively at unskilled labor; one earns \$7 a week as salesman; three are employed in factories and are independent of their families; one who never had had steady work enlisted in the army.

Of the 18 who are partially self-supporting one earns \$9 a week in the summer time as a farm laborer, another \$6 a week as an errand boy, two \$5 per week in factory and stock room respectively, one makes \$14 a month doing odd jobs about a private house, having succeeded his father in this position. One girl in

a letter to the institution claimed to be working in a factory but no trace of her could be found by the investigator. The remaining twelve work in their parents' homes or stores, or away from home are able to earn only their board. They lead a haphazard existence and, with the breaking up of their families, few of them will be able to continue the struggle. It is interesting to note that of all the girls discharged only one is reported as holding a position. It would be much better both for the individuals and their families if these eighteen had remained permanently in an institution.

In addition to those who are partially self-supporting 47 of the discharged cases remain at home, a burden upon their families. One boy, thirteen years old, at the time of the investigation was locked up for attempted burglary. Of the seven reported as attending school six are giving more or less trouble. As a rule the boys are comparatively harmless and useless; the girls as they approach puberty demand constant protection.

Twenty children discharged from the institution have since been sent to other institutions by their friends, and the readmission of seven children who are making trouble at home was sought at the time of the investigation. The three boys reported as tramps have been heard from at intervals. One, only sixteen years old, has dangerous criminal tendencies, another recently has been committed to a reformatory. Seven of the discharges, all girls, are known to be married. No details are available in the case of three. One, an epileptic, who married a farmer, has three children and a clean, respectable home. Another, after having an illegitimate child, married a man who had taken her for a housekeeper. One girl married and supports an alcoholic criminal — her house is a gathering place for men to drink. She has two sisters at the Newark Asylum and several of her cousins have been in the Syracuse institution. Another girl was married by a member of a degenerate family to legitimize the child.

Thirty are reported deceased. Of the seven who died outside institutions two girls accidentally set themselves afire and a boy was killed riding a freight.

Prior to 1914 the institution had no authority to retain a child and most of the cases discharged to their families were removed

upon the demand of parents or failed to return from vacation. In view of the fact that fully sixty per cent of feeble-mindedness is hereditary, that from thirty to fifty per cent of prostitutes are mentally defective, and that so few have shown ability to earn a respectable living, it is evident that the greatest care should be exercised in the matter of discharges and that very few girls should be allowed to leave the protection of the institution. Responsible probation officers should keep track of all discharges and return them to the institution at the first sign of danger.

In closing this report I wish to express my appreciation of the time and labor so generously devoted to this investigation by the poor officers, members of the State Charities Aid Association, and other coworkers.

O. H. COBB, M. D.,
Superintendent.

DAILY ORDER OF SCHOOL EXERCISES, MORNING SESSION

MISS ELMA BROAD, HEAD TEACHER

CLASSES	9:00 to 9:10	9:10 to 9:45	9:45 A. M. to 10:20	10:35 to 11:10	11:10 to 11:45
Mr. Bacon.	General Assembly.	Orchestra. Whittling. Physical Training. Numbers, 1st Grade Numbers, 2d Grade. Numbers, 3d Grade. Piano lessons.	Orchestra. Whittling. Physical Training. Advanced First Reader Sewing. Advanced First Reader. Singing.	Orchestra. Sloyd. Physical Training. Beginning Chart. Knitting and Crochet. Numbers, 3d Grade. Piano for Physical Train- ing.	Orchestra.
Miss Brandt					
Miss Cooper					
Miss Dobrman					
Miss Ferris					
Miss Freeman					
Miss Kennedy					
Miss Koehler		Domestic Science. Numbers, 3d Grade. Kindergarten. Manual Training. Piano for Physical Train- ing. Numbers, 4th Grade.	Domestic Science. Sewing. Kindergarten. Advanced Second Reader. Advanced Primer.	Domestic Science. Resinine Third Reader.	Domestic Science. Basketry. Kindergarten. Manual Training. Numbers, 2d Grade. Numbers, 1st Grade.
Miss Longcor					
Miss Schlenker					
Miss Sitterly					
Miss Terwilliger					
Mrs. Willson			Third Reader, advanced.	Advanced Primer.	

DAILY ORDER OF SCHOOL EXERCISES, AFTERNOON SESSION

CLASSES	1:15 to 1:52	1:52 to 2:30	2:45 to 3:22	3:22 to 4:00
Mr. Bacon..... Miss Brandt..... Miss Cooper..... Miss Dohrman..... Miss Ferris..... Miss Freeman..... Miss Kennedy..... Miss Koehler..... Miss Longcor..... Miss Schlenker..... Miss Sitterly..... Miss Terwilliger..... Mrs. Willson.....	Band. Sloyd. Physical Training. Kindergarten. Numbers, 1st Grade. Second Reader. Piano for Physical Training. Domestic Science. Manual Training. Kindergarten. Drawing. Numbers, 1st Grade. Sewing.	Band. Sloyd. Physical Training. Kindergarten. Sewing. Numbers, 1st Grade. Numbers, 1st Grade. Domestic Science. Miscellaneous Handwork. Advanced Primer. Drawing. Singing. Sewing.	Band. Sloyd. Dancing. Kindergarten. Advanced Primer. Reading, 5th Grade. Singing. Domestic Science. Fancy Work. Beginning Chart. Manual Training. Piano for dancing. Sewing.	Band. Sloyd. Dancing. Domestic Science. Fancy Work. Numbers, 2d Grade. Weaving. Manual Training. Sewing.

Miss Enright.....	Boys....	Hand and sense training, Kindergarten.
Miss Hayes and Miss O'Brien..	Boys....	Hand and machine sewing, Shirt making, Tailoring, Mat making.
Miss Burch and Miss Higgins...	Girls....	Hand and machine sewing, Cutting, Dressmaking, Knitting.
Mrs. Vroman.....	Girls....	Ironing.

Sixty-fifth Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Syracuse State Institution

FOR

Feeble-Minded Children

For the Year Ending September 30, 1915

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1916

51
N.Y. N. J. & C.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

EDWARD S. VAN DUYN, M. D., MRS. CHARLES E. CROUSE,
HON. WALTER W. CHENEY, RT. REV. JOHN GRIMES,
RALPH S. BOWEN, Esq., WILLIAM A. KELLY, D. D. S.,
EDWARD K. BUTLER, Esq.

Officers

EDWARD S. VAN DUYN, M. D. President
MRS. CHARLES E. CROUSE Secretary

Executive Committee

EDWARD S. VAN DUYN, M. D., HON. WALTER W. CHENEY,
RALPH S. BOWEN, Esq.

OFFICERS

O. H. COBB, M. D. Superintendent and Treasurer
L. J. HUTCHISON Steward
MISS MAGDALEN REINEHR Matron

Medical Staff

C. B. FRAWLEY, D. D. S. Dentist
JULIUS H. KEVAND, M. D. Attending Ophthalmologist
M. G. BROWN, M. D. Attending Laryngologist
SCHUYLER P. RICHMOND, M. D. Attending Dermatologist

Teachers

MISS ELMA BROAD, Head Teacher

MISS JULIA R. KENNEDY,	MISS NATALIE NELLIS,
MISS MAREA R. BRANDT,	MISS CATHERINE MOLIGNONI,
MRS. FLORA B. WILLSON	MISS ANNA MORROW,
MISS EDNA C. FREEMAN,	MISS CLARA M. MURRAY,
MISS AGATHA E. SCHLENKER,	MISS ETHEL FULLER,
MISS LUELLE A. OAGLEY,	MISS HELEN JARVIS,
TRUMAN H. F. SCHLIESMANN.	

Administrative Assistants

MISS LYDIA G. SCHEURITZEL Housekeeper
MISS FLORA E. MARTIN Assistant Matron, Main Building
MRS. CARRIE S. MEAD Assistant Matron, Main Building
MISS FRANCES C. CRAWFORD Assistant Matron, Girls' Building
MISS ALIDA B. PLANT Matron's Assistant
MR. and MRS. A. T. VAN MARTER Boys' Building
MR. and MRS. FRED H. BRISTOW Fairmount
MISS ELIZABETH YOUNG Head Nurse
MISS JULIA E. CHURCH Chief Clerk
MISS MARTHA R. MARSHALL Bookkeeper
MISS KATHERINE McLEAN Stenographer
FREDERICK L. SLOCUM Storekeeper
H. A. MUNYAN Chief Engineer

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 29

IN ASSEMBLY

FEBRUARY 21, 1916.

Sixty-fifth Annual Report of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

I beg to transmit herewith the sixty-fifth annual report of the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, including the reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent which have been submitted to the Board of Managers and adopted by them.

Very respectfully yours,

E. S. VAN DUYN,

President.

REPORT

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

Complying with the law establishing this institution, the undersigned managers submit herewith their sixty-fifth annual report:

The affairs of the institution have made quiet progress during the year. Extensive repairs and new equipment have improved living and working conditions in all departments. The average attendance, five hundred and ninety-five, is the largest in the history of the institution.

For the fiscal year 1916-17 the board requests the following appropriations: Maintenance, \$120,000 as for the current year; extraordinary repairs and equipment, \$5,000 for many items of new equipment and improvements to plant not chargeable to maintenance; improvements to heating system, \$20,000 to provide stokers for the use of soft coal and the reconstruction of the heating system in the boys' and girls' buildings, installed many years ago and now rusted out.

Again the board brings to your attention the need of greatly increased facilities for the care of the feeble-minded. In spite of deaths, transfers of older children to other institutions and a slight increase in capacity, it was possible to admit only forty-nine children against sixty-three applications on file at the beginning of the year and ninety-four since received and accepted. These figures, however, do not indicate the urgent need of greater accommodation because many of the authorities throughout the State, knowing conditions, do not attempt to enter children. Failure to provide permanent custodial care for this class is filling our reformatories and prisons with hundreds of men and women who are not responsible and cannot be reformed.

ALTA PEASE-CROUSE,
JOHN GRIMES,
E. S. VAN DUYN,
W. W. CHENEY,
R. S. BOWEN,
WILLIAM A. KELLY,
E. K. BUTLER.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Board of Managers:

I hereby submit to you a complete statement of the financial condition of the Syracuse State Institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR

Balance in bank October 1, 1914.....	\$4,659 18
State appropriation for fiscal year:	
Chapter 792, Laws 1913.....	7,550 00
Chapter 529, Laws 1914.....	118,450 00
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils...	10,308 51
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	1,098 39
From sale of farm products.....	31 63
From sale of productions of shop.....	53 33
From sale of old material.....	76 81
Refund	6 26
Miscellaneous	4,521 74
Total.....	<u>\$146,755 85</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

1. Officers and employees.....	\$51,858. 66
3. Provisions	25,943 03
4. General supplies	3,581 98
5. Farm and garden.....	3,887 44
6. Clothing	4,763 22
7. Furniture and furnishings.....	4,713 19
8. Transportation of inmates.....	47 51
9. Fuel and light.....	12,290 64
10. Ordinary repairs and shops.....	7,793 23
11. Medical supplies	747 34

12. Miscellaneous	\$6,056 35
13. Industries	37 50
14. Lawns, roads and grounds	560 73

Total expense for the fiscal year	\$122,280 82
Balance in bank October 1, 1915	8,384 62
Amount forwarded to State Treasurer and not re- turned	16,090 41
Total	<u>\$146,755 85</u>

ASSETS

Cash on hand October 1, 1915	\$8,384 62
Due from counties	1,449 04
Due from pay cases	25 00
Due from unexpended appropriations:	
Special	10,994 71
Maintenance	550 00
Total	<u>\$21,403 37</u>

SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

	Balance Oct. 1, 1914	Appro- priated 1915	Expended 1915	Balance Sept. 30, 1915
<i>Chapter 791, Laws 1913:</i>				
Repairs and equipment "E"	\$207 94	.....	\$207 77 lapsed 17	.....
<i>Chapter 521, Laws 1914:</i>				
Extraordinary repairs and new equipment	2 27	.....	.....	\$2 27
<i>Chapter 547, Laws 1912:</i>				
Repairs and equipment	2 41	.....	lapsed 2 41	
<i>Chapter 530, Laws 1912:</i>				
Light plant	04	.....	lapsed 04	
<i>Chapter 790, Laws 1913:</i>				
Kitchen equipment	11 12	.....	11 12	
Extraordinary repairs, equipment and furnish- ings	69 15	.....	68 61 lapsed 54	

	Balance Oct, 1, 1914	Appro- priated 1915	Expended 1915	Balance Sept. 30, 1915
<i>Chapter 726, Laws 1915:</i>				
Cattle and renovate farm buildings . . . . .	.....	\$5,000 00	\$945 94	\$4,054 06
Wiring superintendent's house . . . . .	.....	600 00	598 81	1 19
<i>Chapter 727, Laws 1915:</i>				
Improvement to heating system . . . . .	.....	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00
Total	<u>\$292 93</u>	<u>\$11,600 00</u>	<u>\$1,835 41</u>	<u>\$10,057 52</u>

O. H. COBB,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

To the Board of Managers:

I submit herewith my report on the condition of the Syracuse State Institution for the year ending September 30, 1915:

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

Applications on file October 1, 1914.....	63
Since received	158
	<hr/>
	221
Admitted	49
	<hr/> <hr/>
Rejected	64
Blind	1
Crippled	7
Epileptic	7
Under age	6
Over age	8
Low grade	34
Not feeble-minded	1
	<hr/>
Reached age limit.....	16
Provided for elsewhere.....	4
Applications on file October 1, 1915.....	88
	<hr/>
	221
	<hr/> <hr/>

The discharges for the year number 29; 7 were removed by relatives, 2 were discharged as normal, 10 transferred to county homes to make room for younger children, 1 boy was discharged as capable of self-support, and 1 who eloped has not been heard from. The transfers to other institutions include 3 to Craig Colony, 2 to the Rome State Custodial Asylum, 1 to the Newark State Custodial Asylum, and 2 to State hospitals for the insane.

ENROLMENT

	Boys	Girls	Total
Present at beginning of year.....	289	299	588
Absent on vacation.....	9	5	14
Since admitted	24	25	49
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for the year.....	322	329	651
Discharged	18	11	29
Died	2	3	5
Present at close of year.....	286	313	599
Absent on vacation.....	16	2	18
Total on the rolls.....	302	315	617
Average daily attendance.....	293	302	595
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

PER CAPITA

	1914	1915
Salaries and wages.....	91.196	87.186
Provisions	33.323	43.616
General supplies	6.047	6.022
Farm and garden.....	13.998	6.535
Clothing	9.905	8.008
Furniture and furnishings.....	3.154	7.923
Transportation of inmates.....	.043	.079
Fuel and light.....	20.112	20.663
Ordinary repairs and shops.....	11.936	13.102
Medical supplies	1.305	1.256
Miscellaneous (school and administration) ..	8.975	10.182
Industries . . . . .	.118	.063
Lawns, roads and grounds.....	.177	.942
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	200.289	205.577
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total cost of maintenance \$122,280.82. Deducting miscellaneous receipts, \$16,090.41, forwarded to State Treasurer and not returned, the net per capita cost to the State for the year ending September 30, 1915, was \$178.53 per annum, \$3.43 per week.

ADMINISTRATION

There has been no radical change in personnel or methods. Vacancies have occurred in only two of the administrative positions. Owing to the meagre salary and the inability of the Civil Service Commission to certify acceptable candidates, the institution has been without a physician for six months. The Salary Classification Commission has been requested to remedy this condition. Many minor improvements have occurred, such as the monthly issue of industrial supplies and clothing, removal of the younger low grade boys, leaving the south wing dormitory for girls only, and the provision of generous supplies of clothing, household stores and new furniture.

The surplus from the garden this year made it possible to preserve 10,000 quarts of fruit and vegetables. For this work our kitchen proved wholly inadequate and recourse was had to the erection and equipment of a canning plant. After many delays this went into commission near the end of the canning season. In future we shall preserve practically all required canned goods.

The dietary was embarrassed by the loss of the generous milk supply from the farm, which, on account of the cost, could be made up only partially by the purchase of milk. From time to time the dietitian has worked out the dietary according to caloric values and the percentage of protein. The result of such an analysis appears in the appendix.

On March 12th the entire herd of fifty-seven grade Holstein cattle was slaughtered because of foot and mouth disease. This herd, considered one of the best of its kind in the State, has been improved by registered bulls for twenty-five years, during which time only the poorest individuals were disposed of, and was producing from thirty-two milkers more than 600 quarts a day. Eighty swine not infected were butchered for institution use.

REPAIRS AND BETTERMENTS

Besides a large amount of labor and material expended upon repairs and minor alterations, a hen house 20 by 60 feet was erected at Fairmount and a canning plant 20 by 30 feet was built and equipped at the institution. Items of new equipment were fifty beds and furnishings, furniture for officers' rooms, six power

and ten foot sewing machines, refrigerators for several buildings and a six-inch pipe cutting machine. Painting the woodwork of the institution buildings, begun last year, was completed, and at Fairmount two of the boys painted the farm buildings.

With a part of the appropriation for renovation of buildings and restocking the farm, the feed room and quarters for young stock were remodeled and a few cattle and swine bought.

HEALTH

In spite of the absence of a physician for the last six months the health of the institution has been excellent. Except seven cases of measles and several diphtheria carriers, there was no contagious disease. The children again were inoculated against typhoid, which appeared only in an unprotected employee at Fairmount. Of the five deaths two were from tuberculosis.

THE SCHOOL

Owing to lack of space no new industries were introduced. A boy who had had charge of the manual room was discharged as an inmate and given a place on the payroll. Under his direction, besides caning 112 chairs, this department produced 95 mattresses, 144 pillows and 968 yards of toweling.

Besides the usual weekly movies and dances, the holidays were suitably observed and all the children enjoyed sleighrides, trolley rides and a day at the State Fair. During the summer Miss Dunlap, Vassar 1915 directed the games and recreation.

In the vacation period Miss Liggett, a pupil of Dr. G. M. Whipple, retested 360 of the school children. Allowing a margin of three points for possible error, eighty-six showed gain and six retardation. A third test will be given next summer.

In the hands of an experienced observer the Binet Simon tests make a valuable instrument, but to tell the whole story would require adequate tests for will power, judgment and emotional stability, which at present do not exist. Some of our children have mental capacity equal to that of hundreds of women in domestic and industrial work or men classed as unskilled laborers, but fail because they lack the other essential qualities.

O. H. COBB,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION BY COUNTIES

	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1914	Admitted	Discharged	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1915	Quota
Albany	12	0	2	10	11
Allegany	10	0	0	10	3
Bronx	4	1	0	5	23
Broome	9	0	0	9	5
Cattaraugus	6	0	1	5	4
Cayuga	9	0	0	9	4
Chautauqua	6	1	0	7	7
Chemung	12	1	1	12	4
Chenango	3	2	1	4	2
Clinton	3	0	0	3	3
Columbia	15	0	1	14	3
Cortland	1	0	0	1	.2
Delaware	7	0	0	7	.3
Dutchess	13	1	0	14	6
Erie	50	4	5	49	35
Essex	5	0	0	5	2
Franklin	1	0	0	1	3
Fulton	3	0	0	3	3
Genesee	2	0	0	2	2
Greene	1	0	0	1	2
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0
Herkimer	3	0	1	2	4
Jefferson	12	1	0	13	5
Kings	22	3	1	24	108
Lewis	4	1	0	5	2
Litchfield	2	0	1	1	2
Madison	5	0	0	5	2
Montgomery	21	0	1	20	10
Nassau	2	1	0	1	4
New York	3	0	0	3	5
Oneida	112	1	0	111	111
Orleans	5	1	0	4	1
Rensselaer	22	2	0	20	10
Saratoga	32	2	0	30	12
Schoharie	6	0	0	6	2

	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1914	Admitted	Discharged	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1915	Quota
Orange	19	0	0	19	8
Orleans	0	0	0	0	2
Oswego	7	0	0	7	5
Otsego	13	1	2	12	3
Putnam	2	0	0	2	1
Queens	6	0	0	6	19
Rensselaer	11	0	0	11	8
Richmond	0	0	0	0	6
Rockland	6	0	0	6	3
St. Lawrence	5	1	0	6	6
Saratoga	4	0	0	4	4
Schenectady	7	1	0	8	6
Schoharie	4	0	0	4	2
Schuyler	2	0	0	2	1
Seneca	2	1	0	3	2
Steuben	13	0	0	13	5
Suffolk	3	1	0	4	6
Sullivan	7	0	1	6	2
Tioga	4	1	1	4	2
Tompkins	5	1	0	6	2
Ulster	10	0	1	9	7
Warren	4	0	0	4	2
Washington	3	0	0	3	3
Wayne	2	1	1	2	3
Westchester	15	4	0	19	19
Wyoming	2	0	0	2	2
Yates	7	0	0	7	1
Totals	602	49	34	617	600

REPORT OF THE MATRON

FRUITS CANNED

	Quarts
Apple butter	327
Apple jelly and conserve	483½
Barberry jelly	9
Cherries canned	347
Cherry conserve	32
Cherries pickled	32
Currant jelly and conserve	137
Elderberry	8
Grape jelly and conserve	139
Gooseberry jam	58½
Mint jelly	21
Peaches	640
Pears	416
Plums canned	552
Plum jelly and conserve	803
Pieplant canned and preserved	828
Raspberries	5½
Strawberries	100
Strawberry jam	64½
	5,003
	5,003

VEGETABLES CANNED

	Quarts
Beans	1,873
Beets	187
Cauliflower	88
Cucumbers	82
Corn	2,580
Peas	79
Pickles	244

	Quarts
Succotash	52
Onions	45
Tomatoes	528
	<hr/>
	5,158
	<hr/> <hr/>

SEWING DEPARTMENT

Aprons	168
Bibs	649
Caps, khaki	65
Coats, khaki	642
Drawers	219
Dresses	785
Handkerchiefs	3,130
Laundry bags	47
Mats, coir	17
Mattress ticks	130
Mittens	63
Napkins, table	72
Neckties	150
Night shirts and dresses	609
Overalls	892
Pillowcases	1,229
Sheets	537
Shirts	215
Skirts, under	361
Socks	1,176
Stockings, pairs	1,356
Stockings, refooted, pairs	1,225
Towels	2,823
Tray cloths	61
Underwaists	364
Waists, boys'	234
	<hr/> <hr/>

TEST ANALYSIS OF DIETARY — JUNE, 1915
FOR 280 YOUNGER CHILDREN

BREAKFAST

MATERIAL	Amount	Grams	Protein	Fat	Carbo- hydrates	Calories
Rolled oats.....	12 lbs.	4,536	757.512	331.128	3,002.832	18,021.528
Syrup.....	1½ gals.	9,128	219.068	.....	6,326.189	25,181.111
Sugar, C.....	5 lbs.	2,268	.....	.....	2,154.60	8,618.40
Bread.....	57 lbs.	25,855.20	2,404.533	310.262	13,625.69	66,913.257
Butter.....	2½ lbs.	1,020.60	10.206	867.51	.....	7,848.414
Coffee.....	1½ lbs.	907.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk.....	24 qts.	23,400	772.20	936	1,170	16,192.8

DINNER

Beef stew.....	30½ lbs.	13,834.80	2,711.62	1,563.332	.....	24,916.47
Gravy-flour *.....	21 lbs.	9,525.60	1,066.867	95.256	7,134.67	33,663.47
Potatoes.....	70 lbs.	31,752	698.544	31.752	5,842.36	26,449.40
Turnips.....	64 lbs.	29,030.4	377.395	58.068	2,351.46	11,437.97
Milk †.....	40 qts.	39,000	1,287	1,560	1,950	26,988
Molasses ‡.....	5½ lbs.	2,608.20	62.5965	.....	1,807.48	7,480.31
Cornmeal †.....	5½ lbs.	2,381	219.088	45.246	1,799.57	8,465.87
Bread.....	12 lbs.	5,443.20	506.217	65.318	2,868.56	14,087
Butter.....	½ lb.	226.80	2.268	192.780	.....	1,744.09

SUPPER

Potatoes, creamed..	58 lbs.	26,308	578.79	26.308	4,840.81	21,915.23
Flour §.....	12 lbs.	9,525.60	1,066.86	95.256	7,134.67	12,824.01
Bread.....	57 lbs.	25,855.20	2,404.53	310.26	13,625.69	66,913.25
Jam.....	12 qts.	10,866.40	65.31	.....	9,198.90	37,056.90
Butter.....	2½ lbs.	1,020.60	.....	10.20	867.51	7,848.41
Tea.....	1½ lbs.	567	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk.....	34 qts.	33,150	1,093.95	1,326	1,657.50	22,939.80
Sugar, G.....	5 lbs.	2,268	.....	.....	2,268	9,072
Citron sauce.....	20 qts.	923.42	92.34	277.02	14,413.82	60,507.88
Salt and spices.....	.....	947.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
			9,053.246			533,085.570

The per cent calories furnished by protein is 14, and the number of calories per capita per diem 2,069.59.

* For gravy and white sauce.
† For pudding and white sauce.
‡ For pudding.
§ For cream sauce.

REPORT OF HEAD TEACHER

	Boys	Girls	Total
In school during the year.....	137	160	297
Kindergarten classes	45	44	89
In grades I and II.....	73	62	135
In grades III and IV.....	17	23	40
In grade V.....	5	10	15
Basketry	12	18	30
Chair caning	18	0	18
Cooking	0	68	68
Dressmaking	0	15	15
Instructed in music.....	54	64	118
Ironing class	0	62	62
Knitting room	0	15	15
Mattress making	12	0	12
Mending class	0	60	60
Sewing class	83	98	181
Sloyd	56	0	56
Tailor shop	8	0	8
Weaving	14	9	23
	=====	=====	=====

MANUAL DEPARTMENT

Bags, netted	25
Chairs, caned	112
Covers, bureau	14
Curtains, hemstitched	22
Cushions	6
Doilies	12
Footstools, caned	8
Handkerchiefs	358
Mattresses, new	95
Mattresses, retufted	186
Petticoats, hand-made	5
Pillows, new	144
Pillows, renovated	44

Rugs, rag	95
Rugs, wool	9
Slippers, bedroom (pairs)	38
Toweling (yards)	968
Washcloths, crocheted	96
Washcloths, knitted	32

SLOYD

Baskets, scrap, mission	2
Benches, new	8
Benches, work, repaired	7
Boxes	27
Carving, pieces	5
Chairs, mission	3
Checkerboards	2
Circles	60
Cupboards, repaired	2
Desks	2
Diamonds	60
Frames, picture	8
Furniture, doll, set	1
Holdes, whiskbroom	6
Hubs and hub sticks	7
Hulls, toy boat	5
Kites	10
Knives, paper	10
Loom, towel	1
Openers, letter	10
Oblongs	60
Rack, five-shelf	1
Racks, sink	4
Racks, toothbrush	6
Racks, umbrella	2
Rack, wall	1
Rules, six-inch	11
Scales	9
Screens, three-leaf	2
Sharpeners, pencil	10
Shelves	15

Squares	60
Stands, plant	2
Sticks, plant	11
Stools, foot	6
Stools, shop	2
Tables, library	2
Table, pool	1
Tops	10
Triangles	60
Windmills	7

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED

Anaemia	1
Aphonia	1
Appendicitis	1
Autointoxication	2
Bronchitis	9
Bursitis	2
Conjunctivitis	8
Constipation	4
Diarrhoea	8
Dislocation	2
Dysentery	1
Eczema	8
Enteritis	1
Epilepsy	5
Epistaxis	2
Erysipelas	1
Excoriated feet	2
Fractures	8
Grippe	17
Haemorrhoids	7
Heat prostration	1
Hysteria	2
Indigestion	50
Ingrowing nail	1
Infections, pyogenic	40
Injuries, minor	27
Jaundice	1

Keratitis	4
Laryngitis	1
Lues	1
Malaria	1
Malingering	3
Measles	7
Neurasthenia	1
Oedema of lungs	1
Otitis	9
Paralysis	1
Pleurisy	1
Pharyngitis	16
Pneumonia	1
Poisoning, ivy	1
Psoriasis	1
Pterygium	1
Rheumatism	3
Rotheln	1
Scabies	12
Stye	5
Sunburn	5
Tonsillitis	46
Torticollis	1
Tubercular glands	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	2
Tubercular ulcer	1
Varicose vein	1

OPERATIONS

Appendicitis	1
Haemorrhoids	2
Infected hand	1
Tonsils	2

CAUSES OF DEATH

Cancer	1
Epilepsy	1
Endocarditis	1
Tuberculosis	2

REPORT OF THE STEWARD

FIELD CROPS

Hay, Grain, Straw

Corn, 143½ bushels.....	\$98 01
Hay, alfalfa, 138 tons.....	2,484 00
Hay, timothy, 3 tons.....	57 00
Oats, 834.56 bushels.....	417 28
Straw, 46 tons.....	460 00
Wheat, 206.83 bushels.....	212 06

Fodder

Alfalfa, green, 8 tons.....	68 00
Corn fodder, 8 tons.....	28 00
Carrots, 6 bushels.....	2 40
Cabbage, 2 tons, 7 cwt.....	8 50
Corn, shelled, 32 7/10 bushels.....	27 80
Corn silage, 141 tons.....	493 50
Mangel wurtzels, 800 bushels.....	200 00
Rye, 12 bushels.....	9 00

Value of field crops.....	\$4,565 55
---------------------------	------------

POTATOES

Potatoes, 2,896.50 bushels.....	\$1,459 43
---------------------------------	------------

GARDEN PRODUCTS

Asparagus, 660.75 pounds.....	\$79 29
Beans, string, 9,861.5 pounds.....	198 57
Beans, lima, 372 pounds.....	16 66
Beets, 350.3 bushels.....	175 17
Beet greens, 2,998.5 pounds.....	59 97
Carrots, 242.03 bushels.....	99 39
Cabbage, 291.735 cwt.....	175 07

Chard, Swiss, 1,097 pounds.....	\$21 94
Cress, water, 45 quarts.....	90
Celery, 2,417.5 pounds.....	120 87
Cauliflower, 9.4075 cwt.....	21 83
Chives, 3.25 pounds.....	17
Corn, sweet, 519.25 cwt.....	519 25
Cucumbers, 1,255.75 pounds.....	25 12
Egg plant, 28.5 pounds.....	1 43
Horseradish, 45.5 pounds.....	1 82
Lettuce, 3,805.75 pounds.....	285 10
Mint, 15 $\frac{1}{8}$ pounds.....	1 57
Onions, 122.59 bushels.....	119 89
Oyster plant, 2,119.25 pounds.....	42 39
Onions, green, 2,684.75 pounds.....	53 69
Parsnips, 5,696.25 pounds.....	84 54
Parsley, 19.5 pounds.....	99
Peppers, green, 15.5 pounds.....	62
Peppers, red, 12.75 pounds.....	42
Peas, green, 2,615.75 pounds.....	39 23
Pumpkins, 1 $\frac{1}{40}$ ton.....	5 12
Radish, 856.25 pounds.....	21 41
Sage, 3.25 pounds.....	26
Squash, summer, 15.19 cwt.....	15 19
Squash, winter, 62.075 cwt.....	62 08
Spinach, 1,601 pounds.....	56 05
Sauerkraut, 2,381.25 pounds.....	47 62
Syrup, maple, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons.....	1 75
Tomatoes, 17,292.75 pounds.....	218 02
Turnips, 8579.5 pounds.....	85 81

Value of garden products.....	\$2,659 20
-------------------------------	------------

FRUIT PRODUCTS

Apples, eating, 366 $\frac{5}{8}$ bushels.....	\$274 97
Apples, crab, 55 bushels.....	41 25
Apples, cider, 14 bushels.....	3 50
Barberries, 18 quarts.....	1 80
Citron, green, 1,489.5 pounds.....	71 97

Cherries, 1,854 quarts.....	\$148 32
Currants, 316 quarts.....	25 28
Grapes, 989 pounds.....	24 73
Prunes, 2.5 bushels.....	2 50
Pears, 5.5 bushels.....	5 50
Plums, 159.75 bushels.....	159 75
Melons, musk, 72 pounds.....	2 88
Raspberries, red, 169 quarts.....	20 28
Raspberries, black, 16 quarts.....	1 60
Rhubarb, 4,601.25 pounds.....	92 02
Strawberries, 1,314 quarts.....	105 12

Value of fruit products.....	\$981 47
------------------------------	----------

MILK

Milk, 70,413 quarts.....	\$2,992 56
--------------------------	------------

MEATS

Beef, 564.5 pounds.....	\$56 45
Pork, fresh, 4,714.5 pounds.....	565 74
Veal, 267.5 pounds.....	32 10

Value of meat products.....	\$654 29
-----------------------------	----------

POULTRY

Chicken, 1,037.25 pounds.....	\$196 29
Duck, 5.75 pounds.....	1 04
Eggs, 2,808 2-3 dozens.....	696 58

Value of poultry products.....	\$893 91
--------------------------------	----------

SUMMARY

Field crops	\$4,565 55
Potatoes	1,459 43
Garden products	2,659 20
Fruit products	981 47
Milk.....	2,992 56
Meats	654 29
Poultry	893 91



FIRST PUBLIC BUILDING ERECTED IN AMERICA TO CARE FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED

Sixty-sixth Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Syracuse State Institution

FOR

Feeble-Minded Children

For the Nine Months Ending June 30, 1916

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MARCH 19, 1917

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DEC 31 '38

BOARD OF MANAGERS

WILLIAM A. KELLY, D. D. S.,	MRS. CHARLES E. CROUSE.
EDWARD S. VAN DUYN, M. D.,	RT. REV. JOHN GRIMES,
HON. WALTER W. CHENEY,	RALPH S. BOWEN, Esq.,
EDWARD K. BUTLER, Esq.	

Officers

WILLIAM A. KELLY, D. D. S.	President
MRS. CHARLES E. CROUSE.	Secretary

Executive Committee

EDWARD S. VAN DUYN, M. D.	HON. WALTER W. CHENEY,
RALPH S. BOWEN, Esq.	

OFFICERS

O. H. COBB, M. D.....Superintendent and Treasurer
L. J. HUTCHISON.....Steward
MISS MAGDALEN REINEHR.....Matron

Medical Staff

OSCAR W. KING, M. D.....Resident Physician
D. S. GRAHAM, D. D. S.....Resident Dentist
JULIUS H. KEVAND, M. D.....Attending Ophthalmologist
M. G. BROWN, M. D.....Attending Laryngologist
SCHUYLER P. RICHMOND, M. D.....Attending Dermatologist

Teachers

MISS ELMA BROAD, Head Teacher

MISS JULIA R. KENNEDY,	MISS NATALIE NELLIS,
MISS MAREA R. BRANDT,	MISS CATHERINE MOLIGNONI,
MRS. FLORA B. WILLSON,	MISS ANNA MORROW,
MISS EDNA C. FREEMAN,	MISS CLARA M. MURRAY,
MISS AGATHA E. SCHLENKER,	MISS ETHEL FULLER,
MISS LUELLE A. OAGLEY,	MISS HELEN JARVIS,

TRUMAN H. F. SCHLIESMANN.

Administrative Assistants

MISS FLORENCE L. PATTON.....Housekeeper
MISS FRANCES C. CRAWFORD...Assistant Matron, Girls' Building
MISS FLORA E. MARTIN.....Assistant Matron, Main Building
MRS. A. T. VAN MARTER.....Assistant Matron, Main Building
MISS ALIDA B. PLANT.....Matron's Assistant
WILLIAM L. VIBBERT.....Supervisor, Boys' Building
MR. and MRS. FRED H. BRISTOW.....Fairmount
MISS ELIZABETH YOUNG.....Head Nurse
MISS JULIA E. CHURCH.....Chief Clerk
MISS MARTHA R. MARSHALL.....Bookkeeper
MISS MABEL F. SHERWOOD.....Stenographer
MISS LUCY M. MCCREA.....Junior Clerk
FREDERICK L. SLOCUM.....Storekeeper
C. A. MUNYAN.....Chief Engineer

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 26

IN ASSEMBLY

MARCH 19, 1917.

Sixty-sixth Annual Report of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

I beg to transmit herewith the sixty-sixth annual report of the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, including the reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent which have been submitted to the Board of Managers and adopted by them.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM A. KELLY,
President.

REPORT

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

As required by the law establishing this institution, the undersigned managers submit herewith their sixty-sixth annual report covering the fiscal period of nine months ending June 30, 1916.

Nothing of striking interest has occurred to lend color to this narrative. No cottages have been erected, no farm colonies started, nor has there been any conflagration, epidemic or serious accident among the six hundred and five children, the largest attendance, by a slight margin, in the history of the institution. The failure of the legislature in recent years to provide for enlargement to a capacity of 2,500, as contemplated, has at least afforded an opportunity to co-ordinate thoroughly the work of the various departments of the institution with that of the school and to extend the training as far as present facilities permit.

Discharge and probation, doubly important because of slow movement of population and insistent demand for admissions, have received careful attention. Most of the older boys, candidates for discharge, live at the Garden Cottage under light supervision, work about the garden and grounds or as helpers to the various mechanics, and after hours may go off the property to do odd jobs in the neighborhood, earn a little spending money and in general get the feel of liberty. A boy abusing these privileges is sent back to the Boys' Building with its constant supervision, for further development, or if he seems unfit for the world, transferred to the farm colony at Fairmount. In this way the transition to community life is made without incident, and under the present unusual labor conditions our boys have been able to procure well paid work and, after more or less drifting, at present are working steadily. It must be remembered that in slack times defectives are the first to be laid off and the last to be taken on, and it cannot yet be said that all these boys will be successful, but their progress under the most favorable auspices is interesting.

The discharge of girls, however, is another matter; only border line cases with a chance of competing with normal children or those whose friends are able and willing to provide permanent care are sent out. In an investigation of 359 children discharged from the institution, October, 1907, to January, 1914, no record was received for sixty; of the thirty-two girls over sixteen found living outside of institutions, none were self-supporting. In most cases probation is a makeshift, weighing the limited usefulness of the feeble-minded in the community and pecuniary saving against the delinquency of an unknown fraction and the hereditary factor.

ALTA PEASE-CROUSE.

WILLIAM A. KELLY,

R. S. BOWEN,

E. S. VAN DUYN,

E. K. BUTLER,

JOHN GRIMES,

W. W. CHENEY.

MORNING COLORS

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Board of Managers:

I hereby submit to you a complete statement of the financial condition of the Syracuse State Institution for the nine months ending June 30, 1916:

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR

Balance in bank October 1, 1915.....	\$8,384 62
State appropriation, Chapter 725, Laws 1915....	93,800 00
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils..	11,039 29
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing	829 10
From sale of farm products.....	76 76
From sale of productions of shop.....	38 50
From sale of old material.....	100 13
Refund	6 20
Miscellaneous	226 40
Total	<u>\$114,501 00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

1. Officers and employees.....	\$39,998 14
3. Provisions	17,174 98
4. General supplies	3,025 68
5. Farm and garden	6,047 48
6. Clothing.	3,865 44
7. Furniture and furnishings	1,882 00
8. Transportation of inmates	41 58
9. Fuel and light	13,082 46
10. Ordinary repairs and shops.....	5,957 66
11. Medical supplies	955 43
12. Miscellaneous.	6,138 51

13. Industries.	\$45 00
14. Lawns, roads and grounds.	107 03

Total expense for nine months.	\$98,321 39
Balance in bank July 1, 1916.	3,278 09
Amount forwarded to Comptroller and not returned	12,901 52

Total.	<u>\$114,501 00</u>
----------------	---------------------

ASSETS

Cash on hand July 1, 1916.	\$3,278 09
Due from counties.	840 00
Due from unexpended special appropriations.	1,177 91

Total.	<u>\$5,296 00</u>
----------------	-------------------

SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

	Balance Oct. 1 1915	Appro- priated 1916	Expended 1916	Balance June 30, 1916
<i>Chapter 521, Laws 1914:</i>				
Extraordinary repairs and new equipment.	\$2 27			\$2 27
<i>Chapter 726, Laws 1915:</i>				
Cattle and renovate farm buildings.	4,054 06		\$2,884 62	1,169 44
Wiring superintendent's house.	1 19			1 19
<i>Chapter 727, Laws 1915:</i>				
Improvements to heating system.	6,000		5 994 99	5 01
<i>Chapter 646, Laws 1916:</i>				
Repairs.		\$5,000		5,000
Reconstruction of heating system and stokers.		11,500 00		11,500 00
Total.	<u>\$10,057 52</u>	<u>\$16,500 00</u>	<u>\$8,879 61</u>	<u>\$17,677 91</u>

O. H. COBB,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

To the Board of Managers:

I submit herewith my report on the condition of the Syracuse State Institution for the nine months ending June 30, 1916:

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

Applications on file October 1, 1915.....	88
Since received	64
	<hr/>
	152
	<hr/>
Admitted	39
Rejected	14
Reached age limit	1
Provided for elsewhere	5
Applications on file July 1, 1916.....	93
	<hr/>
	152
	<hr/>
Readmitted	1
	<hr/>
Discharged to counties	6
Transferred to Newark State Asylum.....	3
Removed by relatives	11
Discharged as self-supporting.....	9
Died	3
	<hr/>
Total discharges	32
	<hr/>

ENROLLMENT

	Boys	Girls	Total
Present October 1, 1915.....	302	315	617
Absent on vacation.....	16	2	18
Since admitted	13	27	40
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	331	344	675
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

	Boys	Girls	Total
Discharged.	16	13	29
Died. . . . .	..	3	3
Present July 1, 1916.	288	323	611
Absent on vacation	11	3	14
Total on the rolls.	299	326	625
Average daily attendance	287	318	605
	=====	=====	=====

Nine boys after probation were discharged as self-supporting and eight others were released on probation during the spring. These boys had no difficulty in procuring work at two to three dollars a day and so far have done very well. Five girls and six boys were discharged to parents who seemed able and willing to give them permanent care.

Aside from a few cases of chickenpox and one of measles there has been no contagious disease. A systematic physical examination of the children was begun in the spring and the defects remedied so far as possible. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining the services of a satisfactory dentist at the salary allowed. The dietary has been carefully supervised by the housekeeper, a graduate dietitian.

The total cost of maintenance for the nine-month period was \$98,321.39. The gross per capita was \$4.16 per week; deducting miscellaneous receipts forwarded to the State Treasurer and not returned, the net per capita was \$3.64 per week.

Among the improvements made during the period were the installation of a 250 H. P. boiler with stokers for burning soft coal, the erection of an ice house, coal shed, and the purchase of washing machines and other laundry equipment. At Fairmount farm seventeen cows completed the replacement of the old herd slaughtered in March, 1915, because of foot and mouth disease. A new incubator and several colony brooders were added. Hog cholera, the first in many years, carried off several animals.

The recent legislature inaugurated the budget system in making appropriations for all State departments. The appropriation for this institution was subdivided so that each position on the payroll appears in the law and maintenance is apportioned among

schedules for food, fuel and light, supplies, equipment, etc. The amount for each purpose is rigidly fixed and no provision is made to draw on savings to meet the serious emergencies that arise in an institution every year.

Other legislative acts changed the ending of the fiscal year from September 30 to June 30; included State employees within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law, and provided pensions for civil war veterans employed in the institutions.

EDUCATIONAL

"The object of this institution as established by the action of the Legislature is to furnish the means of education to that portion of the youth of the State not provided for in any of its educational institutions and only children between the ages of seven and fourteen who are feeble-minded, or so deficient in intelligence as to be incapable of being educated at any ordinary school and who are not epileptic, paralyzed, helpless, insane or greatly deformed, may be admitted."

For the year ending June 30, 1916, from a population of six hundred in the institution, the school comprised three hundred and forty-one pupils. Of this number some were in sense training classes, others doing advanced manual work. Two hundred and fifty children in regular scholastic work were classified as follows: Kindergarten, 36; first and second grades, 160; third and fourth grades, 35; fifth grade, 19. Chronological ages vary between 7 and 16 years with an average of 12.9 and a mental average of 7.8. In many instances, mental inertia is responsible for a lower school grading than the mentality shown by the Binet tests would indicate.

In the moron group advancement from a lower to a higher grade ordinarily is made once in two years. In the imbecile group a slower progress is shown, pupils remaining in the same grade three or four years and seldom attaining more than the second grade. At the ages of fifteen and sixteen children exhibit a restlessness which makes it desirable to give them employment outside of school.

The course of study follows the New York State syllabus in reading, writing, spelling and numbers only. Language work is very elementary; simple rules of punctuation and capitalization,

correcting errors of speech and special training to overcome defective articulation. Primary United States history and geography are taught in the fourth and fifth grades. Physical training, music, folk, aesthetic and social dancing have a prominent place in the school life.

Diversified manual training is emphasized as the most important work of the school and every child is developed to the extent of his capability. Boys are trained in woodworking, loom weaving, chair caning, mattress making, bag netting, shoe repairing and sewing, graduating from school into the various shops doing tailoring, painting, carpentry, brush making, baking, gardening or farming. Girls receive instruction in sewing, knitting, crocheting, embroidery, carpet weaving, basketry, hand machine knitting, ironing, cooking and serving, later working in the kitchens and dining rooms, laundry, dress making department or at general work around the institution.

Due to the overcrowded condition of the institution it is possible to receive only a very limited number of those who apply. It is therefore necessary and in some ways desirable that those children who have good home surroundings and no delinquent tendencies be cared for in special classes of the public schools, sending to the institution only the most urgent cases.

O. H. COBB,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION BY COUNTIES

	Enrolled Oct. 1, 1915	Admitted	Discharged	Enrolled July 1, 1916
Albany.	10	1	0	11
Allegany.	10	0	1	9
Bronx.	5	0	0	5
Broome.	9	0	0	9
Cattaraugus.	5	0	0	5
Cayuga.	9	0	0	9
Chautauqua.	7	0	0	7
Chemung.	12	0	0	12
Chenango.	4	0	0	4
Clinton.	3	0	0	3
Columbia.	14	0	0	14
Cortland.	1	1	0	2
Delaware.	7	0	1	6
Dutchess.	14	0	1	13
Erie.	49	3	4	48
Essex.	5	0	0	5
Franklin.	1	1	0	2
Fulton.	3	0	0	3
Genesee.	2	0	0	2
Greene.	1	0	0	1
Hamilton.	0	0	0	0
Herkimer.	2	1	0	3
Jefferson.	19	0	0	19
Kings.	27	7	3	31
Lewis.	5	0	1	4
Livingston.	2	0	0	2
Madison.	5	0	0	5
Monroe.	30	1	2	29
Montgomery.	7	0	0	7
Nassau.	3	1	0	4
New York.	107	14	8	113
Niagara.	6	1	0	7
Oneida.	22	0	0	22
Onondaga.	33	2	3	32

[illegible]

100-443889-100

1. General	1
2. General	1
3. General	1
4. General	1

COMMISSARIAT

Appendicitis.	1
Autointoxication.	4
Bronchitis.	23
Cellulitis of foot.	1
Chickenpox.	8
Chilblains.	2
Conjunctivitis.	3
Constipation.	1
Croup.	2
Dermatitis.	2
Diarrhoea.	1
Diphtheria, carrier	1
Dislocation.	1
Earache.	3
Eczema.	2
Epilepsy.	6
Epistaxis.	2
Erythema, multiforme.	1
Excoriated feet.	6
Fever, rheumatic.	1
Flat foot.	1
Fracture.	2
Frontal sinusitis.	1
Furuncle.	6
Gangrene of lungs.	1
Grip.	18
Headache.	1
Hemorrhoids.	4
Hysteria	1
Ichthyosis.	2
Indigestion.	22
Injury, minor.	17
Impeded circulation.	1
Infection.	10
Keratitis, interstitial	1
Laryngitis.	13
Malingering.	6
Marasmus.	2

Mastoiditis.	2
Measles.	1
Neuralgia.	1
Otitis, externa	2
Otitis, media.	5
Paronychia.	1
Rheumatism.	1
Rhus toxicodendron.	2
Rotheln.	1
Rupture.	1
Scabies.	5
Scrofula.	1
Stonebruise.	1
Stomatitis.	2
Sty.	7
Tonsillitis.	47
Toothache.	3
Torticollis.	1
Tubercular glands.	2
Tuberculosis, generalized.	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	1
Turbinate, hypertrophied.	1
Ulcer, corneal.	1
Urticaria.	2

OPERATIONS

Hernia.	1
Hydrocele. , , ,	2
Tonsilectomy.	19

DEATHS

Gangrene of lungs.	1
Status epilepticus.	1
Tuberculosis, generalized.	1

REPORT OF HEAD TEACHER

	Boys	Girls	Total
In school during the year.....	144	197	341
Received kindergarten training.....	43	57	100
In grades I and II.....	80	80	160
In grades III and IV.....	14	21	35
In grade V.....	11	8	19
Instructed in music	41	44	85
Sloyd class	54	..	54
Dressmaking .....	..	19	19
Tailorshop.	5	..	5
Knitting room .....	..	16	16
Mending class. ....	..	60	60
Ironing class .....	..	58	58
Weaving class	14	5	19
Sewing class	96	95	191
Basketry.	7	17	24
Chair caning	14	..	14
Mattress making	6	..	6
Cooking. ....	..	73	73
	=====	=====	=====

ARTICLES MADE IN MANUAL TRAINING DEPARTMENTS

Bags, netted	49
Bureau covers	16
Bedroom slippers, pairs	28
Buffet scarf	1
Cushions.	4
Chairs, caned	73
Doilies.	12
Dish cloths	3
Hammocks, netted	14
Handkerchiefs, large	75
Handkerchiefs, small	252
Knee pads	34
Lunch cloths	4
Mattresses.	126

MATRON'S REPORT

SEWING DEPARTMENT

Aprons	121
Bibs	282
Caps	107
Coats, khaki	343
Coats, surgeon's	12
Drawers	145
Dresses	481
Dusters	234
Handkerchiefs	2159
Laundry bags	6
Mats, Coir	88
Mattress ticks	91
Mittens	291
Napkins, table	60
Napkins, sanitary	189
Nightshirts and dresses	518
Overalls	681
Pillowcases	947
Pillowticks	48
Sheets	744
Shirts	174
Skirts, under	290
Socks, pairs	417
Stand covers	83
Stockings, pairs	1252
Stockings, refooted	1536
Towels	2174
Underwaists	314
Waists, boys	131
Wash cloths	163

REPORT OF THE STEWARD

FIELD CROPS

Hay, Grain, Straw

Corn, 418.58 bushels.....	\$355 79
Hay, alfalfa, 96.75 tons.....	1,741 50
Hay, clover, 2 tons.....	14 00
Hay, mixed, 4 tons.....	60 00
Hay, timothy, 13 tons.....	247 00
Oats, 1,646 bushels.....	773 62
Straw, 32 tons.....	448 00
Wheat, 127 1/3 bushels.....	127 33

Fodder

Cabbage, 3 tons, 63.5 cwt.....	74 10
Carrots, 10 bushels.....	4 00
Corn, silage, 123.25 tons.....	431 38
Mangel wurtzel, 91 bushels.....	22 75

Value of field crops.....	\$4,299 47
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POTATOES

Potatoes, 1,407.5 bushels.....	\$1,407 50
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GARDEN PRODUCTS

Asparagus, 676.25 pounds.....	\$81 15
Beans, green, lima, 441.5 pounds.....	26 49
Beets, 117.25 pounds.....	58 63
Beet greens, 346.5 pounds.....	6 93
Brussel sprouts, 76 pounds.....	6 08
Cabbage, 365.98 cwt.....	219 59
Carrots, 199 bushels.....	79 60
Cauliflower 2.17 cwt.....	8 68
Celery, 5,461.75 pounds.....	273 09
Corn, sweet, 34.28 cwt.....	34 28
Cress, water, 2 quarts.....	04

Horseradish, 136 pounds.....	\$5 44
Lettuce, 3,519.25 pounds.....	246 35
Mint, 20.75 pounds.....	1 04
Onions, 92.25 bushels.....	92 25
Onions, green, 1,752.75 pounds.....	35 06
Oyster plant, 578 pounds.....	17 34
Parsley, 5.375 pounds.....	27
Parsnips, 7,225.5 pounds.....	108 38
Peppers, red, 3 pounds.....	15
Pumpkin, 1 3/20 tons.....	5 75
Radish, 1,587 pounds.....	39 68
Spinach, 1,245.5 pounds.....	43 59
Squash, winter, 7.95 cwt.....	7 95
Tomatoes, 3,069.5 pounds.....	30 70
Turnips, 1,137.5 pounds.....	11.38

Value of garden products..... \$1,439 89

FRUIT PRODUCTS

Apples, eating, 378.5 bushels.....	\$283 88
Cherries, 125 quarts.....	10 00
Melons, musk, 9 pounds.....	36
Pears, 7.5 bushels.....	7 50
Quince, .25 bushels.....	25
Rhubarb, 820.25 pounds.....	16 41
Strawberries, 354 quarts.....	28 32

Value of fruit products..... \$346 72

MILK

Milk, 96,731 quarts.....	\$4,352 90
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MEATS

Beef, 1, 810 pounds.....	\$181 00
Pork, fresh, 233 pounds.....	27 96
Veal, 176 pounds.....	26 40

Value of meat products..... \$235 36

FAIRMOUNT FARM COLONY

POULTRY

Chicken, 1,130.5 pounds.....	\$214 80
Duck, 78.5 pounds.....	14 92
Eggs, 2,071 2/3 dozen.....	621 50

Value of poultry products.....	\$851 22
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SUMMARY

Field crops	\$4,299 47
Potatoes	1,407 50
Garden products	1,439 89
Fruit products	346 72
Milk	4,352 90
Meats	235 36
Poultry	851 22

\$12,933 06

BY-LAWS OF THE SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

ARTICLE I

The Managers

The managers shall have the general direction and control of all the property and concerns of the institution, not otherwise provided for by law, and shall take charge of its general interests, maintain an effective inspection of the affairs and management of the institution and see that its general designs be carried into effect and everything done faithfully according to the requirements of the Legislature and the by-laws, rules and regulations of the institution. They shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be allowed their actual and reasonable traveling and other expenses, to be paid by the treasurer on the rendering of their accounts.

ARTICLE II

Meetings of the Board

The regular meetings of the board shall be held at the institution on the second Wednesday of each month at two o'clock P. M.

ARTICLE III

Elections

At the meeting in July every year the officers of the board, who shall be a president, a secretary, a treasurer and an executive committee consisting of three of the managers, shall be chosen by ballot.

ARTICLE IV

Order of Business

At the regular meetings of the board the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Report of the executive committee.
3. Reports of the general committees.

4. Report of the treasurer.
5. Report of the superintendent.
6. Reports of the special committees.
7. Resolutions.
8. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE V

The Executive Committee

The members of the executive committee shall meet at the institution on the second Wednesday of every month, at such hour as they may, from time to time, appoint. They shall have the general charge of the interests of the institution in all matters which may arise between the meetings of the board; shall see that all resolutions of the managers are promptly carried into effect; shall record their proceedings in a book prepared for that purpose and kept in the institution and present the same at the meeting of the board and they shall perform such other duties as may be delegated to them by the board. They shall have the power of calling extra meetings of the board. They shall prepare the annual report and submit the same for the approbation of the board.

ARTICLE VI

The General Committees

The general committees shall be as follows:

Treasurer's accounts, three members.

Buildings and grounds, two members.

Farm, two members.

Education, two members

Inmates, two members

Employees, two members.

Personal property and inspection, two members.

The general committees shall be appointed by the president annually in July unless otherwise specified. Each shall have direct supervision over its particular subject and, in case of disputed jurisdiction, the president shall decide as to which committee a subject shall be referred. Each committee shall report upon its work, or upon any special matter referred to it, to the board of managers and shall make an annual report to the board.

ARTICLE VII

The Secretary

The secretary shall keep minutes of the proceedings of the board and record them in a book designated for that purpose and shall perform such other duties as the board shall assign him. He shall also notify the managers of all meetings of the board.

ARTICLE VIII

The Treasurer

The treasurer shall have the custody of all funds belonging to the institution, collect all moneys due and receive all appropriations, gifts and legacies made or bequeathed to the institution and deposit the same in some safe bank; he shall pay all debts and bills according to the estimates approved by the fiscal supervisor and keep full and accurate accounts of all his collections, receipts and payments. He shall balance his books of account annually on the first day of July and deliver to the board a statement showing the receipts and payments of the past year.

ARTICLE IX

The Superintendent

The superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the institution. He shall have the general superintendence of the buildings, grounds and farm together with their furniture, fixtures and stock, and the direction and control of all persons employed in and about same, subject to the laws and regulations established by the managers.

He shall have the appointment of his co-resident officers, with power to assign them their respective duties, subject to the by-laws. He shall employ such teachers, attendants and assistants as he may deem proper and necessary for the economical and efficient carrying into effect of the design of the institution, prescribe their several duties and places, and may discharge any of them. He shall also, from time to time, give such orders and instructions as he may judge best calculated to induce good conduct, fidelity and economy in any department of labor and expense and he is authorized and enjoined to maintain salutary discipline among all who

are employed by the institution and enforce strict compliance with such instructions and uniform obedience to all the rules and regulations of the institution. He shall further cause full records of the entire business and operations of the institution, together with the condition and prospects of the pupils, to be kept regularly and he shall see that all such accounts and records are fully made up on the first day of July each year and that the principal facts and results with his report thereon be presented to the board annually. The exercise of the foregoing powers shall be subject to the approval of the managers, except as herein otherwise provided.

He shall conduct the official correspondence of the institution and shall at the time of admission of any pupil into the institution, enter in a book, to be provided and kept for that purpose, a minute, with date, of the name and residence of the pupil and of the person or persons upon whose application he is received. He shall file and carefully preserve the application, commitment and all other papers accompanying such pupil. He may make arrangements, subject to the approval of the managers, for the support, maintenance and clothing of pupils admitted to the institution and should immediately, upon the reception of any State pupil, give notice thereof to the clerk of the board of supervisors of the county from which the pupil was sent. He shall also give notice of the discharge of a pupil by the managers, to the person and in the mode prescribed by law and shall see to the removal and delivery of such discharged pupil to the proper county and officer.

He shall be accountable for the careful keeping and economical use of all furniture, stores and other articles provided for the institution and present to the board at its annual meeting a true and perfect inventory of all the personal property and effects belonging to the institution.

ARTICLE X

Reception of Pupils

The design and objects of the institution, as established by the action of the Legislature, are not of a custodial character but to furnish the means of education to that portion of the youth of the State not provided for in any of its other educational institutions. Those only, therefore, will be received into the institution who are

of a proper school attending age and for such periods of time as shall in the estimation of the board of managers suffice to impart all the education practicable in each particular case and in conformity with the regulations hereinafter specified.

Children between the ages of seven and fourteen, who are feeble-minded or so deficient in intelligence as to be incapable of being educated at any ordinary school and who are not epileptic, paralyzed, helpless, insane or greatly deformed, may be admitted by the superintendent. Applications in behalf of others shall be referred to the action of the board of managers.

The parents or next friends of those in whose behalf applications are made for admission as pupils shall make answers in writing to such questions as the superintendent shall prescribe. They shall, moreover, if of sufficient ability, engage to pay such reasonable sum for the education and support of the pupils and to furnish them with such proper clothing while in the institution as shall be stipulated by the superintendent and they shall in all cases be bound to receive them back when required, free of expense to the institution.

All pupils will be received on trial for one month at the end of which time a report upon the case will be made to the parents or parties sending them, if requested.

Admissions to this institution shall be through commitment from the several counties of the State by the County Superintendent of Poor of such counties or other officer acting in that capacity, and from the city of New York by the commissioner of public charities of such city or his deputy designated for that purpose. Judicial commitment also may be made by the judge of a court of record. For each pupil not clothed by private funds an annual charge of twenty dollars shall be made against the county from which he is committed.

The several counties and the city of New York shall, so far as practicable, be entitled annually to the admission of pupils to this institution in the ratio which the population of such counties and the city of New York, respectively, bears to the population of the State as ascertained by the last official census.

ARTICLE XI

Plan of Instruction

The education furnished by the institution shall include not only the simpler elements of instruction taught in common schools, where that is practicable, but will comprise a course of training in the more practical matters of every day life, the cultivation of habits of decency, propriety, self-control and the development of a capacity for useful occupation.

ARTICLE XII

Discharge of Pupils

When the managers shall direct a State pupil to be discharged from the institution, the superintendent thereof may return him to the county from which he was sent and the superintendent of the poor of the county shall audit and pay the actual and reasonable expenses of such return. If the superintendent of the poor neglect or refuse to pay such expenses on demand the treasurer of the institution may pay the same and charge the amount, with interest, to the county and the supervisors shall raise the amount so paid as other county charges.

By-laws can only be altered at a regular meeting of the board by a majority of the whole board.

Sixty-Seventh Annual Report

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Syracuse State Institution

FOR

Feeble-Minded Children

For the Year Ending June 30, 1917

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 25, 1918

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1918

91
71.4.21.102

BOARD OF MANAGERS

WILLIAM A. KELLY, D. D. S., MRS. CHARLES E. CROUSE,
EDWARD S. VAN DUYN, M. D., RT. REV. JOHN GRIMES,
HON. WALTER W. CHENEY, RALPH S. BOWEN, Esq.,
 EDWARD K. BUTLER, Esq.

Officers

WILLIAM A. KELLY, D. D. S.....President
MRS. CHARLES E. CROUSE.....Secretary

Executive Committee

WILLIAM A. KELLY, D. D. S., EDWARD S. VAN DUYN, M. D.,
 RALPH S. BOWEN, Esq.

OFFICERS

O. H. COBB, M. D.....Superintendent and Treasurer
L. J. HUTCHINSON.....Steward
MISS MAGDALEN REINEHR.....Matron

Medical Staff

P. M. CHAMPLIN, M. D.....Resident Physician
GEORGE F. DALTON, D. D. S.....Dentist
JULIUS H. KEVAND, M. D.....Attending Ophthalmologist
M. G. BROWN, M. D.....Attending Laryngologist
SCHUYLER P. RICHMOND, M. D.....Attending Dermatologist

Teachers

MISS ELMA BROAD, Head Teacher

MISS JULIA R. KENNEDY,	MISS NATALIE NELLIS,
MISS MAREA R. BRANDT,	MISS CATHERINE MOLIGNONI,
MRS. FLORA B. WILLSON,	MISS ANNA MORROW,
MISS AGATHA E. SCHLENKER,	MISS ETHEL FULLER,
MISS LUELLA A. OAGLEY,	MISS HAZEL B. HOWARD,
MISS EDNA B. DAVIS,	MISS LAURA A. SHINAMAN,
TRUMAN H. F. SCHLIESMANN.	

Administrative Assistants

MISS FLORENCE L. PATTON.....Housekeeper
MISS FRANCES C. CRAWFORD..Assistant Matron, Girls' Building
MISS FLORA E. MARTIN.....Assistant Matron, Main Building
MRS. A. T. VAN MARTER.....Assistant Matron, Main Building
MISS ALIDA B. PLANT.....Matron's Assistant
WILLIAM L. VIBBERT.....Supervisor, Boys' Building
MR. and MRS. FRED H. BRISTOW.....Fairmount
MISS KATHERINE E. LORD.....Head Nurse
MISS JULIA E. CHURCH.....Chief Clerk
MISS MARTHA R. MARSHALL.....Bookkeeper
MISS GERTRUDE E. ROBISON.....Stenographer
MISS MARGARET V. GRAY.....Junior Clerk
R. V. SQUIRES.....Storekeeper
H. A. MUNYAN.....Chief Engineer

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 30

IN ASSEMBLY

FEBRUARY 25, 1918

Sixty-seventh Annual Report of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

I transmit herewith the sixty-seventh annual report of the Managers of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, including the reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent which have been submitted to the Board of Managers and adopted by them.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM A. KELLY,

President.

ANNUAL REPORT

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

As required by the law establishing this institution the undersigned managers submit herewith their sixty-seventh annual report covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

During the past year evidence has not been lacking of the widespread recognition of feeble-mindedness as an important cause of all forms of social dependency and delinquency, the inadequate measures so far taken and the determination of the State to assume its full duty toward the thousands of feeble-minded within its boundaries. The Hospital Development Commission, in addition to making further provision for the insane, is investigating the problem of the feeble-minded with the purpose of devising a plan for its solution, and another important measure, the Lockwood Law, will provide special classes in the public schools of the State for children of retarded mental development.

A program for the care of the feeble-minded should provide for a State-wide census, including registration of individuals and families with criminal tendencies; circuit mental clinics with psychiatrists and field workers to advise parents, school and charity authorities, to diagnose and to supervise admissions to the institutions; a system of permanent parole suited to the needs of the feeble-minded; and further institutional provision for defectives and defective delinquents requiring segregation. Such a plan in connection with special classes in the schools would keep the maximum number of feeble-minded children under home care, send to the institution all and only those with poor home environment or anti-social tendencies and make possible the discharge from institutions of many children whom it is not safe to send away under present conditions.

The prolongation of the war and the participation of the United States has in many ways increased the difficulties of

administration. In a well conducted institution in normal times wastage in supplies of all kinds is reduced to a minimum and the amount of food needed is scientifically calculated so that reductions in quantity below the usual narrow margin of safety mean malnutrition. Although every legitimate economy is being rigidly enforced, the cost of maintenance will increase proportionately with the general rise in the cost of labor and all articles required.

ALTA PEASE-CROUSE,
WILLIAM A. KELLY,
E. S. VAN DUYN,
W. W. CHENEY,
E. K. BUTLER,
R. S. BOWEN,
JOHN GRIMES.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

To the Board of Managers:

I hereby submit to you a complete statement of the financial condition of the Syracuse State Institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917:

RESOURCES

Balance in bank July 1, 1916.....	\$3,278 09
State appropriation, Chapter 646, Laws of 1916..	122,930 00
State appropriation, Chapter 809, Laws of 1917..	1,500 00
State appropriation, Chapter 45, Laws of 1917...	9,350 00
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils..	3,447 29
Receipts from pay cases.....	961 72
From sale of farm products.....	110 19
From sale of productions of shop.....	60 50
From sale of old material.....	118 43
Miscellaneous	432 16
Total	<u>\$142,188 38</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

1. Officers and employees.....	\$53,601 44
2. Food	29,129 39
3. Fuel, light, power and water.....	12,337 37
4-5. Printing and advertising.....	9 59
6. Equipment	9,052 18
7. Supplies	12,188 62
8. Materials	4,233 34
10. Traveling expenses	499 86
11. Communication	735 54

12. Fixed charges and contributions.....	\$2,583 20
13. General plant service.....	1,397 94

Total expense	\$125,768 47
Amount forwarded to Comptroller and not returned	16,419 91
Total	\$142,188 38

ASSETS

Due from counties.....	\$925 77
Due from pay cases.....	30 00
Due from unexpended special appropriations.....	14,886 29
Total	\$15,842 06

SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

	Balance June 30, 1916	Appropriated 1917	Expended 1917	Balance June 30, 1917
Chapter 521, Laws 1914: Extraordinary repairs and new equipment	\$2 27	.....	*\$2 27	.....
Chapter 726, Laws 1915: Cattle, and renovate farm buildings.....	1,169 44	.....	828 50	\$340 94
Wiring superintendent's house.....	1 19	.....	*1 19	.....
Chapter 727, Laws 1915: Improvements to heating system.....	5 01	.....	*5 01	.....
Chapter 646, Laws 1916: Repairs.....	5,000 00	.....	4,073 66	926 34
Reconstruction of heating system and stokers.....	11,500 00	.....	3,841 31	7,658 69
Chapter 181, Laws 1917: Repairs.....	.....	\$6,000 00	39 68	5,960 32
Total.....	\$17,677 91	\$6,000 00	\$8,791 62	\$14,886 29

* Lapsed.

O. H. COBB
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

To the Board of Managers:

I submit herewith my report on the condition of the Syracuse State Institution for the year ending June 30, 1917:

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

Applications on file July 1, 1916.....	93
Since received	91
	<hr/>
	184
	<hr/>
Admitted	52
Rejected	19
Reached age limit.....	9
Provided for elsewhere.....	4
Applications on file July 1, 1917.....	100
	<hr/>
	184
	<hr/>
Readmitted	1
	<hr/>
Discharged to counties.....	21
Removed by relatives.....	12
Discharged as self-supporting.....	5
Died	9
	<hr/>
Total discharges	47
	<hr/>

ENROLLMENT

	Boys	Girls	Total
Present July 1, 1916.....	288	323	611
Absent on parole.....	11	3	14
Since admitted	12	41	53
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	311	367	678
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

	Boys	Girls	Total
Discharged	22	16	38
Died	3	6	9
Present July 1, 1917	251	336	587
Absent on parole	35	9	44
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	311	367	678
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Average daily attendance	272	326	598
Total enrolled July 1, 1917	286	345	631
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Industrial conditions have been so favorable that practically all of the boys paroled or discharged have made good. Several of the younger and brighter children had so improved that they were paroled to attend public schools. Twenty-one older inmates were removed to county homes to make places for children of school age. No transfers could be made to the Rome or Newark institutions.

The total per capita expense of maintenance was \$210.44 per year, \$4.05 per week. Owing to increased cost of supplies the Legislature granted deficiency appropriations amounting to \$10,850.

The health of the institution has been good. With the exception of twelve cases of chicken pox there was no contagious disease. One inmate, who had been incompletely inoculated last summer, and two employees contracted typhoid. From August to November the institution maintained a quarantine against infantile paralysis. Of the nine deaths tuberculosis caused five. One hundred and seventy-nine operations mostly of a minor nature, including 144 to correct nose and throat conditions, were performed under gas-oxygen-ether anesthesia. During the summer months a third year dental student devoted his time to the children's teeth.

Increasing demand for labor, with a rising scale of wages, made the problem of employees more difficult than usual. One boy who for some time had acted as an emergency attendant was discharged and placed on the payroll.

The canning plant has proved its usefulness. Operated by

girls under the matron and dietitian, for periods of one to five days, as excess fruits and vegetables are received from the farm and garden, nothing produced is allowed to go to waste. Fruits, jellies and conserves also are preserved in glass at the various kitchens. In spite of the poor season 2,850 quarts of fruit and 4,913 quarts of vegetables were canned. With the first frost all green tomatoes were gathered and used as a base for mincemeat.

With the entrance of the country into the war the institution took inventory of its resources for service and when called upon can prepare bandages, surgical dressings and hospital supplies, manufacture with power machines large quantities of cloth products, and preserve at the canning plant a substantial amount of fruit and vegetables. Most of the older, brighter boys have already responded to the demand for unskilled workers in the community and, in case of need, groups of the younger children under attendants could go out to help farmers.

Improvements during the year include an addition to the garden cottage for men employees, mechanical stokers for two boilers, the conversion of the heating lines in the girls' building to the vacuum system, the installation of a corn cooker, exhauster, capper, retort and cooling tank to complete the canning plant equipment; at Fairmount a drinking trough with Otisco water installed in the pasture by the Semet-Solvay Company, several colony hog houses and a tile silo.

O. H. COBB, M. D.,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX

OUTLINE OF TRAINING

Of State institutions for the feeble-minded in America this alone is a school exclusively for boys and girls of the higher grades of intelligence. Custodial care for the less hopeful cases is not a part of the work.

The staff consists of twenty-four teachers and attendant teachers. The chronological age of the children is seven to sixteen, average thirteen; the mental age is about eight. Advancement in the moron group averages one grade in two years; in the imbecile group one grade in three or four years, few passing beyond the second grade. Mental inertia in some cases is responsible for failure to reach the grade indicated by the tests for mental capacity. Most of the children are in the kindergarten, first and second grades; a few reach the fifth grade.

The course of study follows the New York State syllabus in reading, writing, spelling and numbers. Language work is elementary: simply rules of punctuation and capitalization, correction of errors in speech and special training in articulation. Primary United States history and geography are taught in the fourth and fifth grades. Manual training occupies at least half the school day of each child. Boys are instructed in wood-working, loom weaving, chair caning, mattress making, bag netting, shoe repairing, sewing, baking, gardening or farming. Girls are taught hand and machine sewing, knitting, crocheting, embroidery, carpet weaving, basketry, hand machine knitting, ironing, cooking and serving. The younger children are given special sense and muscle training. These classes afford opportunity for individual instruction and development. The school maintains a band of twenty-five boys and an orchestra of twenty girls. Defects in posture, gait and physical development are remedied by daily work in the gymnasium, supplemented by basket ball, indoor baseball, folk and social dancing.

The class period is forty-five minutes; some of the manual training groups extend two periods. Classes in manual, mental and physical work are taken up in rotation to avoid the monotony deadly to progress.

In addition to the work of the school, to promote the happiness of the children and stimulate their mental processes, several evenings each week are devoted to basket ball games with outside teams, moving pictures and social dances, the band or orchestra furnishing the music. The various holidays are appropriately celebrated and victrolas or pianos are located in each building. A record of each child's religion is obtained on admission and regular religious instruction is given.

About sixteen years of age the children exhibit a restlessness that makes desirable employment outside of school. The girls pass into the industrial department—the sewing and knitting rooms, the kitchen and laundry, working at two or more kinds of occupation. The boys become assistants to the carpenter, baker, meat cutter, painter, steamfitter, shoemaker or gardener. The more trustworthy, who live in the garden cottage with less supervision, have opportunities after working hours to earn a little money at odd jobs in the neighborhood of the institution and acquire some knowledge of the outside world. At the Fairmount colony forty of the older boys learn farming and in the winter make brushes.

From the garden cottage and Fairmount many boys go out on parole to take up farm or industrial work. A few of the girls also, upon the written approval of the committing authority, are discharged to families able to provide permanent care. Transfers are made to other institutions or, when this is not possible, to county homes.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION BY COUNTIES

	Enrolled July 1, 1916	Admitted	Discharged	Enrolled July 1, 1917
Albany.	11	1	2	10
Allegany.	9	0	1	8
Bronx.	5	0	0	5
Broome.	9	1	0	10
Cattaraugus.	5	0	0	5
Cayuga.	9	0	0	9

	Enrolled July 1, 1916	Admitted	Discharged	Enrolled July 1, 1917
Chautauqua	7	0	0	7
Chemung.	12	0	0	12
Chenango.	4	0	0	4
Clinton.	3	0	0	3
Columbia.	14	0	0	14
Cortland.	2	0	0	2
Delaware.	6	0	0	6
Dutchess.	13	1	1	13
Erie.	48	2	4	46
Essex.	5	0	0	5
Franklin.	2	0	0	2
Fulton.	3	1	0	4
Genesee.	2	0	0	2
Greene.	1	0	0	1
Hamilton.	0	0	0	0
Herkimer.	3	0	1	2
Jefferson.	19	0	0	19
Kings.	31	6	5	32
Lewis.	4	1	1	4
Livingston.	2	1	0	3
Madison.	5	0	0	5
Monroe.	29	0	1	28
Montgomery.	7	0	0	7
Nassau.	4	1	0	5
New York	113	22	11	124
Niagara.	7	1	2	6
Oneida.	22	0	0	22
Onondaga.	32	4	3	33
Ontario.	9	0	2	7
Orange.	19	2	4	17
Orleans.	0	1	0	1
Oswego.	7	1	0	8
Otsego.	14	0	1	13
Putnam.	2	0	0	2
Queens.	6	0	1	5
Rensselaer.	11	0	0	11
Richmond.	0	0	0	0
Rockland.	6	1	1	6

	Enrolled July 1, 1916	Admitted	Discharged	Enrolled July 1, 1917
St. Lawrence	6	1	0	7
Saratoga.	4	0	0	4
Schenectady.	9	1	1	9
Schoharie.	4	0	0	4
Schuyler.	2	0	0	2
Seneca.	3	1	0	4
Steuben.	12	0	1	11
Suffolk.	3	0	0	3
Sullivan.	7	0	0	7
Tioga.	4	0	0	4
Tompkins.	4	0	0	4
Ulster.	9	1	1	9
Warren.	4	1	0	5
Washington.	3	0	0	3
Wayne.	2	1	1	2
Westchester.	19	0	2	17
Wyoming.	1	0	0	1
Yates.	7	0	0	7
	<hr/> 625	<hr/> 53	<hr/> 47	<hr/> 631
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED

Abrasion.	2
Abscess.	4
Anorexia.	1
Appendicitis.	6
Autointoxication.	28
Bronchitis.	5
Burn.	2
Chickenpox.	12
Conjunctivitis.	2
Constipation.	3
Coryza.	1
Diphtheria.	2
Dysmenorrhoea.	3
Eczema.	2

Endocarditis.	4
Enteritis	1
Epilepsy.	7
Epistaxis	1
Excoriated feet	3
Fistula in ano.	1
Furuncle.	1
Goitre.	1
Hemophilia.	1
Hemorrhage, cerebral	1
Indigestion.	20
. Infection.	5
Intestinal obstruction	1
Insanity.	2
Keratitis.	1
Lupus vulgaris	1
Marasmus.	2
Migraine.	2
Myocarditis.	1
Otitis media	5
Paralysis, Bell's	1
Peritonitis.	1
Pes planus	1
Phimosis.	6
Pneumonia.	1
Poison ivy	1
Proctitis.	1
Prolapse of rectum.	1
Rash, urticarial	1
Retention of urine.	1
Rheumatism.	3
Septicaemia.	1
Sinusitis, frontal	1
Sprain.	3
Stomatitis.	2
Syphilis.	1
Tonsillitis.	3
Toxaemia.	3
Tuberculosis.	6

Tubercular glands	1
Typhoid.	1
Ulcer.	1

OPERATIONS

Adenoids.	1
Appendectomy.	2
Circumcision.	26
Coeliotomy.	1
Curettage.	1
Gland, enlarged	1
Hemorrhoids.	2
Mastitis.	1
Resection, sub mucous.	1
Tonsilectomy.	143

DEATHS

Endocarditis.	1
Marasmus.	1
Peritonitis.	1
Septicemia.	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	5



REPORT OF HEAD TEACHER

Grade	Boys	Girls	Total
Fifth.	9	11	20
Fourth.	9	19	28
Third.	21	17	38
Second.	18	22	40
First.	43	51	94
Kindergarten.	25	71	96
	125	191	316
Dancing.	41	44	85
Physical training	49	76	125

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES

Bag netting	20	15	35
Basketry.	6	18	24
Chair caning	21	..	21
Cooking. . . . .	..	76	76
Dressmaking. . . . .	..	17	17
Embroidery. . . . .	..	22	22
Instruction in music.	57	72	129
Ironing class . . . . .	..	65	65
Knitting room . . . . .	..	20	20
Knitting and crocheting. . . . .	..	21	21
Mattress making	10	..	10
Mending classes . . . . .	..	33	33
Sewing.	76	72	148
Tailor shop	4	..	4
Weaving, rugs	10	6	16
Weaving, towels	15	..	15
Woodworking.	53	..	53

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT, GIRLS

Bags, laundry, netted.....	31
Bureau covers, scalloped.....	69
Curtains, scrim, hemstitched.....	38
Handkerchiefs.	1061
Hammocks, netted	17
Napkins, sanitary	174
Napkins, table	120
Rugs, rag	120
Slippers, bedroom, crocheted.....	17
Table cloth, hemmed.....	1
Towels, hemmed	501
Tray cloths, scalloped.....	27
Wash cloths, crocheted.....	27

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT, BOYS

Attachments for loom crank.....	6
Balancing beam	1
Baskets.	11
Bench, kindergarten	1
Beams, warp	3
Blades, peel	12
Board, scouring	1
Bookcase, wall, two-shelf.....	1
Bookcase, wall, three-shelf.....	1
Boxes, shirtwaist	4
Boxes, plant, hanging.....	7
Cabinets.	3
Cabinet, victrola records.....	1
Chairs, kindergarten	11
Combs for hand looms.....	2
Cupboard, fruit	1
Cupboard, kindergarten	1
Frames, eye-testing chart.....	3
Frames for practice caning.....	15
Harness guides for looms.....	6
Holder, whisk	1
Mattresses.	42

Pink box	32
Postal service	1
Pillow	1
Book magazine, April et is	1
Book magazine, August et is	1
Books, 5 over 100	4
Books, 100	1
Books, 100	5
Sevens, 100	24
Sevens	2
Spindle box	1
Standard, electric lamp	5
Stools, 100	5
Tables, 100	3
Table, 100, magazine et is	1
Tables	2
Ties, 100	2
T. 100, 100	12.5

REPAIRING

Baskets	12
Box, soap	1
Chairs, 100	45
Frames, picture	12
Hangers	3
Hangers, 100	5
Mattresses	1.5
Pillows, 100	1.5
Stools	5
Stretcher, hand, 100	1
Ties, 100	1
Ties, 100	2

REPORT OF MATRON

SEWING DEPARTMENT

Aprons.	265
Awnings.	11
Bags, laundry	33
Bibs.	330
Coats, khaki	366
Covers, bread	16
Covers, stand	245
Drawers.	377
Dresses.	683
Dust cloths	117
Handkerchiefs.	3242
Mats, coir	3
Mattress ticks	69
Mittens, pairs, wool.	300
Mittens, pairs, ticking.	349
Napkins, sanitary	125
Napkins, table	96
Night dresses and shirts.	763
Overalls.	370
Pillowcases.	525
Sheets.	784
Shirts.	111
Skirts, under	515
Socks, pairs	756
Stockings, pairs	1248
Stockings, refooted, pairs.	1683
Tablecloths, hemmed	7
Towels.	1328
Underwaists.	436
Waists, boys	188
Wash cloths	20
Webbing for mittens (yards).	236

FRUITS CANNED

	Quarts
Apple butter	803
Apple jelly	45
Cherries, canned	287
Cherries, pickled	25
Currant jelly	64
Citron, canned	154
Grape jelly	63
Gooseberries, canned	49
Pear butter	147
Pears, canned	142½
Pears, pickled	272
Peaches, canned	144½
Peaches, pickled	107½
Plums, canned	297
Plum jam	48
Plum jelly	7
Prunes, canned	74
Raspberries, canned	34
Rhubarb, canned	52
Strawberries, canned and jam.....	35

VEGETABLES CANNED

Beans.	566
Beets.	100
Carrots.	12
Cauliflower.	20
Corn.	603
Cucumbers.	305
Onions.	34
Peas.	50
Pumpkins.	55
Tomatoes.	3168½

REPORT OF THE STEWARD

GARDEN PRODUCTS

Asparagus, 539.25 pounds.....	\$80 89
Beans, string, 3,252.25 pounds.....	97 57
Beets, 89 bushels.....	66 75
Beet greens, 2,429 pounds.....	48 58
Brussel sprouts, 10 pounds.....	80
Cabbage, 13,220.5 pounds.....	132 21
Carrots, 246.79 bushels.....	185 09
Cauliflower, 1,239 pounds.....	61 95
Celery, 1,029 pounds.....	51 45
Corn, sweet, 7,313 pounds.....	109 70
Cucumbers, 1,361 pounds.....	68 05
Endive, 1 pound.....	08
Lettuce, 1,340.58 pounds.....	53 62
Mint, 1.625 pounds.....	08
Onions, 15.018 bushels.....	15 02
Onions, green, 4,004.5 pounds.....	12 01
Oyster plant, 2,938 pounds.....	88 14
Parsley, 38.84 pounds.....	1 94
Parsnips, 6,526.75 pounds.....	130 54
Pumpkin, 943 pounds.....	3 30
Potatoes, 901.75 bushels.....	1,803 50
Peas, green, 808.5 pounds.....	32 34
Radish, 788.25 pounds.....	19 71
Rhubarb, 1,416.75 pounds.....	35 42
Spinach, 944.5 pounds.....	33 06
Squash, winter, 1,752 pounds.....	26 28
Squash, summer, 55 pounds.....	41
Tomatoes, 11,335 pounds.....	170 03
Turnips, 5,189 pounds.....	77 84

\$3,406 36

FRUIT PRODUCTS

Apples, 380.25 bushels.....	\$285 19	
Cherries, 1,138 quarts.....	113 80	
Currants, 158 quarts.....	18 96	
Citron, 562 pounds.....	28 10	
Gooseberries, 177 quarts.....	21 24	
Pears, 58.5 bushels.....	73 13	
Plums, 22.5 bushels.....	22 50	
Raspberries, red, 41 quarts.....	5 74	
Raspberries, black, 3 quarts.....	36	
Strawberries, 345 quarts.....	41 40	
	<hr/>	\$610 42

MILK

Milk, 94,169.1225 quarts.....	\$5,179 30
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MEATS

Beef, 1,108.5 pounds.....	\$180 46	
Chicken, 1,403.75 pounds.....	322 86	
Duck, 232.5 pounds.....	46 50	
Eggs, 3,080 dozens.....	1,016 40	
Pork, 4,607.75 pounds.....	575 97	
Veal, 385 pounds.....	77 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,219 19

FODDER

Silage, corn, 109.26 tons.....	\$437 04	
Silage, red clover, 18,600 pounds....	46 50	
	<hr/>	\$483 54

FIELD CROPS

Alfalfa hay, 108.5 tons.....	\$1,953 00	
Alfalfa, green, 30.5 tons.....	152 50	
Clover hay, 9 tons.....	45 00	
Hay, mixed, 38.456 tons.....	538 38	
Straw, 118.425 tons.....	94 74	
Wheat, 20 bushels.....	40 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,823 62

SUMMARY

Garden products	\$3,406 36
Fruit products	610 42
Milk.	5,179 30
Meats.	2,219 19
Fodder.	483 54
Field crops	2,823 62
	<hr/> <hr/>

From of such counties or other officer acting in that capacity, and from the city of New York by the Commissioner of Public Charities of such city or his deputy designated for that purpose. The several counties and the city of New York shall, so far as practicable, be entitled annually to the admission of pupils to this institution in the ratio which the population of such counties and the city of New York, respectively, bears to the population of the State as ascertained by the last official census (Chapter 813, Laws of 1911). Judicial commitment also may be made by the judge of a court of record (Chapter 361, Laws of 1914). For each pupil not clothed by private funds an annual charge of twenty dollars shall be made against the county from which he is committed.

DISCHARGE OF PUPILS

When the managers shall direct a State pupil to be discharged from the institution, the superintendent thereof may return him to the county from which he was sent, and the Superintendent of Poor of the county shall admit and pay the actual and reasonable expenses of such return. (Chapter 409, Laws of 1910.)

TRUSTEES.

Hon. GEORGE F. COMSTOCK, LL. D.

The Rt. Rev. FREDERIC D. HUNTINGTON, S. T. D., LL. D.

Hon. NATHAN F. GRAVES.

Hon. GEORGE B. SLOAN.

ROBERT ABERDEIN, M. D.

Col. JOHN W. YALE.

Maj. ALVA W. PALMER.

State Officers, Ex-Officio Trustees.

Hon. ROSWELL P. FLOWER - - - Governor.

Hon. WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN - - - Lieutenant-Governor.

Hon. FRANK RICE - - - Secretary of State.

Hon. FRANK CAMPBELL - - - Comptroller.

Hon. ANDREW S. DRAPER - - - Supt. of Public Instruction.

Permanent Chairman.

The Rt. Rev. FREDERIC D. HUNTINGTON, S. T. D., LL. D.

Secretary.

ROBERT ABERDEIN, M. D.

Treasurer.

ALFRED WILKINSON.

Executive Committee.

Hon. NATHAN F. GRAVES.

Col. JOHN W. YALE.

Maj. ALVA W. PALMER.

Building Committee.

Hon. NATHAN F. GRAVES.

ROBERT ABERDEIN, M. D.

Col. JOHN W. YALE.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 5.

IN SENATE,

FEBRUARY, 1892.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Agreeably to the provisions of the act establishing this institution, the undersigned trustees, respectfully submit this their forty-first annual report.

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1890.....	\$11,660 52
State appropriation for fiscal year.....	75,000 00
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils....	8,321 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing.....	3,847 83
Receipts of interest on bank account.....	246 07
Receipts from sale of productions of shop.....	127 80
Total.....	<u>\$99,203 22</u>

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

On current expense account of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children for the year ending September 30, 1891.

Provisions, class 1, including flour, etc.	\$5,702 56
Provisions, class 2, including meats, etc.	9,033 10
Provisions, class 3, including dried fruits, canned goods, etc.	764 33
Provisions, class 4, including fruits ...	834 43
Provisions, class 5, including vegetables.	2,152 97
Provisions, class 6, including milk, butter, etc.	4,516 74
Provisions, class 7, including sundry groceries.	3,361 21
Total provisions	\$26,365 34
Laundry supplies.	1,122 84
Household supplies.	369 84
Fuel	4,193 80
Lights	2,585 50
Water	1,056 70
Ice	658 30
Ordinary repairs and improvements.	6,614 27
Furniture.	2,907 95
Clothing	8,208 99
Stable	2,972 07
Farm and garden.	1,107 18
Books, stationery and apparatus.	553 52
Salaries	12,533 24
Wages	16,280 82
Printing.	239 97
Freight and express.	71 88
Telegraph and telephone.	253 08
Postage	193 70
Funeral expenses.	168 50
Drugs and medicines.	815 24
Extraordinary repairs and improvements.	313 57
Traveling expenses of trustees.	16 02
Traveling expenses of superintendent.	116 30
Traveling expenses of steward.	6 20
Traveling expenses of pupils.	83 70

Liquors	\$49 62
Amusements	95 00
Brush shop	170 54
Rent	35 00
Miscellaneous	48 51
Total	\$90,206 89

From an examination of the books of the institution, we are able to report that on the 30th day of September 1891, there were outstanding obligations and cash assets in the following amounts:

Outstanding Indebtedness, September 30, 1891.

Salaries of officers and teachers for the quarter and month ending September 30, 1891	\$2,210 51
September bills unaudited*	4,872 60
Total liabilities	\$7,083 11

Assets, September 30, 1891.

Balance in treasury	\$8,996 33
Due from individuals for board, instruction and clothing	1,625 00
Due from counties for clothing	342 00
Due from sale of products of shop	42 00
Due from sale of products of farm	398 23
Total assets	\$11,403 56

FINANCIAL.

The foregoing exhibit presents, in a summarized form, the receipts and expenditures for the year. An elaborate and detailed analysis showing the sum total of articles purchased and their unit cost is also presented each year by the superintendent at the annual meeting for the inspection of the board.

* The monthly bills of the institution are not audited until the first Monday of the succeeding month.

The above summary shows an approximate increase of \$6,000 in the cost of provisions, of \$1,300 paid for wages, and a decrease of \$4,500, \$1,500 and \$1,200 respectively for fuel, repairs and improvements and furniture, while all other items remain practically unchanged as compared with last year. The increase in the item of provisions was due to three causes: A general advance in their cost, an increase in the number to be provided for and the failure of our potato crop for 1890. For potatoes alone, over \$2,000 were expended, while about fifty dollars sufficed for the same article the previous year. The decrease in the fuel item was not due to a less amount consumed but to a change in the method of its purchase. For several years previous, it had been necessary in order to secure the advantage of the low summer prices of coal to make the purchase of a year's supply in one payment, whereas, during the past summer, a contract was drawn for a year's consumption, to be paid for each month as deliveries were made.

Last year, the value of supplies on hand October first, as reported to the Comptroller, aggregated \$15,864.51, while this year, it was only \$10,720.97, a decrease of over \$5,000. This decrease was nearly accounted for in the one item of coal. We predicted a year ago a decrease in this year's cash balance of five to six thousand dollars, yet, notwithstanding the increased cost of provisions which we partially anticipated, we are happy to show that, by the change mentioned in our fuel contract and by rigid economies in other directions, the reduction in our credit balance is less than \$3,000, leaving a surplus over liabilities of \$3,320.45. Had our prediction been fulfilled, the matter of a surplus over liabilities would have shown a nearly equivalent reversal. Altogether, we are gratified

beyond expectation with the year's financial showing, not only because it is in itself a creditable one, but because we believe that it reflects a wise and careful management on the part of those whom we have selected and placed in immediate charge of the affairs of the institution.

MAINTENANCE.

The sum expended during the past year for maintenance was \$81,997.90 exceeding that for the previous year by \$1,341.82. The sum appropriated and available for maintenance was \$75,000 and the amount available for the ensuing year is \$81,000, an increase of \$6,000 being granted by the Legislature of 1891. The difference, nearly \$7,000, between the sum received from the State treasury for maintenance and that expended was made up by the funds obtained from private and other sources and by drawing upon our cash balance, fortunately sufficient for the purpose.

Assuming that the daily average number of pupils for the year will be 515 and the average weekly cost \$3.20 which has been approximately the average for several years past, the aggregate expenditures for the ensuing year's maintenance will be \$85,696. As about \$4,000 are annually received from private sources, it will be seen that the available funds for the year will presumably prove sufficient to meet the expenditures without any very material reduction in the credit balance, as reported for October 1, 1891. It is altogether probable, however, that the daily average for next year will be more than 515, yet we believe that, with a prospective credit balance of \$8,000 for October 1, 1892, a larger sum than \$81,000 will not be required. We will, therefore, request that the sum of \$81,000, the maintenance appropriation for the ensuing year, be continued in the next general appropriation bill.

CLOTHING.

By the existing provisions of the law as contained in chapter 739, Laws of 1867, and of previous laws of which it was amendatory, the clothing of State pupils maintained in this institution was made a county charge. The amount authorized by the law to be charged for each pupil was fixed at thirty dollars annually. Some years ago, it was discovered that the sum authorized was larger than was necessary; and the trustees, having no disposition to charge the counties more than the actual cost of the clothing furnished, decided to reduce the charge to twenty-two dollars each for male pupils and sixteen dollars each for females. This they felt enabled to do by purchasing the supplies and material at wholesale and by making a portion of the garments by the labor of the inmates. At our semi-annual meeting held last June, it was shown by the superintendent that too great a reduction in the charge for clothing had been made, that during the last six years, a deficiency of nearly \$7,000 had been created in the account for clothing. It was therefore, decided, in order to make good this deficiency and to avoid its further increase, to advance the clothing charge upon counties to twenty-six dollars each for male pupils and to twenty dollars each for females. It is believed that a charge at this rate for two or three years will entirely restore the deficiency, when it will be our purpose to again reduce the amount if deemed feasible.

NEW BUILDINGS.

By the Legislature of 1890, an appropriation of \$14,000 was granted for the erection of a one-story brick corridor to connect the main building and new south wing, for the enlargement and reconstruction of the ironing-room, and for certain changes in the boiler-room. The new corridor

was built last year, but, for reasons fully presented in our last year's report, the other work authorized under the appropriation, was deferred until this year. A contract was made last winter with the specification that the work upon the ironing-room building should begin on the first of May, and be completed by July fourth. The work was promptly begun at the specified time, but, owing to seemingly unavoidable delays on the part of the contractors in securing the iron material required, the building was not completed until the first week in September. This building, with the exception of the doors and window frames, is made entirely of fire-proof material. It is located over the boiler-room, and replaces the frame structure which was torn down and removed. The main room which is thirty-two by fifty-five feet, opens, by wide archways, into a second room, thirty-eight by forty-two feet, for the ironing class, thus virtually throwing the two rooms into one. The walls inside are thirteen feet to the roof, and the whole interior space open to its peak. The room is lighted by twenty-seven side windows, and by two large ventilators in the roof. The entire floor of the room is of tile. We have no hesitation in saying that there is no finer, more cheerful or more conveniently arranged ironing-room anywhere in the country than can now be seen at this institution.

In the boiler-room below, the changes contemplated were all successfully and satisfactorily accomplished. Three of the heating boilers were shifted about and reset, and the entire remaining floor space covered with four-inch flagstone. A new wide doorway was made in the east wall, so that wagons loaded with coal can be driven directly through it into the boiler-room, the coal deposited for use

in front of the boilers where it is wanted, and the wagons then driven out through the old door-way at the south. By this means, much labor is saved, and the loss and waste which formerly came from an additional handling of the coal is avoided. In time, this item alone will be sufficient to defray all the expense incurred by the alterations made in this room.

By the Legislature of 1891, a further special appropriation, aggregating \$6,700, was granted for moving and repairing the farm barn and erecting sheds for cattle, for the construction of a silo, for fences and drainage of land, for the extension of the stone wall fence on Wilbur avenue, for a hot-water boiler, new steam pump and radiators, and necessary connections for placing the same. With the exception of the part providing for fences and drainage, all of the work mentioned above has been accomplished. The silo erected is capable of storing 400 tons of ensilage, and the cattle sheds furnish stalls for fifty head of cattle. The farm barn, on the Snyder farm, was moved over across the highway, put into good repair, and conveniently placed between the new silo and cattle sheds and adjoining the other barn buildings. The new hot-water boiler and steam pump are both in use and excellently serve the purposes for which they were intended. The stone wall fence erected completes the wall in front of the institution grounds, from Harbor brook on the south to Burnet park entrance on the north, and is as highly ornamental as it is useful and substantial. It is gratifying to be able to state that the various works authorized and described in the foregoing paragraphs were all fully completed within the limits of the appropriations.

APPROPRIATION FOR A HOSPITAL.

Six years ago an appropriation of \$5,500 was made for the erection of a small hospital building in connection with this institution. Previous to that time the sick had been cared for at great inconvenience and disadvantage in different rooms about the buildings. When the appropriation for a hospital was obtained it was thought that it might be required for temporary uses only, during the prevalence of contagious diseases. But once occupied it was soon found to be a very important and useful adjunct to our premises and it has since been kept in constant use. With our increasing numbers it has proved, upon several occasions, to be inadequate for its purpose. It is not capacious enough and does not always permit the classification of cases or the separation of the sexes desired. A suitable plan of a building for hospital purposes is being prepared and a careful estimate of the work will be made in due course of time. An appropriation necessary for the construction of such a building will be the only one requested by us for special purposes at the approaching legislative session, and we trust it will receive, as we believe it merits, your favorable consideration.

CHANGE OF NAME.

By chapter 51, Laws of 1891, the incorporated name of this institution was changed from the "Asylum for Idiots" to the "Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children." This change was suggested by the superintendent in his last year's report, and at once received our cordial indorsement and recommendation. The word "idiot" was always a reproachful one, and besides in many cases brought to us for admission, was not strictly applicable. We have heard no regrets at the change thus effected

in the name of the institution, but, on the contrary, have been assured by the superintendent that the thanks received from the friends and parents of pupils have been numerous and frequent. Anything concerning their unfortunate children which gratifies their feelings lightens their affliction to a like extent; and from the evidence received, we believe that the change in the name of the institution has contributed to that end and is cause for congratulation.

AN EPILEPTIC COLONY.

For several years past, we have urgently and appealingly advocated in our annual reports a more extended provision by the State for the idiotic and feeble-minded. This institution provides for the teachable portion of the feeble-minded class of the school-attending age of both sexes, and to a very limited extent, at Fairmount, for the male adult portion. The asylum at Newark, N. Y., now provides to quite an extent for feeble-minded women, more especially for those of a child-bearing age. But there are two portions yet wholly unprovided for, the helpless and unteachable and the epileptic feeble-minded. To receive the helpless and unteachable into this institution would soon be the means of subverting its character and purposes; and to indiscriminately admit confirmed epileptics into the school-rooms with non-epileptic children would be harmful to them and create much confusion and disorder in the school exercises. A separate provision for the epileptic and feeble-minded is, therefore, one of the great needs of the hour in this State; and while we would rejoice to see any effort made to provide for the helpless and unteachable, we are convinced that what is known as a colony for epileptics would be, under all the present circumstances, the one which would carry with it

the first promise of success. For this reason, we are disposed to lend it our influence and approval. The colonization of epileptics was instituted some years ago in Germany and other European countries, and, according to their own accounts as well as those of American visitors, has met with marked success. There are several thousand feeble-minded epileptics in the State, many of them to be found in poor families and a considerable number in county alms-houses. They are denied admission to this institution, to the public schools, to general hospitals and to hospitals for the insane. Some of them are capable of education, some of employment, some require care and custody and some need medical treatment. All of these conditions are met in the "colony plan." No class of unfortunates is more neglected than the epileptic, and none more needs the helping hand of the State. We are assured that an effort will be made at your approaching session to establish a colony for this neglected and unfortunate class, and we trust and believe it will meet with your favorable support and action.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, we again desire to express our gratitude to the superintendent and his co-workers in the service of the institution. Their faithfulness and devotion to the work is evidenced by the good order everywhere maintained upon the premises, and by the good results that we have frequently observed of the care and training bestowed upon the unfortunate ones committed to their trust and keeping.

Under cover of this report will also be found the reports of the treasurer and superintendent. The former shows, briefly and clearly, the financial operations of the institu-

tion, while the latter presents in some detail the points of chief interest connected with the year's administration of its affairs, together with his views and observations upon other matters related to the work, all of which we esteem worthy of perusal.

F. D. HUNTINGTON,
Permanent Chairman.

GEO. B. SLOAN.

N. F. GRAVES.

A. W. PALMER.

J. W. YALE.

ROBERT ABERDEIN.

GEO. F. COMSTOCK.

Report of the Treasurer.

ALFRED WILKINSON, *Treasurer of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children*, in current account with the STATE OF NEW YORK, for cash received and expended for the general supplies, and the salaries and wages of officers, teachers, attendants and employes of said institution, etc., during the year ending September 30, 1891.

RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR.

Balance in bank October 1, 1890	\$11,660 52
State appropriation for fiscal year.....	75,000 00
Receipts from counties for clothing State pupils...	8,321 00
Receipts from pay cases, board, instruction and clothing.....	3,847 83
Receipts from sale of productions of shop.....	127 80
Receipts from interests on bank account.....	246 07
Total	<u>\$99,203 22</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants of executive committee for quarter ending December 31, 1890.....	\$21,038 52
Bills paid by steward per quarter ending December 31, 1890.....	681 53
Warrants of executive committee for quarter ending March 31, 1891.....	20,879 75
Bills paid by steward for quarter ending March 31, 1891	448 54
Warrants of executive committee for quarter ending June 30, 1891.....	24,460 63
Bills paid by steward for quarter ending June 30, 1891,	403 18

Warrants of executive committee for quarter ending September 30, 1891.....	\$21,917 03
Bills paid by steward for quarter ending September 30, 1891.....	377 71
Balance in Bank October 1, 1891.....	8,996 33
Total	<u>\$99,203 22</u>

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF BUILDING.

Receipts.

To balance in the hands of the treasurer October 1, 1890	\$7 38
To cash received from State Comptroller, January 2, 1891	5,000 00
To cash received from State Comptroller, July 1, 1891	6,700 00
To cash received from State Comptroller, September 2, 1891.....	7,716 62
Total	<u>\$19,424 00</u>

Payments.

By cash paid from appropriation, chapter 295, Laws of 1890, vouchers rendered Comptroller, August 3, 1891	\$8,641 94
By cash paid from appropriation, chapter 295, Laws of 1890, vouchers rendered Comptroller, November 16, 1891.....	3,865 10
By cash paid from appropriation, chapter 302, Laws of 1891, vouchers rendered Comptroller, August 3, 1891	2,800 00
By cash paid from appropriation, chapter 302, Laws of 1891, vouchers rendered Comptroller, November 16, 1891.....	2,814 57
By balance in hands of treasurer, October 1, 1891..	1,302 39
Total	<u>\$19,424 00</u>

SYRACUSE STATE
INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN. }
SYRACUSE, N. Y., *December 3, 1891.*

We certify that we have examined the above statement, with tables annexed; have compared it with the treasurer's books and with the various books kept at the institution, and the bank book, as also the vouchers for the moneys expended, and find the same correct.

N. F. GRAVES,
J. W. YALE,
A. W. PALMER,
Executive Committee.

Report of the Superintendent.

To the Trustees of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children:

GENTLEMEN.—In accordance with the requirements of the law and of your board, I beg leave to submit the following annual report, exhibiting the statistics and other matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1891 :

Movement of the Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Present at the beginning of the year.....	243	240	483
Since admitted.....	30	21	51
Readmitted	2	5	7
Total for the year.....	<u>275</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>541</u>
Discharged.....	18	28	46
Died.....	8	4	12
Present at the close of the year	<u>249</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>483</u>
Average daily attendance	<u>253</u>	<u>246</u>	<u>499</u>
Total number of weeks' board furnished to the pupils...			<u>25,948</u>
Total cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils, including all expenses except clothing.....			\$81,997 90
Cost of clothing			8,208 99
Total cost.....			<u>\$90,206 89</u>
Average weekly cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils			\$3 16
Average weekly cost, including clothing.....			<u>3 48</u>

The following are the causes of death of those who died during the year :

Phthisis pulmonalis.....	4
Typhoid fever.....	4
Pneumonia.....	2
Epilepsy.....	1
Acute inflammatory rheumatism.....	1
Total deaths.....	<u>12</u>

HOSPITAL RECORD OF DISEASES TREATED.

Mumps.....	26
Typhoid fever.....	20
Influenza.....	19
Tonsillitis.....	19
Conjunctivitis.....	12
Diarrhoea.....	10
Pneumonia.....	9
Gastric irritation.....	9
Otitis media.....	6
Ring-worm.....	5
Acute bronchitis.....	5
Dysentery.....	4
Anæmia.....	4
Ulcer, corneal.....	4
Scrofulous glands.....	4
Wound.....	4
Malaria.....	3
Rheumatism.....	3
Eczema.....	3
Acne.....	3
Scabies.....	3
Eye, injury to.....	3
Orchitis.....	3
Abscess.....	2
General debility.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	2
Synovitis.....	2
Cholera morbus.....	2
Neuralgia, facial.....	2

Gastric fever	3
Dyspepsia	3
Varicella	1
Erysipelas	1
Enteritis	1
Nasal catarrh	1
Pharyngitis	1
Burn	1
Ulcer, indolent	1
Rupture of ligament	1
Ophthalmia	4
Hæmoptysis	1
Cerebral effusion	1
Keratitis	1
Pleurisy	1
Hysteria	1
Granular lids	1
Nephritis, chronic	1
Eye, enucleation of	1
Menorrhagia	1
Epileptic mania	1
Brain, congestion of	1
Seborrhœa	1
Psoriasis	1
Amenorrhœa	1
Unclassified	18

The following table presents the movement of pupils by counties for the year :

COUNTIES.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1890.	Admit- ted.	Dis- charged.	Remain's Sept. 30, 1891.
Albany	15	1	2	14
Allegany	7	....	3	4
Broome	4	....	....	4
Cattaraugus	4	....	1	3
Cayuga	6	....	....	6
Chautauqua	10	2	1	11
Chemung	15	1	....	16
Chenango	5	....	....	5
Clinton	5	2	....	7

COUNTIES.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1890.	Admit- ted.	Dis- charged.	Remain'g Sept. 30, 1890.
Columbia	9	....	1	8
Cortland	6	....	2	4
Delaware	4	....	....	4
Dutchess	5	....	....	5
Erie	33	4	5	32
Essex	2	1	....	3
Fulton	1	....	....	1
Franklin	2	....	....	2
Genesee	1	1	1	1
Greene	3	1	....	4
Herkimer	4	3	1	6
Jefferson	3	....	2	1
Kings	39	3	5	37
Lewis	7	1	1	7
Livingston	1	2	1	2
Madison	6	1	....	7
Monroe	20	3	5	18
Montgomery	7	....	1	6
New York	69	6	4	71
Niagara	9	1	3	7
Oneida	29	2	6	25
Onondaga	33	2	6	29
Ontario	4	....	....	4
Orange	3	1	....	4
Orleans	2	1	....	3
Oswego	11	4	3	12
Otsego	1	....	....	1
Queens	4	....	....	4
Rensselaer	11	6	1	16
Richmond	4	....	....	4
Rockland	2	1	....	3
St. Lawrence	7	....	....	7
Saratoga	5	1	....	6
Schenectady	3	....	....	3
Schoharie	2	....	....	2
Schuyler	3	....	....	3
Seneca	1	....	....	1
Steuben	2	....	....	2
Suffolk	2	....	1	1

COUNTIES.	Remaining Sept. 30, 1890.	Admit- ted.	Dis- charged.	Remain'g Sept. 30, 1890.
Sullivan	4	....	....	4
Tioga	8	1	1	8
Tompkins .....	....	2	1	1
Ulster	10	....	....	10
Warren	4	....	....	4
Washington	2	1	....	3
Wayne	5	....	....	5
Westchester	14	1	....	15
Wyoming	3	....	....	3
Yates .....	....	2	....	2
Other States	2	....	....	2
Total	<u>483</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>483</u>

The matron presents the following report of sewing done during the school hours by the three sewing classes, one of boys and two of girls, and by the classes at tailoring, hosemaking and shoemaking.

BOYS' LIST.

Shirts	161
Neckties	129
Pillow covers	142
Towels	119
Bed spreads	4
Work aprons	12
Suspenders (pairs)	18
Collars	186
Sheets	107
Bibs	611
Door mats	10
Names on garments	10
Barbers' aprons	2
Rollers	22
Blankets, hemmed	80
Knit garments re-stitched	294
Basket covers	8
Tableau dresses	8

GIRLS' BUILDING LIST.

Laundry holders.....	88
Aprons	54
Drawers	193
Night-dresses.....	150
Towels.....	149
Chemise.....	90
Dresses	63
Napkins.....	338
Pillow covers.....	482
Ruffling (yards)	42
Skirts	104
Sheets	279
Table covers.....	8
Waists	82
Sun bonnets.....	73

And a very large amount of mending.

BOYS' LIST AT TAILORING.

Suits	158 •
Trousers	188
Waists.....	94
Overalls	20
Jackets	10
New garments altered	58

GIRLS' LIST.

Ruffling (yards).....	87
Wrappers	65
Dresses	440
Pillow covers.....	52
Night-gowns.....	67
Drawers.....	78
Aprons	42
Suspenders.....	52
Meat covers	9
Skirts.....	16
Table covers	9
Towels.....	261
Bed spreads	25

Sheets	98
Waists	16
Buttonholes on garments	<u>5297</u>

CLASS AT HOSEMAKING.

Boys' hose (pair)	848
Girls' hose (pair)	<u>1,473</u>

CLASS AT SHOEMAKING.

Shoes (new pairs)	<u>188</u>
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And all of the repairing.

The steward reports the following as the products of the farm and garden for the year ending September 30, 1891:

Asparagus, 3,420 bunches, at 6 cents	\$205 20
Apples, 845 bushels, at 40 cents	338 00
Apples, crab, 83 bushels, at \$1	83 00
Beans, string, 202 bushels, at 75 cents	151 50
Beans, butter, 126 bushels, at \$1.25	157 50
Beans, Lima, 23 bushels at \$1.50	34 50
Beets, green, 441 bushels, at 25 cents	110 25
Beets, garden, 508 bushels, at 40 cents	203 20
Beets, farm, 600 bushels, at 25 cents	150 00
Beets, young 443 bunches, at 3 cents	13 29
Cabbage, early, 4,100 heads, at 6 cents	246 00
Cabbage, blue, 740 heads, at 10 cents	74 00
Cabbage, late, 4,875 heads, at 3 cents	146 25
Cauliflower, 2,150 heads, at 10 cents	215 00
Currants, 15 bushels, at \$2	30 00
Corn, sweet, 461 bushels, at 40 cents	184 40
Corn, fodder, 3½ tons, at \$5	17 50
Corn, pop, 4 bushels, at \$1.25	5 00
Cucumbers, hot-house, 531 dozen, at 12 cents	63 72
Cucumbers, pickle, 60 bushels, at \$1	60 00
Carrots, early horn, 152 bushels, at 40 cents	60 80
Carrots, long orange, 183 bushels, at 30 cents	54 90
Carrots, white, 337 bushels, at 25 cents	84 25
Celery, 6,200 heads, at 4 cents	248 00
Cherries, 24 bushels, at \$2	48 00
Eggs, 401½ dozen, at 22 cents	88 33

Ensilage, 150 tons, at \$5.	\$750 00
Hay, 47 tons, at \$15.	705 00
Kohlrabi, 111 bushels, at 75 cents	83 25
Lettuce, 20,850 heads, at 2 cents	417 00
Lettuce, hot-bed, 137 dozen heads, at 35 cents	47 95
Milk, 82,650 quarts, at 4 cents.	3,306 00
Oats, 80 bushels, at 40 cents	32 00
Onions, 103 bushels, at 50 cents	51 50
Onions, young, 8,730 bunches, at 2 cents.	174 60
Parsley, 365 bunches, at 5 cents	18 25
Pears, Bartlett, 46 bushels, at \$1.50	69 00
Pears, Bergamot, 182 bushels, at \$1.75	218 50
Pears, Vergaloo, 33 bushels, at \$1.60	52 80
Pears, Seckel, 280 bushels, at 75 cents	210 00
Pears, Flemish beauty, 15½ bushels, at \$1.50.	23 25
Peas, 321 bushels, at \$1.25.	401 25
Potatoes, 2,380 bushels, at 50 cents	1,190 00
Pumpkins, 161 dozen, at 60 cents	96 60
Peppers, 33 bushels, at \$2.	66 00
Parsnips, 335 bushels, at 50 cents.	167 50
Plums, 18 bushels, at \$2.	36 00
Pie plant, 1,027 bunches, at 3 cents.	30 81
Pork, 8,963 pounds, at 6 cents.	537 78
Poultry, 128 pounds, at 12½ cents.	16 00
Raspberries, 130 quarts, at 10 cents.	13 00
Rye, 402 bushels, at \$1.	402 00
Radishes, 2,910 bunches, at 3 cents.	87 30
Sage, 54 bunches, at 5 cents.	2 70
Salsify, 115 bushels, at \$1.	115 00
Spinach, winter, 304 bushels, at 75 cents.	228 00
Spinach, summer, 197 bushels, at 40 cents.	78 80
Strawberries, 2,750 quarts, at 12 cents.	330 00
Squash, summer, 232 bushels, at 40 cents.	92 80
Squash, winter, 2½ tons, at \$30.	75 00
Straw, rye, 50 tons, at \$12.	600 00
Turnips, early stone, 123 bushels, at 50 cents.	190 50
Turnips, strap leaf, 780 bushels, at 40 cents.	312 00
Turnips, sweet, 381 bushels, at 50 cents.	190 50
Tomatoes, 433 bushels, at 40 cents.	173 20
	<hr/>
	\$14,664 43

LIVE STOCK ON HAND SEPTEMBER 30, 1891.

Horses, good	13
Colt	1
Hogs, fat.	51
Boar	1
Fowls	125
Cows	36
Heifers, yearlings	13
Heifers, calves	5
Bull	1

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

The total number of admissions and re-admissions and the total number of discharges by removal and death for the year was, in each case, the same, fifty-eight, leaving the number of pupils present at the close of the year, 483, the same as at its beginning. The highest number present at any one time was 512.

Of the forty-six enumerated as discharged by removal, twenty-seven, eleven males and sixteen females, had not returned September thirtieth from their summer vacation at their homes. Every year we are obliged to report a considerable number in this way as discharged, in order to strike the yearly balance in our census. The number of such cases for this year is much larger than usual on account of the prevalence in the institution during the months of August and September of typhoid fever, of which the parents were notified. Most of the cases so reported have already returned at this writing, but a few, as usual, will probably be permanently retained at home or be elsewhere provided for. Of the remaining nineteen or those actually discharged, one male and five females were removed by parents or guardians; one male and three females became subject to maniacal paroxysms and

ungovernable; one male became subject to periods of epileptic mania, another suffered an attack of acute insanity, became demented and both were removed by county officials; one male was transferred by request to the Randall's Island asylum; one male was transferred to the Brunswick Home; three females to the custodial asylum at Newark, and one female, whose parents had become residents of New Jersey, was also transferred, by request, to the institution in that State, and one male eloped.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Seventy-seven applications for admission were received and placed on file during the year. Of this number, fifty-five were accepted, eleven rejected; one, a deaf-mute, referred to an institution for the deaf and dumb; two referred to the Brunswick Home; one to a private institution; and three, who were females over 14 years of age, to the Newark Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women. Of the eleven who were rejected, four were males over 15 years of age, two were males under 7 years; two were males over 15 years, and, from the descriptions furnished, were probably demented insane persons; two females were confirmed epileptics, and one was otherwise provided for and was unteachable. The total number of applications was sixteen more than for the year 1890. Many inquiries were received, as usual, in regard to other cases; but, from the nature of the correspondence, these cases were plainly ineligible to admission according to our by-laws. In all such instances parties making the inquiries were so informed. Otherwise, the number of regularly filed descriptive applications would have been very much larger than reported.

HEALTH.

The good health of any public institution is always the most important thing to be desired. To maintain it is not always possible, especially among children and young persons who are peculiarly susceptible to many contagious diseases incidental to the juvenile period of life. Certain diseases are, however, considered avoidable to some extent, and when any such have appeared, we have, at all times, endeavored to impress upon the members of our household, so far as possible, the necessary circumventing hygienic rules which should be observed. We have given, on a preceding page, a list of the cases treated in our hospital during the year. This list shows more than the usual number of cases. In fact, for two years past, there have been but few weeks when we have not felt more or less anxiety on account of severe cases of illness of some kind. This was occasioned first by the prevalence last year of the influenza epidemic or "la grippe;" a little later on, by the measles; in the fall of 1890, by a few scattered cases of typhoid fever; in the winter of 1891, by a recurrence of the influenza, soon after followed by the mumps which slowly spread throughout the institution for a period of several months; by an unusual number of cases of pneumonia at different times, and lastly, in the months of August and September of this year, by an alarming outbreak of typhoid fever.

The first case of this disease appeared about the middle of July. Early in August, two more cases appeared, and, later in the month, a new case developed on an average of almost every alternate day. Toward the close of the month of August, it was learned that another public institution in the vicinity — The Shelter for Homeless Women — which was being supplied with water from the same

source as that which supplied our institution, the Onondaga Hill reservoir, was similarly affected. This coupled with the fact that the disease began to prevail in both institutions at about the same time, pointed almost conclusively to the water as the cause of the disease. The use of the water for drinking purposes was then at once discontinued in both institutions, and a very decided abatement of the disease immediately followed in both. As the water supplied from the reservoir, no other source being available, was absolutely necessary for our fire protection, bathing purposes, laundry and water-closet uses, it was altogether out of the question to cut it off entirely from the institution. We found it impossible to impress upon certain of our inmates the dangers likely to follow the use of the water for drinking purposes, for, in spite of its prohibition and other precautions, not a few of the children persisted in taking it directly from the faucets and in other ways. In the few cases of the fever which have occurred here from the time that the attempt was made to discontinue the use of the water to the present time, November twentieth, we have ascertained, except in two or three instances, that the water had been obtained and made use of in some clandestine manner.

The water used for many years by the institution has been supplied by the Syracuse Water Company. It is obtained from the water-shed of about two square miles of territory at an elevation of several hundred feet above the institution and five miles distant, and is stored in a large reservoir covering six or seven acres on Onondaga hill. Every year, particularly during the months of July and August, this water has been very unpalatable, but never, previous to this season, have we thought it injurious to health. The prevalence of the epidemic of typhoid

fever in the institution was reported about the twentieth of August to the Syracuse board of health, and a few days later to Dr. F. O. Donohue, of the State Board of Health. He, with Dr. A. C. Curtis, of Albany, another member of the State Board of Health, promptly visited and inspected the institution, but failed to discover any defects in the plumbing, the sewage system or in the sanitary conditions of the buildings. Specimens of the water were drawn from our water pipes by Dr. Donohue into specially prepared sterilized bottles, carefully sealed, packed in ice and forwarded to Professor James H. Stoller, of Union College, Schenectady, for biological analysis. Professor Stoller reported that one specimen showed some pollution, but the typhoid bacillus was not present in either of the specimens examined. A specimen of the water was also taken by Dr. F. E. Englehardt, of Syracuse, for a chemical and quantitative analysis. His report showed that the albuminoids and free ammonia were excessive, but not quite up to the danger point. He advised the non-use of the water for drinking purposes, unless previously boiled. It is perhaps of moment to say that both of these examinations were made but a few days after the only rainfall which had occurred in this vicinity since the last of March sufficiently heavy to cause any water to run into the reservoir where the water is stored. Had the water for the examinations been obtained previous to this heavy rain, it is more than probable that a higher degree of contamination would have been reported. Another thing observed in this connection was the marked loss of appetite and physical energy which was prevailing among the children present for a few weeks previous to the non-use of the water, and a speedy return of hearty appetites and normal conditions as soon as other water was pro-

vided. In any event, the circumstantial if not positive scientific evidence was against the use of the water, and it still remains under the ban of prohibition. The water since used for drinking and cooking purposes has been obtained from a spring upon the premises, from wells which have been drilled in the elevated ground at the rear of our buildings and by the purchase of the Great Bear spring water.

Included in the cases of typhoid fever reported, three were employes, each of whom suffered a relapse; but fortunately after serious and prolonged illnesses, all finally recovered. While obliged to report such an unusual amount of illness, it is a pleasure to be able to state that not a single accident of any moment occurred among the inmates of our large household throughout the year.

MORTALITY.

Our death report for the year includes twelve cases, one less than for the year 1890, or a little less than two and one-half per centum of the average daily population. The average age of those who died was twenty years, the youngest being fourteen and the oldest thirty-seven years of age.

The causes of death, numbering five, were as noted on a preceding page. As usual, those of diseases of the lungs take the lead. Three of those who died from these causes were cases belonging to the Mongolian type of idiocy of which mention was made in last year's report as being peculiarly susceptible to lung diseases. Four deaths occurred from typhoid fever, two of the cases being members of our lowest graded class and of the excitable type. One death occurred suddenly from an epileptic convulsion in a girl twenty-three years of age, who had been subject

to such convulsions very infrequently for only the past few years. The one noted as occurring from acute inflammatory rheumatism was that of a boy nineteen years of age, in which the rheumatic poison by metastasis involved the brain, producing a very marked delirium, and a few hours before his death, an axillary temperature of over 107 degrees F.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The matter of keeping up the necessary repairs and making improvements about any public institutions is one of the utmost importance; and thus, a report of the year's work would be incomplete without noticing those most prominent in importance to the general welfare of the household and those requiring considerable expenditures of money and labor. To neglect repairs, as they become necessary, would soon cause the buildings to put on a shabby and uninviting appearance; and to neglect improvements would soon indicate a lack of progress in the work they are designed to meet. We predicted, two years ago, that a time in our history would soon come when expenditures for these purposes would show materially less than in previous years. Happily, we believe that period was reached last year, the expenditures this year, for both ordinary and extraordinary improvements, being only a little more than fifty per cent in amount of what they have been for several years previous. The item is still large and will continue so if proper attention be paid to all the needs of the institution.

During the year, repairs and improvements were made in the institution as follows: In the main building, a partition between the dormitory and hall on the third floor leading to the west dormitory was removed; a new floor was laid in this hall and the stationary wardrobes in it

were removed, reconstructed and replaced. This work increased the dormitory space and aided materially in the lighting and ventilation of these apartments. The old cement floor in the children's southwest dining-room was removed and replaced by a new floor of Georgia pine; two archways were cut through the brick wall between this dining-room and the adjoining one, virtually making one room of the two or, formerly, three rooms. These changes, together with the removal of the outdoor frame corridors to the south wing, made possible by the erection last year of the new brick corridor leading thereto, have much improved the light and means for ventilation of these dining-rooms, besides making them much more convenient for use and for oversight by the matron at meal times. In the small girl's wash-room of the northeast basement, new flooring was laid, the wainscoting renewed and new and improved marble wash-bowls substituted for the old, rusted iron ones which had been in use for many years. During the winter two new hot-houses were built for the propagation of flowers and garden vegetable plants; and in the summer a pavilion or elevated band-stand was erected, by your authority, in a pleasant and shady corner of the grounds at the north and in front of the boys' building. This band-stand is octagonal in form and twenty-four feet in diameter, with a roof supporting a forty-foot flagstaff from its summit. It has afforded the members of the band an opportunity for giving open air concerts, which all about the institution have had the frequent pleasure of enjoying. Nearly all of the work mentioned has been accomplished by our own carpenter and the two boys whom he has trained to assist him. Besides keeping up all other general repairs, furniture, etc., about the entire premises, the following articles have

been made by them during the year: Two cutting tables for the tailor and dressmaker, one large table for the hosiery department, two large dining-tables, one large skirt-rack and one cupboard for the laundry, two book-cases, one double wardrobe, six bed-screens, two wire screens for radiators, one wire-screen door, four double step-ladders, one sleigh for meat delivery, one watering trough for the farm and a ventilator for the tunnel. Our carpenter also made the plans, drew the specifications and superintended the construction of the silo, barn and cattle-sheds which were erected during the summer at the farm at Fairmount, and took the entire care and responsibility of effectually maintaining the institution fire-alarm system throughout the year.

The farmer, with the help of the boys at Fairmount, put in 150 rods of ditching, did all the excavation for the new silo, barn and cattle-sheds, and hauled all of the stone and sand used by the contractor in the erection of these buildings.

The painter and his assistants painted over the entire exterior wood-work of the girls' building, the ice-house and the barn buildings at Fairmount, together with the shop, assistant farmer's residence, the new silo and cattle-sheds, and did a very large amount of interior painting throughout the buildings in general.

During the year an additional two-inch standing hydrant has been placed through the south halls of the main building. To this, by swinging brackets, a fifty-foot length of hose has been attached in the basement, the first, second and third stories. A nearly similar arrangement was placed in the north halls some years ago, and it was by the use of the one on the second floor that the fire which occurred there, and noted in last year's report,

was so quickly and effectually extinguished. To these hydrants in the main building and in the other buildings also, the hose is kept constantly attached; and, in the event of a fire, there is nothing to do but to take the hose and turn the hydrant valve.

RECOMMENDATION.

The present capacity of this institution is placed at 530, accommodating about an equal number of each sex. This estimate does not include the beds in our hospital, eighteen in number. In the month of June last, our numbers reached as high as 512, or within eighteen of our total capacity. By next June, it is probable that, at the usual rate of increase, every bed in the institution will be taken, not including those in the hospital which, with its present limited capacity, we think it neither safe nor proper to include in the total of our accommodations. If, however, the hospital should be enlarged next year by providing for twenty more beds, as we hope it will be, we think that our capacity might then be safely placed at 550, as there would scarcely be a time when the sick and ailing ones at the hospital would number less than twenty. With this addition, another year's increase in population would be, in a measure, provided for; but, beyond that, we would have no relief to offer. I should, therefore, consider my duty unperformed did I not again call your attention to the public needs of the idiotic and again recommend the early erection of buildings in some other portion of the State which would extend to this unfortunate class the increased accommodations needed for their care. During the seven years that I have been the superintendent of this institution, not a single application has

been denied admission, if it came within the scope of the purposes of the institution as set forth in its by-laws; and, so far as possible, others have also been received. Many, however, have been refused, and with such urgent and distressing appeals as frequently come to us in the applications made, we dread the approach of the time when we shall be obliged to say that there is no room for applicants until vacancies in their districts occur. We believe that all classes of the feeble-minded should be amply and generously provided for by the State. They are scattered here and there in every community of four or five hundred persons. Almost without exception, they would be better and happier if provided for in an institution specially designed for them, while every home from which one such unfortunate was removed would feel that its darkest shadow had been dissipated and every community would be relieved by their removal. For the sake, then, of the feeble-minded, their comfort and happiness, and for the sake of hundreds of homes in our State which might be made brighter and more cheerful by their absence, we again renew our appeal.

SCHOOL WORK AND RESULTS.

In the management of this institution, it has always been the aim to maintain an efficient school organization. We have now a corps of ten regular teachers and five attendant teachers, besides several others engaged with classes at industrial pursuits. Most of our teachers have had many years' experience in the training of feeble-minded children. Our school year begins on the first day of September and closes on the last day of June. The school day consists of five hours, the school being open in the morning from nine o'clock until half-past twelve,

with an intermission of twenty minutes, and in the afternoon, from three until half-past four. On Saturdays, there is no school in the afternoon, and on Sundays, the children are assembled in four or five classes from three until four in the afternoon for moral and religious instruction and for singing sacred songs and hymns, while in the evening, from seven until eight, the larger ones are again assembled for the same purposes. We strive, so far as possible, to keep every child occupied in some way, either in the school-room or at some industrial pursuit, and making a fitness for the latter the ultimate object to be attained.

For many years, it has been the custom in this institution to open the doors on Friday afternoons to the public, for the purpose of giving visitors an opportunity to witness our school exercises and gain a little insight into our methods of instruction and the results accomplished by them. During the past year, public exercises have been held on thirty-nine Friday afternoons. No attempt has ever been made to advertise the opening of the institution for these purposes, yet the general interest has been so well maintained from year to year, and is sometimes so great that we are inconvenienced to provide seats for the numbers who attend the public exercises. As a matter of curiosity, a count of the visitors present was made on the last twenty-one Friday afternoons of the school year. The largest number present at one time was 234, and the smallest number, on a very stormy day, thirty-six. The aggregate number attending was 2,426, or an average for the twenty-one days of 116 persons.

The months of July and August comprise the vacation period, and those of our children who have homes and whose friends are willing or desirous that they should do so, spend the vacation, or a portion of it, at their homes.

During the past summer seventy-five of our number availed themselves of this privilege. After their return this fall, we addressed letters to the parents of a number of those more recently admitted, requesting them to inform us if any improvement had been noticed in their children and in what way it had been observed. Replies have been received to most of these letters, and in every instance an improvement of some kind has been mentioned. In order to show the degree and nature of the improvement observed by these parents and the gratitude expressed by them for the care and attention bestowed here upon their children, we quote in the following paragraphs from the first twelve letters received :

K. K. Admitted March 16, 1886; girl, aged 7; German parentage, idio-imbecile. A sister writes: "We have noticed a great deal of improvement. She tried very hard at times to talk. She would make us understand everything she wanted, and sometimes would speak a word or two very plainly. Her conduct was very good to what it was before, and her habits were also very much improved. One thing especially we must mention — her memory is excellent. She understood every word of German that was spoken. No matter what she was told in German to do, she would do it. She was also very much more obedient; in fact, we could see a great deal of improvement in almost everything mentioned in your letter. We are very thankful for the way in which you take so much pains with her."

A. R. Admitted April 5, 1888; boy, aged 8; imbecile, medium grade; very deaf and nearly mute. The father writes: "In health he has greatly improved. I find his behavior much better. His conduct has been very good. I only find him to lose his temper when he desires to say

something and can not make himself understood. Thanking you for your kindness, I am, etc."

W. M. Admitted June 4, 1888 ; girl, aged 8 ; imbecile, low grade. The mother writes: "It pleases me much to write that W. has improved in strength, walking, speech, general knowledge, and is quite useful in housework, such as washing dishes, making beds and sweeping, for all of which much gratitude is felt."

N. S. Admitted September 2, 1889 ; boy, aged 13 ; imbecile, high grade. The father writes: "We are very much pleased with N.'s improvement since he has been with you. He has changed in almost everything, his speech, language, in fact, everything, although his figuring is very slow. We would like to have him learn a trade if possible. We thank you very much for the kindness in the treatment you have given him in his subjects."

L. G. Admitted November 16, 1889 ; boy, aged 8 ; idio-imbecile. The father writes: "I am very much pleased to inform you that I have observed a better behavior, thanks to your training, a slight improvement in his pronunciation as well as in his speech, and he is a little brighter in general."

M. D. H. Admitted January 10, 1890 ; girl, aged 8 ; idio-imbecile. The mother writes: "I am very much pleased with the progress M. has made since leaving home. I noticed particularly a marked improvement in her conduct, manners, health and habits. As to her speech, she has improved in pronunciation, but not to such an extent as in the other instances. I feel confident that you are doing all in your power toward her advancement and also all others who are under your supervision. Dr. H. (where I live) desires me to tell you that he noticed a decided improvement in M. while at home."

M. S. Admitted October 21, 1886; girl, aged 9; imbecile, low grade. The grandmother writes: "Permit me to thank you for the great improvement we notice in my grandchild. We think she has improved very much both in mind and body and feel greatly encouraged.

J. S. Admitted March 11, 1890; boy, aged 10½; hemiplegic imbecile, low grade. The father writes: "We think there is a good deal of improvement in J. He seems to be very fond of trying to write. We are glad to see a change for the better. Please accept our thanks."

A. W. E. Admitted November 17, 1890; boy, aged 10; imbecile, low degree. The father writes: We are pleased to answer yes. A. was much improved in general knowledge of everything, school work, speech, conduct especially. All that knew him before he went to you remarked what a difference there is in A., thanks to you and your splendid institution."

E. P. S. Admitted December 4, 1890; boy, aged 8; idio-imbecile; Mongolian type. The grandmother writes: "We are surprised at E.'s docility. It made him appear more idiotic, and pained us at first. He was so very active and restless, the change at first seemed very sad, but perhaps it is all for the best. We have trusted him to you and intend to find no fault. He is delicate, and we feel anxious about his health, and we know his improvement will be very slow."

The docility mentioned we regard as the principal feature in his improvement, as his former abnormal restlessness has been entirely overcome.

B. B. Admitted May 5, 1891; girl, aged 12; idio-imbecile. The father writes: "It is with pleasure we write to let you know how much B. has improved in the two months she was attending your school. She gained in various ways.

In her manner she has become more womanly and quiet. In the way of dressing herself she has improved more than we expected. She speaks some words more distinctly than she did. We knew by her manner that she liked the school and was shown kindness. We feel thankful to you for the neat and orderly manner her clothing was returned with her at the vacation, which tells us fully that care and order are maintained in the school. May God's richest blessing be given to each and all of you."

G. T. Admitted February 25, 1889; boy, aged 10 years; idio-imbecile, with infrequent epileptic convulsions. The mother writes: "We found G. very much improved in health, in the use of language and also in his school lessons. We hope the same degree of improvement will be maintained in the future."

UNIFORMED ATTENDANTS.

Early in the present year, notice was given to all nurses and attendants in the service that, after a certain date, all would be expected to appear in a prescribed uniform. After a careful consideration of the matter, we came to the belief that such a requirement would be conducive to a better and higher grade of service, and we are now beginning to feel that we were not mistaken in this regard. At first, some objected strenuously to the requirement; but when it was explained to them that the intention of the order was to elevate, not to degrade the service, it is gratifying to state that nearly all remained loyal to the institution and cheerfully complied with the regulation at the appointed time. When we become fully satisfied that a higher and better service has justified the experiment, it is probable that the requirement will be extended, in some form, to other grades of the service. We believe that ours

is the first institution of its character in this country to adopt the uniform dress of employes, and, thus far, we have no reason to regret our leadership in the system adopted.

A LARGER HOSPITAL.

Four years ago, a small, two-story detached hospital was erected upon the institution grounds. It will comfortably accommodate sixteen patients and has been in constant use since it was completed. For a time, it seemed to be ample and is so yet for ordinary occasions; but during the past two years, we have repeatedly found it entirely inadequate to provide for all who needed medical attention and the care of nurses. Upon these occasions, we have been placed at great inconvenience in providing, as we desired to do, for the ill and convalescent. The number of our inmates has increased nearly forty per cent since the hospital was erected, and a still further increase may be expected. In order to be prepared to cope with epidemics, to combat contagious diseases and to properly provide for all cases requiring hospital care and medical treatment, we earnestly recommend the enlargement of our hospital accommodation to at least double its present capacity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our thanks are due and are cordially rendered to Miss Hattie Stacey and Mrs. A. L. Van Hoesen, of Syracuse, for entertaining the children upon several occasions with song; to the editors and publishers of the "Deaf-Mute Optic," of Little Rock, Arkansas, and of the Rochester "Daily Paper for Our Little People," which have been contributed free throughout the year; and to Mr. C. Klackner, of New York, for a valuable collection of etchings and engravings, generously donated.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, I deem it my duty and pleasure to make record of another year's devotion and faithfulness on the part of the subordinate officers and teachers to the interests and purposes of this institution. The employes, too, have, in general, performed their respective duties, oftentimes trying and vexatious, with zeal and fidelity. My thanks and commendation are cordially rendered for the loyal support and harmonious co-operation met with in all departments of my work, which otherwise would have counted for very little. Your help and counsel, also, gentlemen, have been of invaluable assistance to me. With faith in the work of our noble institution, its aims, purposes and results, we look forward, as one year closes and another begins, with renewed assurance that "He shall be favorable to the simple and needy, and shall preserve the souls of the poor."

JAMES C. CARSON,

Superintendent.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., *December 2, 1891.*

DAILY ORDER OF SCHOOL EXERCISES.

CLASSES.	9 to 9.20 A. M.	9.20 to 10.	10 to 10.40.	11 to 11.45.	11.45 to 12.30 P. M.	3 to 3.30.	3.30 to 4.	4 to 4.30.
Miss Young's.	General assemblage. Marching, prayer and singing.	Reading.	Words and articulation.	Pictures and objects.	Diction, writing and spelling.	Numbers.	Time and counting.	Maps and pictures.
Miss Cozzens'.		Chart.	Drawing.	Writing.	Writing.	Numbers.	Objects and kindergarten.	Objects and kindergarten.
Miss Kipp's.		Reading.	Kindergarten.	Writing.	Beginners at sewing.	Kindergarten work.	Beginners at sewing.	Crocheting and fancy work.
Miss Howe's.		Words.	Beginners at sewing.	Muscle for callisthenics.	Manual training.	Musical articulation.	Numbers.	Miscellaneous objects.
Miss Spaulding's.		Ladder walking.	Singing.	Memorizing and recitations.	Writing.	Pictures and objects.	Dancing.	Callisthenics.
Miss Parmelee's.		Imitation.	Puzzles.	Callisthenics.	Writing.	Numbers.	Physical training.	Geographical maps.
Miss Stevenson's.		Reading.	Words.	Writing.	Form and color.	Numbers.	Kindergarten.	Pictures and objects.
Miss Potter's.		Callisthenics.	Callisthenics.	Callisthenics.	Callisthenics.	Gymnastics.	Music for dancing.	Instrumental music.

Boys — Hand and machine sewing, mat making, shirt making and tailoring.

Girls — Hand and machine sewing, cutting, dressmaking, knitting and fancy work.

A P P E N D I X.

BY-LAWS OF THE SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

ARTICLE I.

Of the Trustees.

The trustees shall have the general direction and control of all the property and concerns of the institution, not otherwise provided for by law, and shall take charge of its general interests, maintain an effective inspection of the affairs and management of the institution, and see that its general designs be carried into effect, and everything done faithfully according to the requirements of the Legislature, and the by-laws, rules and regulations of the institution. They shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be paid their actual and reasonable traveling and other expenses, to be paid by the treasurer on the rendering of their accounts.

ARTICLE II.

Meetings of the Board.

The regular meetings of the board shall be held semi-annually at the institution, on the second Wednesday of June, and the second Wednesday of October, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ARTICLE III.

Of Elections.

At the meeting in October in each and every year, the officers of the board, who shall be a permanent chairman to preside in the absence of the governor, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee, consisting of three of the trustees, shall be chosen by ballot.

whose parents or guardians are unable to provide for their support therein.

The State pupils will be expected to come to the institution, provided with a supply of neat and substantial clothing for the first six months, after which period the clothing will be furnished by the institution, at the expense of the respective counties of which they are residents, as in the case of the deaf and dumb, and the blind asylums of the State.

A bond will be required in all cases, except the case of a State pupil, to insure the removal of the pupil free of expense to the institution.

All pupils will be received upon trial for one month, at the end of which time a report upon the case will be made to the parents or parties sending them.

The education furnished by the institution will include not only the simpler elements of instruction usually taught in common schools, where that is practicable, but will embrace a course of training in the more practical matters of every-day life, the cultivation of habits of decency, propriety, self-management and self-reliance, and the development and enlargement of a capacity for useful occupation.

There shall be a vacation during the months of July and August, unless otherwise directed by the board, at which period all pupils must be removed from the institution by the parents or guardians if required by the superintendent.

By-laws can only be altered at a regular meeting of the board by a majority of the whole board.